THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

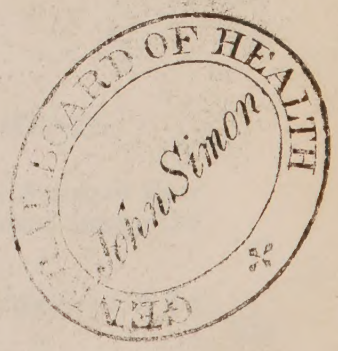
POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ENGLAND AND WALES;

TOGETHER WITH

APPENDIXES A. B. AND C.



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THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT.

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Poor Law Commission Office,
17th July, 1837.

My Lord,

It was our wish to have placed before your Lordship, at the beginning of the current year, the Report which we are required by law to make annually of our proceedings, so that it might have been laid before Parliament in the early part of the Session. We were deterred, however, from doing this, partly by the sudden change which took place in the manufacturing districts by the cessation of the usual employment, which made us desirous of representing to your Lordship such information as we might be able to collect as to the working of the system under the untried and adverse circumstances to which it became so suddenly exposed, and partly by the inquiry which the House of Commons had undertaken to institute into the administration of relief to the poor, under our orders and regulations.

We thought it our duty to await the result of that inquiry, in the confident belief that it would prove to be both full and impartial; and that, being so, it would present so complete an account of the actual operation of the Law, as to preclude the necessity of our entering much at large into the detail of our proceedings since August 1836, when we last reported them to your Lordship.

We now think it incumbent upon us, without further delay, to give a general account of our proceedings; and with this view, we present to your Lordship, in the first instance, a Table exhibiting the actual state of the parishes and townships in the different Counties of England and Wales.

A TABLE showing the Number of Parishes, &c. in each County in England and Wales, with the Population according to the Census of 1831; distinguishing the Number of Parishes united under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act; the Number not so united; and the Number of those incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or Sturges Bourne's, or Local Acts.—July 4, 1837.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Parishes, Townships, &c.	Population in 1831.	Number of Parishes, Townships, &c. placed under operation of Poor Law Amendment Act.	Population in 1831.	Number of Parishes, Townships, &c. not yet united.	Population in 1831.	Parishes, &c. under Gilbert's Act.	Parishes, &c. under Sturges Bourne's Act, or Local Acts.	Other Parishes, or Townships, &c.*
ENGLAND.									
Bedford	134	95,483	134	95,483	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	189	145,389	189	145,389	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	223	146,529	221	144,516	2	2,013	..	1	1
Cambridge	175	143,955	174	141,900	1	2,055	..	..	1
Chester	487	334,391	477	311,010	10	23,381	..	10	..
Cornwall	216	300,938	216	300,938	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	203	169,681	115	84,033	88	85,648	1	39	48
Derby	310	237,170	139	131,711	171	105,459	45	35	91
Devon	471	494,478	449	400,314	22	94,164	..	22	..
Dorset	284	159,252	284	159,252	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	280	253,910	280	253,910	..	..	..	..	..
Essex	412	317,507	409	313,189	3	4,318	..	..	3
Gloucester	382	387,019	361	327,945	21	59,074	..	20	1
Hereford	255	111,211	255	111,211	..	..	..	..	..
Hertford	141	143,341	141	143,341	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	106	53,192	106	53,192	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	423	479,155	409	464,692	14	14,463	..	14	..
Lancaster	449	1,336,854	380	954,237	69	382,617	..	8	61
Leicester	308	197,003	254	155,867	54	41,136	31	..	23
Lincoln	705	317,465	703	316,560	2	905	..	..	2
Middlesex	207	1,358,330	183	649,382	24	708,948	..	14	10
Monmouth	145	98,130	145	98,130	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	727	390,054	598	291,269	129	98,785	2	127	..
Northampton	334	179,336	333	179,136	1	200	..	..	1
Northumberland	492	222,912	492	222,912	..	..	..	..	..
Nottingham	263	225,327	251	220,463	12	4,864	..	4	8
Oxford	286	152,156	272	131,637	14	20,519	..	14	..
Rutland	53	19,385	53	19,385	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	258	222,938	236	174,253	22	48,685	..	21	1
Somerset	488	404,200	488	404,200	..	..	..	..	..
Southampton	334	314,280	284	241,130	50	73,150	10	36	4
Stafford	239	410,512	170	321,041	69	89,471	15	13	41
Suffolk	508	296,317	455	258,694	53	37,623	..	53	..
Surrey	150	486,334	144	477,136	6	9,198	4	..	2
Sussex	315	272,340	263	201,943	52	70,397	36	12	4
Warwick	246	336,610	237	191,252	9	145,358	5	3	1
Westmoreland	108	55,041	108	55,041	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	332	240,156	328	230,365	4	9,791	..	..	4
Worcester	218	211,365	218	211,365	..	..	..	..	..
York, East Riding	417	204,253	384	162,175	33	42,078	18	2	13
,, North ,,	519	190,756	465	171,443	54	19,313	8	9	37
,, West ,,	641	976,350	329	644,865	312	331,485	22	18	272
Totals of England	13,433	13,091,005	12,132	10,565,907	1,301	2,525,098	197	475	629
WALES.									
Anglesey	72	48,325	72	48,325	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	103	47,763	103	47,763	..	..	..	..	..
Cardigan	96	64,780	94	60,850	2	3,930	..	..	2
Carmarthen	102	100,740	100	100,164	2	576	..	..	2
Carnarvon	73	66,448	73	66,448	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	85	83,629	83	80,327	2	3,302	..	2	..
Flint	40	60,012	40	60,012	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	165	126,612	165	126,612	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth	34	35,315	34	35,315	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	69	66,482	47	49,416	22	17,066	..	8	14
Pembroke	148	81,425	148	81,425	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	62	24,651	62	24,651	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Wales	1,049	806,182	1,021	781,308	28	24,874	..	10	18
Totals of England and Wales	14,482	13,897,187	13,153	11,347,215	1,329	2,549,972	197	485	647

* The Commissioners are unable to state what number of these Parishes are placed under Sturges Bourne's Act, or Local Acts.

By this Table is shown that we have gone far to accomplish the object and intention of the Legislature, by the formation, throughout England and Wales, of larger and more convenient districts for Poor Law Administration: for it will be seen that, with the exception of certain extensive and populous parishes administering relief to the poor under local Acts—a few others united for rating and settlement—a more numerous class included in the imperfect, and, as we are prepared to show, ill-regulated Unions established under Gilbert's Act—and a certain number of parishes and townships so intermixed with these Unions as to be incapable of being united with any other, though they ought not to be united with them:—very nearly the whole of that portion of Great Britain to which the Poor Law Amendment Act applies is now actually included in newly-formed Unions.

A comparison of this Table with those contained in our Second Report will exhibit a view of the progress we have made in the last twelve months. That this progress has been in the face of considerable resistance, and under the pressure of very difficult circumstances, is well known to your Lordship, to whom, through the whole course of our difficulties, we are indebted for such steady and undeviating support, that we trust it is not unbecoming in us, or at variance with the strict line of our duty, to take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging it. We think it right also to say, that we have been upheld in our progress by strong and extended support on the part of a large portion of the public,—a support of which we have never failed to feel the influence, though its extent has not been generally understood. The opponents of the law have acted on the principle of agitation; and availing themselves of the effect of public meetings, and the ready circulation of reports of their proceedings, they have appeared to those who have not had the opportunity of knowing the real facts, both to outnumber and outweigh the body of our supporters. This, however, we are well assured has not really been the case. Over a large part of England, into which the law was first introduced, the great majority of the persons interested in its operations entertain opinions decidedly favourable to its principles and effects; and even in the districts where the opposition to its introduction has been loudest and most turbulent, the educated classes have for the most part entertained similar favourable opinions; though from the apprehension of threatened violence and intimidation, they have naturally refrained from putting prominently forward sentiments which they knew to be obnoxious at the moment. A short time only will be required to show that this was the real state of feeling in the London districts, whilst we were engaged in bringing them under the operation of the law, when the resistance opposed to us was so active and clamorous as to prevent all other opinions from being noticed.

The arrangements for uniting the parishes in the city of London had long been under examination; and your Lordship will readily believe that the importance of that district would alone have insured for it the most careful consideration, if the peculiarity of its situation and circumstances had not especially called for the most cautious deliberation. We found that London within the walls comprehended no less than ninety-six parishes; each one of which, however small in size, necessarily required by the 43rd of Elizabeth a machinery for poor law administration similar to that applied to the largest and most populous parishes. It was not a little remarkable that no one of these parishes possessed a workhouse, though the parishes belonging to the City without the walls were possessed of ample workhouse-accommodation. It occurred to us, therefore, as the most desirable course, to unite the whole in one complete Union, in order to give to the different parishes the benefit of the existing workhouses. There was nothing in the size of such a Union, though consisting of such a multitude of parishes, which opposed any material obstacles to its formation,—inasmuch as the parish of Lambeth, which we knew to be easily managed by one Board of Guardians, was nearly four times as large. Still less did the amount of population oppose any difficulty, as the actual number of paupers within the district did not equal that of the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, St. George, Southwark, or Newington. The only material inconvenience which we anticipated from the formation of such a Union, was from the unusual number of Guardians of which the Board must necessarily consist, as long as each parish should be by law entitled to elect one Guardian.

We abstained, therefore, from taking any steps to establish this Union, as long as we saw any hope of obtaining from Parliament a power to consolidate parishes for the purpose of electing one Guardian; but when any immediate hope of obtaining that power had been terminated by the withdrawal of the Bill which was under the consideration of Parliament in the Session of 1836, we applied ourselves, without further delay, to the establishment of that important Union. Had any doubt remained upon our minds as to the propriety of forming this Union, it would have been removed by an application made to us by the Court of Common Council of the city of London. We were informed that a committee of that court had, after a careful examination into the subject, reported their recommendation that 108 parishes within the city and liberties of London should be comprehended in one Union; and as the recommendation of the committee closely corresponded with the plan so long under our consideration, it could not but be deemed advantageous to introduce the measure under the sanction of that corporation. An order was therefore issued in accordance with that suggestion—no doubt existing at

the time as to the sufficiency of our powers to combine into Unions parishes regulated by private and local Acts. The Court of King's Bench had, indeed, in the case of St. Pancras, decided that where a local Act had created an elective Board similar to a Board of Guardians, which Board could carry our rules and regulations into effect, no power was conferred upon us by the Poor Law Amendment Act to supersede that Board and to create another in the same parish to execute the same purposes. It was held, however, by persons desirous of opposing our proceedings, that this decision had a much wider range, and that by law we were restrained from combining in Union any parish possessed of an Executive Board (constituted either by a private or a public Act) capable of carrying our orders into effect. This doubt was held to affect the legality of our order for forming the London Union, some of the parishes without the walls being under local Acts. Under these circumstances, though we ourselves entertained no doubt as to the true meaning of the Poor Law Amendment Act, we thought it better to clear the order for the City of London Union of all doubtful elements, by excluding from it all the local Act parishes, and confining its effect to those parishes which were altogether free from that embarrassment. The City of London Union now actually consists of the ninety-six parishes within the walls; and though the Board of Guardians is larger than is desirable, still, as it consists of individuals of the highest respectability, and perfectly conversant with business, we are assured that it is working in the most satis factory manner.

Other Unions of great importance as to extent and population have been formed within the Metropolitan District since the presentation of our last Report. The same doubts as to the extent of our power of forming Unions, which influenced our proceedings with respect to the City of London, embarrassed us in all the steps which we took in the construction of these Unions. Those doubts, however, being now set at rest, we have every reason to believe that the Unions will soon be in effectual operation; and though it would be gratifying to us to set forth in detail the particular circumstances which characterise and distinguish each Union, we shall content ourselves with presenting to your Lordship the following Table of Unions formed in the Metropolis and its neighbourhood since the date of our last Annual Report:—

METROPOLITAN UNIONS formed since August 1836.

UNIONS.	Number of Parishes.	Population.
Stepney	5	72,452
Poplar	2	25,066
Edmonton	7	46,510
City of London . .	98	57,080
Whitechapel . . .	9	64,141
Greenwich	4	62,009
Lewisham	7	18,426
Kensington	5	75,395
Hackney	2	34,527
	139	456,606

As it is our present purpose to detail to your Lordship the progress we have made in establishing the New Poor Law Executive in those districts to which it had not been extended at the presentation of our last Annual Report, we proceed to notice the steps we have taken in the populous manufacturing districts in the Centre and North of England.

Stoke-upon-Trent was placed under a Board of Guardians by an order dated 31st March, 1836. Very soon after its establishment, the proceedings of the Guardians were greatly embarrassed by a strike, on the part of the operatives, for an increase of wages. It is evident that persons who voluntarily throw themselves out of work can have no lawful claim for support from the poor-rates. In this case, however, it soon became apparent that there was a class of operatives who, though willing to work at the customary wages, were prevented from doing so, partly from a dread of injury and violence, and partly from the stoppage of the works in other branches of manufacture which the strike had occasioned. Under these circumstances, nothing but the prudence and firmness of a Board of Guardians elected by, and representing the great body of rate-payers, could have conducted the administration of relief satisfactorily; and we are persuaded that the greatest evils would have arisen if, under the pressure of the emergency we are alluding to, the administration of the funds raised for the relief of the poor had been left at the disposal of an Assistant Overseer nominated by an open Parish Vestry.

All the past experience which we have been enabled to consult with relation to extraordinary assistance, either parochial or voluntary, in the recurrence of distress, tends to establish the conclusion that on no occasion is a strict adherence to principle more necessary than on any failure of employment in a manufacturing district. In adopting this course, we act upon the same principles as those independent and respectable mechanics who, by

means of Sick Clubs or Benefit Societies, endeavour to insure themselves against such casualties, and against sickness and decrepitude. It has been observed that in the administration of their own funds, in all well-managed societies of this description, they have long practically recognised sound principles of relief, and have, especially on any increase in the number of claimants upon the box, endeavoured to give relief on such terms as shall not render dependence on the club more eligible than independent exertions.

The course of the administrators of relief, under such circumstances as existed at Stoke-upon-Trent, is clearly marked out by the law; and one of our most important duties, we deem to be the prevention of any improper interference with the labour market, by the substitution of relief for wages. In answer to the inquiries of the Guardians as to the course by which they should meet the claims for relief which it was apprehended would arise from the general strike of the workmen engaged in the Potteries, we stated on the 23rd of November, 1836, that "In deciding as to the manner in which relief should be afforded, and upon what term, the Guardians should be governed by the following considerations. For all able-bodied applicants relief in the workhouse is most in accordance with the spirit and provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act; and the Commissioners consider, therefore, that no able-bodied applicant should receive out-relief as long as there remains room in the workhouse.

"Next to relief in the workhouse, out-relief in kind is best; and, therefore, where the workhouse is full, at least three-fourths of the relief to the able-bodied should be given in kind."

The strike took place in September last. The workmen of fourteen manufactories in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent struck, and the payment of about 10,000*l.* in weekly wages was suspended in the manufactories alone. It was stated to us that about 30,000 persons were deprived of their usual mode of subsistence during ten weeks, and of these at least 7000 during twenty weeks. About 5000 of the operatives were maintained from their own common funds; the remainder were not known to possess any other resource than the poor-rates. Great numbers of the workmen were thrown out of employment against their consent. They were ready to work, but could not; because, from the peculiar nature of the manufacture, every branch of it must go on simultaneously. We believe that during the whole period of the suspension of work the great body of the workmen conducted themselves peaceably. The following evidence of the officers describes the administration of relief on this occasion.

The following is an extract from the deposition of Mr. William Johnson, taskmaster to the Stoke-upon-Trent workhouse:—

"I cannot remember so extensive a turn-out among the ope-

ratives as now; indeed, I never heard of a general turn-out before: this is the first that has ever occurred. There has been a stagnation in the trade of the place once or twice; once, in 1826. There was a great depression of trade during this period; it commenced in April and lasted till August; but the works were not so completely suspended then as now: the applications for relief were infinitely more numerous. We had then 500 heads of families daily receiving provisions from the workhouse; besides which there was a great addition to the money out-relief account; whereas now only 103 heads of families have received relief in consequence of the turn-outs; 700 cases have received orders for provisions from the workhouse; but no more than 103 of these orders have been used.

"When the 500 cases were relieved the paupers took the provisions home daily: no work was exacted in return: the amount of relief now is quite as liberal to each case as it was then; I think even more so. There is much less waste now, and it is more beneficial to the several members of the family, inasmuch as now each person is sufficiently fed: formerly the provisions were often sold by the men for drink, whilst the wives and children suffered from starvation.

"The work which they have performed must have been performed by other labourers for the parish, had they not been set to do it: and the wages paid such labourers would have exceeded the cost of the maintenance of these paupers. The men have been employed in the garden and fields belonging to the workhouse, and the women in the household work."

Mr. David Francis Colclough, Governor of the Stoke-upon-Trent workhouse, states:—

"In consequence of the general cessation of the manufactories, it has been necessary to offer relief at the workhouse to some of the operatives who have lost their usual means of subsistence: such applicants have been offered food at the workhouse for themselves and families in return for work. They have been required to be at the workhouse at eight o'clock in the morning, to remain till dusk in the evening. Some of them come from a distance of from four to six miles: the whole of the family comes in, unless any members are returned by the medical officer as unable, in which case provisions are sent to them daily from the workhouse. The men are employed in the garden and fields, by task, having a certain portion of work to perform between each meal; the women at household work, and the children have attended school in the workhouse. No able-bodied operative has been relieved except in this way.

"We began to admit paupers in the workhouse to receive this relief on the 7th of October: the first week only 8 per day came in, the second only 10, the third only 8, the fourth only 11, the fifth only 11, the sixth only 11, the seventh 70, the eighth 130,

the ninth, 159, the tenth 188, the eleventh 234, the twelfth 242, the thirteenth 221. Last Saturday, the 14th of January, 239 persons, women and young children of the families of operative potters, have received weekly relief, four weeks in *bread, not money,* from the workhouse, owing to sickness reported by the medical officer: 103 cases of paupers only are included in these numbers,—that is to say, 460 paupers are members of only 103 families. The whole of this relief has been given in consequence of the stoppage of the manufactories.

"The ordinary inmates of the workhouse are fewer this winter than heretofore, 204 being the greatest number admitted as in-paupers. On the 7th of December, 1833, no turn-outs, and trade good, there were 328 inmates in the workhouse; November, 1836, during the turn-outs, and trade depressed, 139 inmates in the workhouse."

Stoke-upon-Trent being the first manufacturing town in which the Poor Law Amendment Act has been carried into operation by a Board of Guardians, and the strike being the most extensive which has yet affected the operations under the new law, it may be satisfactory if we submit to your Lordship the more general statement of its effects, set forth in an address signed by the Guardians and the chief traders of the town. They state that —"Although this Act has only been in operation for little more than six months, the affairs of the parish have been brought into a state of order long desired, but hitherto unknown; the business has been conducted with becoming regularity,—the officers, for the first time responsible, attentive to their duties,—the rates better collected,—the poor-house reformed, and made a place of instruction, of industry, and of reformation,—the out-door poor examined in detail,—impositions detected—and the cases of real distress relieved, partly in money and partly in bread. Thus an improved system of management has been brought about with little difficulty, advantageous contracts made, the moneys duly paid into the bank, the tradesmen's accounts promptly discharged, a considerable amount of old debts paid off; and all this with two rates up to this date; whereas, at the corresponding period of last year, the fourth was in a train of collection. Such results have given a new and pleasing aspect to the affairs of the parish, and we only discharge a duty in saying, that we are indebted to the Poor Law Amendment Act for the principal part of these advantages." They further express their conviction of its salutary influence at the particular juncture, when thousands of the work-people, associated in trades' unions, had left their employment. The instructions given by the Commissioners, of which a copy is inserted in the Appendix, had enabled the Guardians "to protect the parish under these peculiar circumstances, and at the same time to extend labour and relief in kind to the industrious poor thrown out of employment by these means; and,

generally speaking, to lighten the pressure of distress consequent on so fearful a visitation." They consider that they only discharge their duty in stating that the Poor Law Amendment Act has worked most beneficially in this manufacturing district, and that "it has enabled the Guardians to meet a crisis and pursue a course both humane to the destitute and preservative of the rights of property, and thus rendered a seasonable and invaluable service to the parish.

The greater part of the important manufacturing counties of Stafford, Nottingham and Leicester, was arranged in union before the close of the last parochial year (25th March, 1837). In these unions the administration of relief by the Boards of Guardians had hardly been undertaken before the interruption of the American trade produced a cessation in the demand for labour, more sudden in its approach and more extensive in its operation than has been known on any former occasion. Your Lordship is aware that an opinion has prevailed with many persons that the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, though useful in the agricultural districts of the south and east of England, are both uncalled for and inapplicable in the populous manufacturing districts of the north. We hold ourselves prepared to show that these views and opinions are unfounded; but it is a matter of deep regret to us that the new system was so imperfectly organised and established in the central manufacturing districts when the pressure of distress and difficulty arose, as to render it impossible for us to show all the benefits which might have been effected under it, if its organization had been complete and mature.

In the Leicester, Hinckley, and Blaby Unions, the Guardians found themselves pressed by the number of individuals thrown out of employment on the sudden suspension of the stocking trade; and although, owing to the insufficiency of workhouse accommodation, no order had yet been issued prohibiting outdoor relief to the able-bodied within the union, it was yet found that the rule prohibiting relief to able-bodied individuals between the ages of sixteen and sixty, residing out of the union, was productive of great difficulty, considerable numbers of the operatives not residing in the parishes, nor even within the unions to which they belong. It became our duty, therefore, to consider the best mode of relieving the pressure of this difficulty, and we forthwith issued an order suspending the rule which produced the inconvenience in this instance; at the same time directing that a relieving officer should be appointed to attend to the poor of the Hinckley Union resident in Leicester. This order was accompanied by a letter of instructions, of which we insert a copy in the Appendix.

We also deemed it necessary to send Mr. Hall, our Assistant

Commissioner, to attend specially to the Leicester district, and to aid the several Boards of Guardians with his counsel and assistance in the difficult circumstances in which they were placed; and we are now enabled to report that the relief of the necessitous persons in that district is proceeding, if not altogether satisfactorily, owing to the want of adequate workhouse accommodation, yet in such a way as to avert the main pressure of the distress under which the population has been so extensively labouring.

It is, however, to the proceedings in Nottingham that we are chiefly desirous of drawing your Lordship's attention, as they appear to throw considerable light on the working of the Act in a manufacturing district, under circumstances as trying and difficult as can at any time be expected to occur.

This union, which consists of the three parishes constituting the town of Nottingham, and contains an aggregate population amounting to 50,000, was formed in July, 1836. It was distinguished at the outset by this peculiarity, that the rule prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied male paupers was issued at once on the formation of the Union. Our object in at once establishing this rule was to make the administration of relief to the poor conform to the practice already established in the parish of St. Mary (the principal and most populous parish in the union), in which, for three years previous to the formation of the union, no relief had been given to able-bodied males, excepting in the workhouse.

Under the operation of this rule our attention could not fail to be specially drawn to the working of this Union, when in the early part of the spring the pressure of commercial distress and the suspension of employment caused the manufacturers to discharge a large portion of their workmen; and we directed our Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Gulson, to give as large a portion of his time and attention as could be spared from the rest of his extensive district to the Nottingham Union, and to aid the Board of Guardians to the utmost with his advice and assistance.

We knew that the Union was very inadequately provided with workhouse accommodation. It was possessed of an old workhouse capable of containing about 520 persons, but not admitting of that arrangement and classification which is found practically to be so essential to good order in such establishments. As the applications for relief increased, it was satisfactory to us to find that the Guardians took steps to increase the workhouse accommodation by occupying certain premises belonging to the parish as nurseries for children and as houses for old men; and finally, by using a workhouse belonging to the parish of St. Nicholas as an hospital for the sick. They were by these means enabled to provide room for nearly seven hundred persons within their houses.

A constant communication was kept up with the Board of Guardians, from whom we received a weekly report, as well as with our Assistant Commissioner; and it soon became evident that a necessity would speedily arise for relieving more persons than could be provided for within the walls of the workhouses; and after full consideration, we felt it to be our duty to authorise Mr. Gulson to assure the Guardians that the rule which prohibited them from giving relief to able-bodied male persons, excepting in the workhouse, should be suspended whenever they should find the pressure such as that, in their opinion, there existed a necessity for so doing. Preparation was thus made for placing the Guardians in a situation to meet the whole difficulty, (whatever might be its extent,) of affording the necessary relief to such destitute persons as might be unable to maintain themselves when thrown out of work.

At this stage of our proceedings it was determined by the principal inhabitants of the town to resort to a subscription for the purpose of relieving the unemployed operatives, this being considered a better mode of affording them support than by having recourse to the poor-rate. The kind feeling and praiseworthy benevolence of the principal persons in the town and its neighbourhood succeeded in raising about 4000*l.* for this purpose, and a committee of the inhabitants was formed to superintend the application of the money.

Bearing in mind the important question which has been pressed upon us, namely, in what way could the necessities of the working classes in the manufacturing districts be provided for in so sudden and so unforeseen an emergency, if no such subscription existed, as in the case of Nottingham, and if the relief of the necessitous poor should have to be provided for out of the poor-rates only, we think that the experience of what has occurred, and is still occurring in Nottingham, enables us confidently to state that the Union authorities would be enabled to meet any exigencies which might arise in the manufacturing districts out of a distressed state of trade or other contingency, notwithstanding there should be no fund subscribed, or other means for the support and employment of those operatives who might be suddenly thrown out of work; and we entertain no doubt that in Nottingham, if the subscribed funds shall be exhausted before the distress ceases, the Board of Guardians will be able to meet the pressure out of the funds placed by the law at their disposal.

In attempting clearly to exhibit to your Lordship the grounds of this opinion, we think it right to state that it has not been the custom in Nottingham to give relief to able-bodied individuals when the usual amount of employment prevailed, and that the practice of resorting to out-door labour as a medium of relief is adopted only when there is a pressure on the workhouse beyond what could conveniently be managed. Assuming therefore that

the rule prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied male persons has been put in force in any Union comprising a manufacturing population before the access of pressure from commercial distress shall have arrived, we have shown by the course pursued in Nottingham, that whenever a necessity for relaxing that rule shall have arisen, such relaxation may forthwith be made; and, further, that the rules under which relief should then be administered might at once be adapted to local circumstances, and to the emergency, however sudden or urgent it might be.

It is needless for us to undertake to prove the superior efficacy of an elected Board of Guardians, consisting of men chosen by the rate-payers on account of their habits of business, firmness of character, and knowledge of the law, and the advantage which could not fail to be derived from their superintendence under such an emergency as is here adverted to, as compared with that of annual parochial overseers, or even with a select vestry elected under Sturges Bourne's Act; and still less do we think it necessary to show that subordinate officers who could efficiently carry the directions of the Guardians into effect, would be much more easily provided under the new system than the old; but what we are desirous of pointing out to your Lordship is, that by adopting an out-door labour test in addition to the in-door workhouse test, and applying it according to sound rules, similar to those which have been generally adhered to by the committee superintending the distribution of the subscribed funds in Nottingham, that almost any conceivable amount of pressure might be met and adequately provided for. It must be admitted that in-door relief is more certain, simple, and easy in its application; but the out-door labour test is the same in principle. In both cases a man's time is taken in exchange for his maintenance, and he must be withdrawn from other modes of gaining subsistence in order to test the reality of his present want and destitution.

In providing the description of work necessary to meet an extensive pressure of the description alluded to, it was correctly held at Nottingham that it should be of permanent and public utility, and of a description which would not otherwise be undertaken. In conformity with these principles the Committee of Management resolved to construct a road through some property belonging to the corporation.

No doubt appears to be entertained on the part of those best informed upon the subject, that on the recurrence of such emergencies some such work may always be found if it be diligently sought for.

The persons employed were paid by the piece, and vigilantly superintended. In spite of such precautions, however, some men of bad character appear to have conducted themselves in so improper a manner as to make it doubtful whether the subscription may not thereby be discouraged.

Nothing appears to have been more clearly proved in the experience of such cases as this of Nottingham, than that no payment should be made, either from subscribed funds, or from the poor-rates, in the shape of allowances to make up wages:—an error of this kind was committed during a period of commercial distress which occurred a little before the close of the late war, when a number of parishes commenced manufacturing hosiery in order to employ the framework-knitters, although stockings were already sold at such low prices as to be ruinous to those who made them. As this example is both curious and pregnant with instruction, we think it right to give it in detail.

It was thought right by the parish authorities to employ the paupers at their own trades: the parish purchased cotton, and manufactured goods which they afterwards sold at a loss of 50 per cent. or more. These goods being brought into the market, necessarily reduced the price of labour for that description of article, and the consequence was that it immediately effected a large reduction in the men's wages. In the framework-knitting trade it is customary for the master workmen to take from the hosier or manufacturer a number of frames, for which the pay a weekly rent. In times of depression of trade it is the interest of the hosier to keep the frames going, and he will give a partial employment to the workers of these frames. If the workman can obtain the aid of parish allowance, his employer will obtain his frame-rent, and thus be enabled to keep his workmen together at the expense of the parish.

The efforts which were thus made to relieve the distress had the evident tendency to increase the cause of it, namely, production beyond the demand, and in this manner both to prolong its duration and aggravate its intensity.

We have, we trust, shown, with sufficient clearness, the results of the proceedings at Nottingham, during the late, and we regret to say, still existing pressure: and which are, we consider, confirmatory of our conclusion, that by the application of the two tests we have described, and acting upon the principles we have endeavoured to explain, it would at any time be practicable to meet any exingencies which might arise in the Unions established in the manufacturing districts. Although both tests may thus be advantageously employed in any emergency arising out of a distressed state of trade, or other casualty, it is yet obvious that the in-door test of the workhouse should, with respect to able-bodied persons, alone be resorted to under ordinary circumstances; and that the out-door labour test should be called into operation only in extreme or emergent cases, similar to that now existing in Nottingham. It will be in the discretion of the Board of Guardians so to apply the workhouse test, and whenever the rule shall be relaxed, so to regulate the out-door labour test as not to destroy, but to stimulate, habits of provident forethought and

self-dependence among the operatives; and it will be our duty to watch over and promote this most desirable object.

In the adjoining Union of Mansfield, distress occurred similar to that which prevailed in Nottingham, and arising from the same cause, although somewhat less in degree. The order prohibiting out-door relief to the able-bodied had not been issued to this Union, the new workhouse being only in progress of erection, and the workhouse accommodation being consequently extremely defective. In answer to a letter from the Mansfield Board of Guardians requesting our instructions under the difficult circumstances in which they found themselves placed, we addressed a letter of advice to them on the 27th of May, a copy of which we insert in the Appendix; and we directed Mr. Gulson to attend and aid the Guardians with his personal advice and assistance. The result has been on the whole satisfactory, although the imperfect organization of the Union, when the distress commenced, rendered the duties of the Guardians peculiarly arduous and irksome.

In further illustration of the principles which we consider should govern the administration of relief on such occasions, and of the results which flow from an adherence to these principles, we place before your Lordship the following extract from a report by Mr. Earle, upon the Nuneaton and Foleshill Unions in Warwickshire:—

"It requires little consideration to acquiesce in the proposition that the greater the general distress, the more important it becomes that the authority, charged with the duty of relieving that distress, should examine all applications with the utmost diligence, and check them by the most powerful tests. If this be not done, and if applications for relief, from the greater probability of their being well founded, be readily granted, many impositions will be attempted, which the parties well know would, under other circumstances, be fruitless. Tales of distress will be believed, not because they are verified, but because they are highly probable; and thus, while much destitution is alleviated, a still greater amount of imposition may be successful. That this is likely to be so, few will deny, and that it has actually occurred in part of my district will, I think, appear from what will follow.

"Ribbon-weaving is the principal occupation, as is well known, of the population of Coventry and some large parishes in its immediate neighbourhood. The trade, especially that part of it which falls to the share of single-hand weavers, has been in a very depressed state since last autumn. The wages of that class are very low, and in most instances full and constant employment is requisite for the decent support of a family.

"It is not my purpose to speculate on the causes of this depression, or to attempt to define its precise extent, but simply

to assert that a considerable number of ribbon-weavers have been materially suffering from a suspension of their ordinary employment.

"In the neighbourhood of Coventry are the two Unions of Foleshill and Nuneaton: the Foleshill has a population of 11,965; Nuneaton, of 12,868. In each the labouring population consists almost exclusively of ribbon-weavers and agricultural labourers; and I think there is reason to assume that the proportion which the former bears to the whole, is much the same in each. The Nuneaton Union was declared earlier, and came into operation at least seven months before that of Foleshill; but, owing in part to obstacles over which the Guardians had no control, and partly to a want of exertion and judgment in them, they have never had any efficient means of meeting the applications made to them by able-bodied men, pleading want of work, or insufficiency of earnings. During last summer such cases were rare, and, I believe, were never relieved; but in October or November trade declined; numerous applications were made, and met very much in the manner which the parish was accustomed to adopt in former periods of distress. Availing themselves of the first rule relating to out-relief, the Guardians gave an allowance of bread and soup for a fortnight or three weeks, the quantity varying according to the number of the applicant's family; but in very few cases would the allowance suffice for the support of a family having no other resources.

"This state of things had commenced and continued for a few weeks before I was apprised of it. I attended immediately; and though perhaps it was beyond immediate cure, the Guardians appeared to have neither the inclination nor the means of checking the imposition which was mingled with the real destitution.

"The out-relief in the Nuneaton Union for the quarter ending 25th March, 1837, was .	£1223	19	0
"For the quarter ending 29th September, 1836	789	15	0
"Increase . .	£434	4	0

"That is, the weekly expenditure on the out-door paupers rose from 60*l.* 14*s.* to 94*l.*

"The greatest number of in-door paupers during the first-named quarter was	132
"During the last-named quarter . . .	81
"Increase . . .	51

"The greatest number of applications heard on a Board day was 80.

"The number of able-bodied males relieved during the quarter ending Lady-day, on account of insufficiency of earnings or want of work, was 204!!

"Having made this unsatisfactory statement of the manage-

ment in the Nuneaton Union, I will contrast it, so far as I am able, with results in the Foleshill Union, where the Guardians had it in their power, and did in fact test the applications made to them.

"The latter Union only came into operation on the 25th December; that is, the relieving officer only commenced his duties on that day; and therefore I cannot compare the expenditure of the two quarters as I have done in the case of Nuneaton. But the following is the comparison between the two Unions for the quarter ending Lady-day:—

"Out-relief, Nuneaton .	£1223	19	0	Weekly average	£94
" „ Foleshill .	429	0	0	„ .	33
"Difference in favour of Foleshill	£794	19	0	„ .	£61
"Inmates, greatest number Nuneaton . . .					132
"Ditto „ Foleshill . . .					90
"Less in latter					42

"Total number of applications from able-bodied males during the quarter, which have been met by an offer of the house or mill 32

"Number of paupers not inmates who have accepted work on the mill 8

"In the Foleshill workhouse there has been a hand corn-mill for some time; and of this the Guardians availed themselves, as the parish authorities had done in former years. The house was not in a condition to receive many more inmates than those already admitted, especially of the able-bodied classes, and the Guardians met the applications of the weavers, who pleaded want of work, by offering employment at the mill. Relief was only given on condition that they performed at least three or four consecutive days' work, and the return for their labour in no case exceeded the sum requisite for the support of the family, and as much as possible was given in kind.

"I contend that the practice to which the Foleshill Guardians were enabled to adhere was not only efficacious in deterring and detecting imposition, but in reality was much more humane than that adopted by the Nuneaton board; for at the latter place the applicant's story was in two hundred instances believed, and in scarcely a single case was the relief granted sufficient in amount to secure the party from destitution, on the supposition that the story told was true. At Foleshill, on the contrary, only eight cases (I am confining myself to able-bodied weavers out of employ) were relieved; but in each of these the amount of relief was fully adequate to the alleged wants of the recipient."

It has been already stated to your Lordship that the district of Spitalfields has laboured under similar difficulties, and established similar results, to those hereinbefore detailed with respect to Nottingham. In that district the order prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied males was, on the representation of the

Guardians of Bethnal Green, forthwith suspended; out-door relief has been there administered in such cases as they deemed necessary. In Spitalfields, also, the distress was mitigated by the aid of a subscription, the distribution of which was on this, as on other occasions, not productive of unmixed good. A careful examination was made into the state of the labouring classes of the Spitalfields district in the commencement of the distress, the result of which has been already submitted to your Lordship in Dr. Kay's Report, which being already before Parliament we shall not further notice than for the purpose of saying that it affords a satisfactory proof that the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act have been found as applicable and as useful in this manufacturing district, in a season of great distress, as to any other district to which its provisions have been applied.

We shall now proceed to give an account of the steps which have been taken in the county of Lancaster and the West Riding of York; but before we do so, it will be necessary to draw your Lordship's attention to an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages."

By that Act, the provisions of which were, in the first instance, directed to take effect on the 1st March, 1837, the Unions already formed under the authority of this Commission were adopted as main Registration Districts, to be subdivided by the respective Boards of Guardians into minor districts; and the appointment of the necessary officers was also placed in the same hands.

With reference to all parishes and places which should not be formed into Unions or placed under Boards of Guardians on the 1st day of October next after the passing of that Act, we, as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, were empowered to define temporary Registration Districts of such parishes and places, and to appoint to each such temporary district a Registrar, which temporary arrangements were declared by the 11th Section of the same Act to cease on the future establishment of Boards of Guardians, both with reference to the districts formed and the officers appointed. In all cases in which we have found it necessary or expedient to exercise these powers, we have endeavoured as much as possible, in the formation of the temporary districts, to avoid the embarrassment likely to ensue as regards the business of registration, from any extensive change which might hereafter take place in the districts formed for immediate and temporary purposes.

With this view the temporary Registration Districts have been usually so formed and grouped as to class together into

main districts, whose boundaries should be identical with the boundaries of Unions hereafter to be declared for the administration of relief. By this means it appeared probable that the temporary districts so formed under our authority might best fall in with the districts hereafter to be formed by the Board of Guardians, and the confusion be thus avoided which would otherwise arise from an extensive future change in the books and districts connected with registration.

Notwithstanding such precautions, there was reason to fear that where these temporary arrangements were made by us in the first instance, embarrassment would still arise from the new arrangements hereafter to be substituted by a body entirely independent of our control in this respect. By these considerations, as well as our unwillingness to divert the time and services of our officers more than we found requisite from the original scope and subject matter of this Commission, we have been induced to avoid making temporary districts under the Registration Act, in all cases where it did not appear absolutely necessary and expedient to make them; and we anxiously availed ourselves of the interval which elapsed between the passing of the Act and the 1st of March, to call into existence those representative bodies which had been singled out by the legislature as the proper and permanent depositories of the powers in question.

At the commencement of the present Session of Parliament an Act was passed to postpone the operation of the Registration Act to the 1st July instant; and we have thereby been enabled materially to extend the organization of Unions, and to avoid the necessity of forming temporary Registration Districts.

Notwithstanding these exertions, the whole number of parishes and places for which it has been found necessary to provide temporary Registration Districts is 1152; and the whole number of districts formed is 270; and to these districts a corresponding number of officers have been appointed.

In the county of Lancaster and the West Riding of York, thirty-one Unions were declared previously to the 1st of March last, so as to enable the respective Boards of Guardians to prepare the machinery, and to appoint the officers necessary to conduct the process of registration. By the order of Union issued in each of these cases, the Guardians were directed to appoint their clerk, and to perform their functions under the Registration Act, postponing all proceedings relating to the relief of the poor until further orders should be issued by ourselves in that behalf.

In twenty-nine of the thirty-one Unions which have been so declared, the Guardians have proceeded in execution of the order, and the machinery for registering births, deaths, and marriages in a population exceeding 1,200,000 has been thus provided for in the manner intended by the legislature.

The Oldham Union was declared to take place on the 3rd of February last, and the Guardians were directed to meet and act in execution of the order on the 8th day of the same month. On this occasion, although a considerable proportion of the whole number of Guardians were elected, a sufficient number did not meet to constitute a Board, and no proceedings whatever took place under the order.

By a further order of the date 11th March, we directed the Guardians who should be elected on the first Thursday after the 25th of that month, to meet on the 5th of April following, and to proceed in execution of the original order. On this occasion it appeared, that from the omission of the rate-payers to propose Guardians in some cases, and from the unwillingness of the individuals proposed to accept the office in others, no Guardian had been elected in any of the townships of the Union. There being only two ex-officio Guardians within the limits of this Union, and that number being insufficient to make a quorum, the order could not, under the circumstances detailed, be carried into execution.

We believe the non-execution of our order on both these occasions to have arisen from the high degree of popular excitement and prejudice which at that time existed in Oldham and its neighbourhood against the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act. Your Lordship is aware that great exertions have been made by individuals to agitate the public mind on this subject, and that false statements of the effects and objects of the new system have been industriously circulated in various parts of the manufacturing districts with more or less success.

We have every reason to hope that the lapse of time, and the progressive operation of the law in the surrounding Unions will produce a better understanding of its actual objects and effects in this district. In the mean time we have to express to your Lordship our regret that the provision which it was intended should have been made for the operation of the Registration Act should have entirely failed of accomplishment with reference to so large a population as that comprised in the Oldham Union, which consists, according to the last census, of 61,038 persons.

In a letter of the date of the 21st June last, we made to your Lordship a full report of the circumstances which have followed the declaration of the Huddersfield Union; where, from similar causes to those described in the case of the Oldham Union, the Guardians have been induced to adjourn their meetings, from time to time, without proceeding to the election of a Clerk. The communication referred to is included in the Appendix to this Report; and we trust that the measures of precaution which have since been adopted by your Lordship, for the purpose of securing personal safety to the Guardians in the discharge of their duty, will lead to the due execution of the Order of Union, and to the

completion of those arrangements which are necessary to carry the law into effect.

The inquiry into the averages of the other twenty-nine Unions is now proceeding, and we have availed ourselves of the assistance of the Boards of Guardians and their several Clerks in making such an investigation of the circumstances of each Union as will enable us to issue, with confidence, regulations for the relief of the poor, applicable to each.

Doubts have recently been expressed as to the propriety of introducing into this district the same executive machinery for the administration of relief which has been found successful in other parts of the kingdom; we shall, therefore, take this opportunity of stating to your Lordship some of the grounds upon which our conviction has been established, that the executive machinery incidental to the formation of Unions is at the least as applicable to the present circumstances of these districts as to those of others into which it has been successfully introduced.

The institution of the office of unpaid annual Overseer has long been felt to be an inconvenient method of providing for the relief of the poor in the populous districts of the North of England. The first effort made to throw off the difficulty was the subdivision of parishes into townships, effected under the statute 13 and 14 Car. II., a measure which was universally adopted in the northern counties. In later times the further growth of population, and consequent increase of business arising within each parochial district, instead of leading, as might have been expected, to a further subdivision of the district, forced into adoption a different expedient, and an Act was passed enabling parishes and townships to appoint paid and permanent Overseers: and it is remarkable that since the passing of the 59th Geo. III. the provisions of that statute have been almost as universally adopted in these districts as the subdivision of parishes had been in former times. By returns obtained in the year 1834, it appeared that in Lancashire alone there were 267 Assistant Overseers, and in the West Riding of York 205; and from subsequent inquiry, we have reason to believe that the number has since materially increased.

It is probably from the same causes that a greater tendency has manifested itself in these districts than elsewhere to the establishment of an elective Board, which should supersede the open vestry in the management and discussion of parochial business.

The want of some general provision to effect this object was severely felt in some of the largest and most populous townships, and led in some cases to the establishment of Boards by local Acts.

In Manchester a local Act was obtained constituting the churchwardens and overseers a Board of Management, and giving power to the justices to increase the number of overseers. This Board at present consists of twelve members.

At Leeds a like provision was inserted in a local Act, giving the justices power to appoint additional overseers; and this number has at the present time been extended to thirteen.

In Boards which consist exclusively of the annual officers, every member retires from office as a matter of course at the end of each parochial year, whereby the benefit of experience and observation becomes lost to the public service almost as soon as it has been acquired; and on every annual succession the entire Board labours under the disadvantage of a temporary inexperience. At Manchester this latter inconvenience is remedied to a great extent by the maintenance of an effective paid establishment. At Leeds an attempt has been made to secure a degree of permanency and experience in the Board of Management by the election of twelve trustees in open vestry, whose function should be to assist the churchwardens and overseers in the administration of relief. Resolutions to this effect were adopted by the Leeds vestry in the year 1822, and have been acted upon to the present time; but the legal authority of the trustees to act as members of the Board of Management has recently been brought into question by some of the rate-payers, and it is considered that they now attend the Board, of which, from their experience, they are usually the most efficient members, by the permission, or rather at the request of the annual officers, who have been glad to retain their co-operation and assistance.

But the Board of Management most commonly adopted in these two counties is the select vestry appointed under the provisions of Sturges Bourne's Act. This is the form of management at present existing at Liverpool, Salford, Blackburn, and nearly all the best managed towns of Lancashire and the West Riding of York. By the returns of 1834 it appeared that in Lancashire there were 197 select vestries, and in the West Riding of York 121. In many of the townships in which select vestries are not established under the 59th of Geo. III. it is a common practice for the rate-payers to depute a few members of their own body to act together with the overseers as a committee.

The expediency therefore of establishing a Board of Management which should supersede the open vestry in the conduct of the ordinary parochial business may be said to be almost as generally acknowledged in these districts as the institution of paid and permanent overseers; and we are of opinion that these arrangements, whether adopted under the force of circumstances, or suggested by more enlightened views of policy than appeared to have prevailed in the southern counties of England, where the provisions of the 59th Geo. III. have not been taken advantage of to the same extent, are among the causes which have led to the maintenance of a more judicious administration of the Poor Laws in this district.

Another tendency which has conspicuously shown itself in

these counties may be traced partly to the same politic views which have established the select vestry and the assistant overseer, and partly to the subdivision of parochial districts effected under the statute of Charles II. The cases in which several townships are found to have voluntarily joined themselves in the use of a common workhouse are more frequent here than in any other part of the kingdom. Some of these arrangements have been made under the provisions of the statute 9 Geo. I. or the 22 Geo. III.;—in many instances, however, the same end has been sought without resorting to any provisions of the legislature.

In the West Riding of York we found at the commencement of our operations in that district six Gilbert's Unions, comprising in the whole 170 townships; each Union being provided with one common workhouse.

In Lancashire we found only one Gilbert's Union, comprising eighteen townships, and one Union of seventeen townships formed under the 9 Geo. I., each possessing a common workhouse. But in various parts of the same county, where the provisions of the above statutes had not been adopted, arrangements now exist for the accommodation of the paupers of many townships in one workhouse, of which it may be useful to give some detailed account.

At Ormskirk, a small market-town in the hundred of West Derby, there are two workhouses, one capable of containing at most fifty inmates, and the other about eighty. The former of these is a freehold property divided into eleven shares and held by eleven townships; the latter, in the same way, is divided into seventeen shares, in which upwards of twenty townships participate, several having combined in some instances in the purchase of a single share.

A few other instances have occurred of workhouses which are the joint property of several townships, and in these cases the management is jointly conducted by the townships joined in possession. But the most common mode of obtaining the convenience of a common workhouse is where a single township has the sole property in the premises, and lets off a certain amount of accommodation to the neighbouring townships, the latter making annual payments towards the rent of the house and the salary of the governor, and paying a certain sum for the weekly maintenance of each pauper, but not interfering with the government or superintendence of the house.

In the whole county of Lancashire there are not less than twenty-seven establishments which afford accommodation to neighbouring townships in the manner above described, the number of townships associated in the use of each workhouse varying from three to twenty-five. In addition to these there are sixty workhouses exclusively occupied by single townships.

In the West Riding several cases exist of common establish-

ments similar to those described in Lancashire. The proportion of townships, however, using their own workhouses exclusively, is more considerable here than in Lancashire, if we leave out of consideration the several townships comprised in the Gilbert's Unions.

We have entered into the above detail for the purpose of showing that there exists, and has long existed, in Lancashire and the West Riding of York, a general feeling of the necessity of resort to some workhouse establishment, and in many quarters a disposition to combine the funds of several townships for the purpose of attaining this object in the most advantageous manner. We have shown also that in both these counties the superiority of the paid permanent officer to the annual unpaid overseer, and the expediency of transferring the control of parochial business from the open vestry to an elective board, are found to be well recognized in practice throughout these counties.

The present workhouse arrangements, of which a partial sketch has already been given, exhibit a state of things anomalous and imperfect in the extreme, arising chiefly from the circumstance that those arrangements have been made at hazard, without any fixed and general plan, and carried into effect by the consent alone of each township affected by them, and without the assistance or authority of any external agency.

A few examples of existing anomalies may place the subject in a clear light.

The market-towns of Ripon, Knaresborough, Otley, Tadcaster, and Pontefract, in the West Riding of York, are so situate with respect to each other, and with respect to other adjoining market-towns in the West Riding, that they might become the centres of five considerable Unions of townships with an average radius of six or seven miles, including all the townships which could not be more conveniently referred to centres lying beyond the circle described.

This tract of country and a considerable portion beyond it, lying towards Leeds on one side and York on the other, is at present interspersed with townships belonging to four Gilbert's Unions, amounting in the whole to 160.

The centre of the Union in every one of these cases is an obscure village, where the workhouse is situate, and at which the periodical meetings of the Guardians take place. Many of the townships are distant from their centre as much as twelve or thirteen miles by the road, and in these cases are frequently intermixed with the townships of other Unions, while a great number of townships closely adjoining to the several centres are not included in any of the Unions ; and the whole number so omitted is about equal to the number included. The entire tract therefore comprises about 300 townships, part of which might be conveniently formed into Union round the five centres above men-

tioned, and the remainder attached to Unions already formed round York, Easingwold, Belby, Wakefield, Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, and Skipton.

The most striking part, perhaps, of the arrangement above described is the circumstance that seven townships situate within the borough of Leeds, containing altogether a population of 22,063, have a common interest with thirty-three other townships, making a total population of 54,411, in a small workhouse capable of holding at most 100 inmates, situate seven miles from Leeds. The market-town of Otley is included in the same Union.

There are some inconsistencies equally striking in the voluntary arrangements which have been made in Lancashire for the purpose of effecting a combination of funds for workhouse purposes.

Many of the townships lying in the immediate neighbourhood of Liverpool have been used to resort to one or other of the two Ormskirk workhouses, at a distance of thirteen miles. The most remarkable instance of this was Toxteth Park, an extra-parochial place in the borough of Liverpool, and containing 24,067 inhabitants by the last census. This township had a seventeenth share in the larger Ormskirk workhouse, capable only of containing eighty inmates. Two other considerable townships of the borough of Liverpool, Kirkdale and Everton, had no certain means of resort to any workhouse. These townships have now been formed by us into union with West Derby and other townships, whose Guardians meet at a point closely adjoining the town of Liverpool; the Ormskirk Union has at the same time been limited on the side of Liverpool to a radius of six miles.

A Union has been similarly formed by us of twelve townships, on the southern side of Manchester, comprising three considerable townships situate within the borough, namely:—

	Population
Chorlton-upon-Medlock	20,569
Hulme	9,624
Ardwick	5,524
	35,717

The three townships above mentioned have been hitherto dependent on the small townships of Gorton and Blackley for the means of resort to a workhouse. The township of Strelford, which is included in the same Union, contains only 2463 inhabitants, has long possessed a workhouse of its own capable of holding 100 inmates, hired at a rent of 82*l.* per annum, the master and matron of which are paupers, and the average number of inmates accommodated about twelve.

It would be easy to derive from the information before us further examples of crude and inconvenient arrangements in this district, which the application of the union powers created by the

Poor Law Amendment Act are calculated to remedy, and to place upon an equable and uniform footing throughout.

For the purpose of giving a more comprehensive view of the state of the parochial machinery now existing, or which very recently existed in this important district, we subjoin in our Appendix a tabular abstract which has been obtained by the assistance of the Guardians and their clerks in most of the Unions as yet formed in Lancashire and the West Riding of York.

It will be perceived by close inspection of this document that with few exceptions the smallest townships have each their assistant overseer, and that the aggregate of the salaries now paid for collecting the rates and dispensing relief to the poor is frequently considerable, and generally bears a large proportion to the whole expenditure of the Union.

In some Unions it will be found that nearly every township has its separate workhouse, and that in these cases the number of superintendents, and the amount of workhouse room, is greatly disproportioned to the number of inmates to be provided for under ordinary circumstances. Some of these houses are encumbered with a considerable debt, secured by way of mortgage; others are hired at an annual rent; but more commonly the township has a freehold interest in the premises, the annual value of which is much disproportioned to the use at present made of them.

Your Lordship will not fail to observe that those provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act which relate to the formation of Unions are peculiarly directed to the attainment of the following objects, namely: an Elective Board, Paid Officers, and a Workhouse Establishment; and that the two latter objects are directed to be provided and maintained by a combination of the funds of the townships or parishes united, upon terms perhaps the most just and equitable that could have been devised.

We think it must appear from the description above given of the parochial arrangements now existing in Yorkshire and Lancashire, that these several objects have long been pursued in these counties with a perseverance and strength of purpose which manifested a just perception of their intrinsic value; but that the tendencies so exhibited have not as yet led to the attainment of those objects so effectually, so economically, or so conveniently, as it is in our power at present to supply them by the application of the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

With reference to the great number of assistant overseers now annually appointed in these counties, we conceive that a most salutary change may be effected by empowering the Guardians of each Union to form districts of townships, and to appoint to each district officers whose whole time should be devoted to the discharge of their respective duties.

We have been accustomed in the regulations heretofore usually

issued to Unions to direct that the function of dispensing out-door relief should be intrusted to an officer of the above description, called a relieving officer; a servant of the Board of Guardians, and acting under their general direction and control; and we see nothing in the circumstances of the Unions before us which should recommend our issuing any different order on this subject.

In this respect, therefore, the assistant overseers of several townships will often be superseded by the appointment of one relieving officer. But the actual dispensing of relief, although the most important, is by no means the most onerous part of the duty performed by the assistant overseer of a populous township. The preparing, assessing, and collecting of the rate,—the business relating to removals and settlement,—and other duties devolving by statute on the annual overseer, bear so great a proportion to the whole parochial business, that it appears to be rendered necessary, by the peculiar circumstances of this district, to provide for the continuance of paid services for the discharge of these functions.

We propose therefore to empower the Guardians to appoint assistant overseers for districts of townships in the same manner as relieving officers; and we entertain no doubt that by this separation of the duties, and by a considerable reduction in the whole number of officers employed, the amount of the salaries and other expenses attendant on the discharge of those duties may be considerably reduced, whilst it is obvious that by the same means the character of the officers will be raised in point of experience, station, and general efficiency.

Still more apparent is the prospect of improvement derivable from the possession of a common workhouse establishment under the control and government of a Board of Guardians, elected from townships situated within convenient limits for this purpose; whether that establishment should consist of a selection of the better workhouses now existing in each Union, or whether it may be found desirable to concentrate all the necessary accommodation in one workhouse situated in the centre of the Union.

Independently of the advantages to be gained by a combination of the funds of many townships, for the purposes above stated, we have been led by wide experience to believe that the control of the Board of Guardians over a district consisting of many parishes, will produce a more beneficial and effective superintendence of the relief of the poor than can be exercised by many select vestries or parochial committees severally conducting the business of their respective parishes; provided always that the details of business committed to the conduct of the single Board be not so extended as to preclude a convenient superintendence of the whole.

In point of territorial extent, the Unions now formed in Lancashire and the West Riding will be found more contracted than those which have been formed in the other parts of England; but in point of population, they will be found to exceed the average with the exception of those which have been formed in or near the metropolis.

The amount of business, however, which is likely to arise for the consideration of each Board of Guardians, is to be judged of rather by the amount of expenditure and the number of paupers, than by the extent of population included in the Union; and in these respects the Unions in question are far less extensive, and far less productive of business, under ordinary circumstances, than many Unions in the south of England.

Within certain limits it must be considered that the magnitude and importance of the details to be conducted by the Board is a clear advantage to its working, enforcing as it does, a systematic course of proceeding, and securing a more regular and undeviating attention from the members of the Board. To this circumstance and to the representative character of the office of Guardian, we believe it to be owing that a fuller and more regular attendance is found to occur at the periodical meetings of a Board of Guardians, than is usually found to be given by the members of the select vestry of a single township.

The members of a Select Vestry, howsoever well constituted, labour under the disadvantage of representing each and all the same individual parochial interest; whence it happens, that out of a considerable number elected to conduct a comparatively limited extent of business, some portion are apt to deem their own attendance, excepting on extraordinary occasions, a matter of trifling consequence.

The Guardian, on the other hand, represents the interests of his own township at a Board where other interests are similarly represented, from which circumstance two advantages arise; the office is usually intrusted to the most eligible of those who are willing to accept it, and is regarded by the person appointed as a post of peculiar trust and responsibility, the duties of which he cannot neglect or desert without apparent risk to the interests he represents.

The importance and value of this incident cannot be too highly estimated.

The habitual secession of a considerable portion of the managing body may frequently leave the business in the hands of a steady and experienced few; and under the operation of ordinary circumstances, little mischief may result from such failure of attendance. It is on extraordinary occasions, when promptitude and energy are demanded, that the disadvantage appears of having the managing body constituted of members who do not ordinarily

attend, and who are attracted only by the unusual importance of the business, upon which they are the less fit, on that account, to deliberate and vote.

The office of Guardian, like that of Select Vestryman, is an unpaid, honorary office; and we have had to contend against the impression that men of business will not be found willing, and ought not to be called upon, to devote the requisite degree of time and attention which the management of the affairs of a considerable Union must demand.

In answer to this, we would observe, that the increased degree of trouble and attention is by no means in proportion to the increased amount of business, and that one Board of Guardians will transact the business of ten Select Vestries, with far less than the aggregate amount of time and attention which the latter would have to expend upon the same business, if separately conducted; and, as it is not necessary, or even desirable, for the despatch of business, that the Board of Guardians of a Union should consist of more members than the Select Vestry of a single parish, a considerable reduction is effected by the proposed change in the whole amount of unpaid public service, at the same time that the quality of the elements brought into action is materially raised and improved.

It is urged, however, that the accurate knowledge of persons and circumstances which is so essential to the proper and discriminate administration of relief will be possessed in a greater degree by a Select Vestry superintending a small district, than by a Board of Guardians superintending a large one. On this subject, our experience has led us to believe, that so far as the necessity for minute information regarding the persons and circumstances of applicants for relief may continue to exist under a system of relief by tests, it will be right to trust rather to the agency of the paid and permanent officer than to that of the unpaid functionary, for supplying such information. Not only is the intelligence so derived likely to be more carefully and vigilantly obtained, but it is apparent that in diminishing the number of channels through which the intelligence has to pass, we diminish in direct proportion the temptations to act from partiality, or from any motives of a personal nature. In this point of view, we have found it more desirable that the managing body should be guided in their decisions by the written reports and statements of an experienced officer, devoting his whole time to the visitation and inspection of a large district, than by the accounts which might be rendered by a large number of honorary functionaries, each considered responsible for information regarding his own immediate neighbours. Even in the best constituted bodies, the reliance on such means of information must be precarious, and the result as to different portions of the same district, unequal.

We are impressed, then, with the conviction that in substituting in the place of a number of select vestries, or parochial committees, or open vestries, a Board of Guardians duly representing the interests of the several townships united, we administer to the wants of this district by the establishment of a local executive, superior in its elements to the existing machinery, economical as regards the degree of time and attention which a certain extent of public business may demand from unpaid honorary officers, and competent to act on occasions of great emergency and difficulty, with the requisite promptitude, steadiness, and effect.

It is since the date of our last Report that the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, and the Principality of Wales, have been formed into Unions, and we are aware that doubts have been entertained whether the application of the law to those districts was likely to prove beneficial. We cannot, we think, more clearly illustrate the applicability of the law to the counties in the north of England than by requesting your Lordship's attention to the following extracts from reports of our Assistant Commissioners.

Sir John Walsham, in a Report from Northumberland and Durham, dated 22nd January last, states that "Had an evil day arisen—had a serious strike, or a diminishing trade induced the pitmen, or the keelmen, or the lead-miners, to throw themselves on their respective parishes—had a continued falling-off in the prices of corn in this corn country tempted the farmers to tamper with the poor-rates, as an aid of wages, and as a means of making out a case for reduction of rents—had any such injurious, though by no means impossible events occurred in these districts,—they might have been suddenly overwhelmed with a torrent of pauperism which they possessed no power to resist. Looser or more unsystematic management than what lately prevailed wherever there were no select vestries, it would be difficult to conceive. The fact that in the rural incorporations the non-resident are, on an average, one-third more numerous than the resident paupers, and that in several of the incorporations they are accustomed to pay their non-resident paupers one quarter in advance, speaks volumes for the necessity of an improved administration; for I need scarcely add, that in reference to the former class, the overseers take no further trouble than to transmit to them successive quarterly payments; and although it may be perhaps unreasonable to expect that rate-payers who experience no pecuniary pressure should at once perceive and admit the soundness of that policy which would provide against a contingent evil, I do nevertheless deem it a matter of much congratulation to the inhabitants of the North of England that it should have been their good fortune to be placed in possession of a strong and tried

machinery, capable of warding off all the dangers of possible pauperism—at a period when they have no such dangers to encounter—no evils to eradicate."

Mr. Voules reported to us in February last—"With reference to the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in which, from the representations made to me on my arrival, I had been led to believe none of the abuses of the south were known, or had existence, I lament to say, that my progress has shown me, not only as stated in my Report, that the germs of mismanagement exist—but that many of the evils are strong in growth.

"Rents, for instance, have been universally allowed, and the policy of the payment of them is pertinaciously upheld; numerous cases of bastardy are relieved out of the parochial purse, notwithstanding the ability in many instances, both of the father and the mother, to support their offspring—and relief is conceded almost without inquiry, to all applicants who are aged and infirm, many of whom are non-resident, and with reference to whom the overseers at once determine that it is cheaper and less troublesome to grant the pension, than to institute the necessary inquiry. Daily experience, I regret to say, adds to the catalogue of existing evils discovered. And even in parishes which have been under the administration of Select Vestries, and which had petitioned your Board and the Legislature upon the ground of the inapplicability of the law to their districts, I find that large sums have been expended without any authority from the vestry, or without any record, other than the entry of the items in the account; and that applications were heard, and large sums awarded in the way of relief, when no one was present but the assistant overseer, and at most, one overseer or churchwarden in addition.

"The beneficial effect of the application of the new law to these evils is evinced by the fact that, in four Unions already established in this district, the saving effected in the first quarter averages 25*l.* per cent., and this, notwithstanding the necessity for keeping up several workhouse establishments in two of the Unions; and that the pensions of the aged and infirm have not, except in one or two peculiar instances, been reduced; and further, notwithstanding that the first is, for obvious reasons, necessarily the most expensive period of the new administration."

In a very recent communication from Mr. Voules he makes the following satisfactory statement with reference to the Unions under his charge:—

"That the rate-payers generally approve of the new law, is evinced by the fact that in each of the Unions in Westmoreland the Guardians have petitioned the legislature in favour of the law; that in all my Unions the really destitute and the aged and infirm have repeatedly stated that they 'were never so well off before;' and that notwithstanding this acknowledged increase in the comforts of the poor, the rates have been reduced at a rate

varying in different Unions from thirty-six down to ten per cent., and in different parishes from seventy-two to four per cent.

"The relieving officers, too, confirm the impression adopted by the Guardians upon their individual observation with reference to the improved condition of the paupers, and that they find an increased providence in the habits, and increased cleanliness and comfort in the residences, of the labouring classes—that they often invite the attention of the officers to their improved condition—that they acknowledge the advantages of the law, and, to use their own words, they 'see now that it is only the idle drunken vagabonds that are going to be hurt by it.'"

With respect to the Principality of Wales, it has been so publicly and generally asserted that the evils arising from the Poor Laws were entirely unknown within its limits, and that any change in the mode of administering these laws was altogether unnecessary,—that we have been induced to examine into the proofs on which the assertion rested—and we find that some of the particular forms of abuse which prevailed in parts of England, —such, for instance, as the roundsman and labour-rate systems, —have not been introduced into the Welsh counties. Nevertheless, if we were called upon to produce from parochial account-books proofs of a lax administration of the law, and instances of unjustifiable application of money raised for the relief of the poor, it is in Wales that we could most easily and most abundantly collect them. It is not however to irregularities such as are here alluded to, that the evils of the Poor Law Administration have been confined in the Welsh counties:—able-bodied pauperism prevails in many forms and to a great extent. We exhibit in the following Table, which has reference to thirteen Unions either wholly or partly in South Wales, the total number of able-bodied men and their families in receipt of relief.

Union.	Able-bodied married men.	Their wives & children dependent on.	Able-bodied single men.	Able-bodied single women.	Total able-bodied.	Date of Return.
*Kington .	72	258	1	6	337	June, 1836.
*Hay . .	92	373	4	36	505	July, 1836.
*Knighton .	73	308	1	14	396	September, 1836.
Builth .	108	376	4	33	521	Ditto.
Crickhowel	8	30	..	6	44	Ditto.
*Presteigne	14	67	..	11	92	Ditto.
Rhayader .	90	402	..	36	528	Ditto.
Brecon .	76	280	6	64	426	August, 1836.
Cardigan .	41	163	8	62	274	February, 1837.
Aberaeron	143	573	3	11	732	Ditto.
Aberystwith	79	275	3	39	396	Ditto.
Lampeter .	113	439	3	8	863	Ditto.
Tregaron .	33	116	3	8	160	Ditto.
	942	3662	36	334	4974	Total able-bodied.

Note.—The Welsh Parishes are alone included in the Unions marked*.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the relief exhibited in the foregoing Table is not the only form in which it is administered to able-bodied men in the district under consideration. Relief in the shape of payment of rent is given to a very considerable extent.

Union.	Sums paid in Rent.
	£
* Kington	370
* Hay	619
Brecon	871
Rhayader	435
Crickhowel	50
* Presteigne	125
* Knighton	409
Builth	766
Cardigan	317
Aberaeron	557
Aberystwith	802
Lampeter	391
Tregaron	250
£	5962

Note.—Those Unions marked * consist only partly of Welsh parishes. The expenditure of these is alone given. The Cardigan Union consists principally of Pembrokeshire parishes, and a considerable portion of Cardiganshire is not included in this Return, as belonging to the Newcastle Evelyn District.

With reference to this Table, it is to be observed that abuses in the form of payments of rent have taken a character not known in England. We are informed that in the parishes of Llanrhayel-y-strad, Tufiniy, Llansantfraed, and Llandwr Abrarth, the accounts show that rent has been paid for farmers renting from 10*l.* to 12*l.* a year. That in Trayan Glase (a hamlet of Llywill, county Brecon) 11*l.* a year was paid for a fulling-mill occupied by a pauper, besides occasional charges for repairs and taxes.

If we pass from the district more immediately under consideration, and turn our attention to the counties in the north and on the west of it, we find nothing which can serve to confirm the notion that the Poor Law Amendment Act was inapplicable to Wales.

It will be found that in North Wales the payment of rents out of the rates is nearly universal. In many parishes it is extended to nearly all the married labourers. In Llanidloes, out of 2000*l.* a year spent on the poor, nearly 800*l.*, and in Bodidern, out of 360*l.*, 113*l.*, are thus exhausted. In Anglesea, and part of Caernarvonshire, overseers frequently give written guarantees, making the parish responsible for the rent of cottages let to the poor.

In the county of Anglesea the returns obtained from the different parishes present 2022 cases of payment of rents to the extent of 3351*l.* per annum. But this is a return only of the rents which had been specifically guaranteed by the parish officers, and does not include all the casual relief given for the same purpose, but which is not separately distinguished in the accounts.

An Account showing the Number of Cases in which Relief has been afforded in the shape of Payment of Rent for Cottages in the County of Anglesey, during the Year ended on the 25th of March, 1837; specifying the Amount of such Relief.

Parishes.	No. of Cases.	Amount Paid. £.	s.	d.	Parishes.	No. of Cases.	Amount Paid. £.	s.	d.
Bodedern	61	94	18	0	Brought forward	1170	1852	16	6
Bodwrog	16	30	12	0	Llandyfrydog	35	65	13	6
Ceirchiog	12	16	1	0	Llaneilian	16	22	12	11
Llanbeulan	30	64	18	6	Llaneugrad	..	..	..	..
Llandrygarn	27	35	19	6	Llanalleo	13	18	9	0
Llanfaelog	28	57	3	0	Llanfihangel, trer-Beirdd	20	35	18	0
Llantrissaint	44	73	12	0	Llanwenllwyfo	12	13	3	6
Llanllibio	3	8	0	0	Penrhos-Lligwy	43	47	17	6
Llanynghenedle	15	29	18	6	Llanbedr-Goch	32	55	11	0
Llechcynfarwydd	2	2	10	0	Llanfair-Mathafarm-Eithaf	27	42	7	0
Llechylched	32	56	11	6	Llanddyfnan	48	86	12	0
Llanfair-yn-eubwll	18	24	1	0	Pentraeth	45	78	3	6
Llanfihangel-yn-howyn	13	21	2	0	Holyhead	61	60	11	6
Trewalchmai	20	40	0	0	Beaumaris	83	133	10	8
Aberffraw	93	120	13	0	Llandanielfab	32	71	1	0
Cerrigceinwen	21	36	14	0	Llanedwern	25	56	9	0
Heneglwys	5	3	5	0	Llanffinnan	6	6	12	0
Llangadwaladr	36	62	12	0	Llanfihangel-Esceifiog	35	59	15	6
Llangristiolus	57	118	5	0	Llanddona	29	52	17	10
Llangwyfan	23	45	17	0	Llandegfan	40	65	14	0
Trefdraeth	49	85	15	0	Llandysilio	8	15	10	0
Llangefni	46	89	3	6	Llanfaes	17	35	8	0
Llangwyllog	33	57	10	0	Llanfair-pwllgwyngyll	13	15	17	0
Rhodygeidio	15	25	14	0	Llanfihangel-tyn-Sylwy	4	4	17	0
Llanerchymedd	..	..	..	..	Llangoed	25	34	3	0
Rhoscolyn	31	44	2	0	Llaniestyn	15	26	8	6
Tregayan	13	21	10	6	Llansadurn	24	42	10	0
Llanbabo	..	..	..	..	Penmon	4	11	6	0
Llanbadrig	63	101	3	6	Penmynydd	30	59	16	6
Llanddensaint	16	27	2	0	Llangaffo	..	..	..	..
Llanfairynghornwy	18	17	16	0	Llangeinwen	26	48	11	6
Llanfachreth	10	28	16	0	Llanidan	56	89	19	0
Llanfaethly	36	73	3	6	Llanfair-yn-y-Cuwmmwd	1	2	2	0
Llanfechell	55	88	5	0	Newborough, St. Peters	27	34	2	0
Llanfigael	14	24	19	0					
Llanfflewyn	..	..	..	..					
Llanfwrog	22	42	5	0					
Llanrhwydrus	30	39	10	0					
Llanrhyddlad	25	45	0	0					
Amlwch	119	162	1	0					
Coedana	19	36	7	6					
Carried forward	1170	1852	16	6	Totals	2022	3351	4	5

Paupers have thus become a very desirable class of tenants; much preferable, as we find has been admitted by some cottage proprietors, to the independent labourers, whose rent at the same time this mode of relief enhances. An overseer of Dolgelly stated to our assistant commissioner Mr. Day, that there were many houses in the town not worth to let 1*l.* a year, for which, in consequence of parochial interference with rents, from 34*s.* to 40*s.* was paid. The clerk to the directors of the Montgomery House of Industry pointed out an instance of a person in his neighbourhood, who obtained ten cottages from the landowner at a yearly rent of 18*l.*, and re-let them separately for 50*l.* Eight of his tenants were parish paupers. This species of property being thus a source of profitable investment, speculation to a considerable extent has taken that direction, and it is further encouraged by exempting pauper cottages from rates, or paying them out of the parochial funds; a mode of relief as universal as the last.

In general all the tenements in a parish are rated, but the rates are very rarely collected from the smaller class except in the cases of non-parishioners. One or two instances will suffice to show the extent to which the exemption is carried.

The middle division of Welsh Pool contains 535 tenements, which are all rated, but of this number 207 are at a rent not exceeding 6*l.* a year, from which no rate is obtained; and we are informed as to the town of Caernarvon that whole streets have been built on speculation by three or four persons, the houses in which are let under 4*l.* a year, and pay no rates. Little doubt is entertained, except by the landlords, that the rent in these cases is augmented by the amount of rate remitted, and there was much complaint that this class of proprietors not only escaped contributing to the burthens of a parish, but actually increased them by creating a pauper cottier population. In and near towns the proprietors are of all classes; chiefly, however, builders and tradesmen. In Bangor the proprietors of cottages are persons who, having saved small sums, build cottages, many of which are exempted from rates on account of the poverty of the occupier, there being no law to compel the owner to pay the rates, and the poor tenant is given to understand by his landlord that his cottage will be free from them, and is thus induced to pay a higher rent for it.

In addition to the relief thus directly afforded from the parochial funds, there is a large number of parish cottages, of which we have, as yet, been unable to obtain any accurate list, and a portion of whose costs, though no part of the present annual expenditure, ought in fairness to be included in the calculation. The history of most of these poorhouses, as they are here called, is curious. From the pressure of the demand for the payment of rents, and the repeated threat of distant paupers to return to their settlements, the want of a workhouse has been long felt and

tacitly acknowledged, though the present erection of one upon an efficient scale is looked upon with disinclination. The parishes, therefore, as a matter of protection, erected a number of miserable hovels, frequently on the sides of mountains, and in barren situations, in order to meet applications of this description. Had the amounts, thus unconnectedly and improvidently expended, been properly applied and concentrated to a general purpose, it is probable that they would have gone far towards the erection of an efficient and common receptacle.

The Newtown and Llanidloes Union comprises a large portion of the south of Montgomeryshire, and contains the town of Newtown and its suburb Llanllwchaiarn and Llanidloes, and the agricultural parishes. These towns are the sites of considerable flannel manufactures, having a total population of 10,744, according to the census of 1831, and an average expenditure on the poor of 417*l.* Of the population residing within it, a large proportion are strangers attracted by the employment, and who, consequently, receive no portion of the rates so expended, but obtain their relief from their distant settlements. The agricultural parishes are the following :—

Name of Parish.	Population.	Expenditure.	Per Head.	
		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Carno	1,010	652	12	10
Llandinam . .	1,815	1,544	17	0
Llangirrig . .	1,847	1,303	14	1
Llanwnog . .	1,355	1,041	15	3
Penstrowed . .	123	61	10	0
Tref Elgwys . .	1,820	1,580	17	4
Kerry	2,199	1,500	13	7
Moughtray . .	544	247	9	1
Aberhafish . .	535	374	14	0
Bettws . . .	890	516	11	7
Llanllugan . .	361	195	10	9
Llanwyddelan .	530	356	13	5
Manafon . . .	775	425	10	11
Tregynon . . .	740	332	9	0
	14,544	10,126	14	0

The average expenditure of England and Wales is 10*s.* per head on the population, and in looking at the foregoing table we find that two only of the fourteen parishes are below the average, one just reaches it, and the eleven others considerably exceed it. The average of the whole is forty per cent. above that of the kingdom. In the face of these facts it can hardly be contended that there is no mismanagement, or that it does not even exceed the average proportion.

In the adjoining county of Merioneth, however, and in parts of Caernarvon and Anglesea, the expenditure is considerably lower. Yet even here abuses prevail.

At Dolgelly, and not unfrequently in other places, the aged poor are annually put up to a sort of Dutch auction, and are let among the attendants at the vestry to whoever will take them at the lowest amount. The pauper who is this year hired out to a resident in one part of a parish, may the next find himself removed to another, and at each successive letting is liable to be transferred to a new master.

In the parish books several instances have been found of paupers being let to their own children, and instances occurred in which they appear to have been placed to other paupers, that the profit which was made of the allowance that was given with them might serve as a species of subsidiary relief.

The value of the assistance so afforded of course was not placed in the parish accounts to the pauper who received it, and consequently escapes detection.

We shall observe only on one other point in reference to this part of the country, and that is, medical relief. In this description of relief, the parishes in the part of Wales to which we have been alluding, have been extremely deficient. Regular medical contracts, except in the largest towns, are entirely unknown; and almost the only relief in sickness which is given is a small sum of money, which is expended at the druggist's in the purchase of some favorite specific, or more commonly taken to the popular quackof the neighbourhood, who is not unfrequently a woman.

On a review of the course we have pursued in Wales, we trust that your Lordship will think that we have not erred in adopting it, bearing always in mind that the two essential elements of which the New Poor Law Administration may be said to consist, are, first, the constitution of a Board of Guardians fairly and deliberately chosen by the rate-payers, for the purpose of directing and superintending the necessary relief to the poor; and, secondly, the establishment of an orderly and well-regulated workhouse, which may put to the test, when necessary, the reality of that destitution which is alleged as the ground for seeking relief. We think it evident that great benefit will be obtained from the introduction of both these institutions. We entertain the most confident belief and expectation that the organization of Boards of Guardians will tend to raise the character of Welsh farmers and yeomen, by accustoming them to the transaction of business, and by habituating them to act openly and in public, under circumstances in which conduct is scrutinized and character formed. And with regard to the establishment of workhouses, we repeat that without them the system of the payment of rents cannot be effectually checked; still less can any proper accommodation be provided for the numerous bastard children and their mothers which press upon the rates in the Principality of Wales. It should not be forgotten that in one county in South Wales, one in every fifty-nine persons (according to the census of 1831) is a bastard maintained

by the parish to which it belongs, and that, while in England the proportion of illegitimate children thus supported is 1 in 215 of the population, in Wales it is 1 in 139.

Under existing circumstances, the first object of the mothers of these children is to separate themselves as rapidly as possible from them, and, abandoning their duties as mothers, to find their way back as quickly as possible into service. This, according to the system hitherto in operation, was easily accomplished by leaving the child with the overseer, who, as a matter of course, puts it out to nurse; and we are fully persuaded that such unnatural abandonment of these children can only be prevented by providing both for the mother and the child within a healthy, well-regulated, and commodious workhouse.

It has been our endeavour in what we have hitherto said to place before your Lordship a general view of our proceedings in those districts in which the Poor Law Amendment Act had not been brought into operation at the presentation of our last Annual Report; we now proceed to lay before your Lordship some account of the continued operation of the system of relief under our rules and regulations, in districts which at that period had been already formed into Unions in rural districts.

The rural Unions throughout the country have been tried by the adverse circumstances of an unpropitious autumn and an unusually severe winter: under the former administration of relief, an extensive suspension of labour would have taken place in the agricultural districts. The heavy and continued fall of rain during the autumn, and until nearly the middle of December, was quite as injurious to the labourer, and as trying to the new Poor Law machinery, as the snow that followed. During the heavy rains, in the low wet lands, the labourer often could not get to his ordinary work, and it was reported to us "that the farmers, viewing the very short crop of straw of last year's growth, could with difficulty employ their men in any work of husbandry." Nevertheless an accommodating spirit was extensively manifested both by the farmers and by the men, and the pressure from able-bodied applicants was less than could have been anticipated, and in no case more than the workhouses, where they existed, were found adequate to sustain.

Some exceptions to this state of things occurred in the counties and the Unions which were formerly the most deeply pauperized, and where, consequently, the habits generated by the allowance system were the most difficult to eradicate.

The first county in which a disposition to recur to former practices was manifest was the county of Hants; and the first instance reported to us of any endeavours of the abettors of the old system to re-establish its abuse of maintaining labourers from the rates instead of from wages, was in the Union of Andover. At

the Board-day on the 24th of September last, fifteen able-bodied labourers appeared as applicants for an allowance as paupers; they were the first who had been thrown out of employment in consequence of the cessation of labour in the harvest field. These men came all from Long Parish. As it was the first occasion, at that period of the year, on which the Guardians had been called upon to deal with cases of this description, and as the rule for prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied paupers had not yet been applied to that Union, the Guardians requested the advice of Mr. Hawley, our Assistant Commissioner.

Foreseeing the danger of setting a precedent in that county for out-door relief in such cases, he recommended the Guardians to offer relief in the workhouse to the whole of the paupers and their families. This advice was immediately acted upon. Not one of the labourers accepted the offer, thirteen procured employment in their own parish from the farmers, and the remaining two obtained work on the roads (also in the parish) at the full wages of the district.

This application of the workhouse as a test of destitution convinced the Guardians of the soundness of the principle, and during the period which elapsed between its adoption and a visit which Mr. Hawley paid to them on the 3rd of December, he found that orders for the house had been issued to upwards of *four hundred* labourers and their families, only *seven* of whom had accepted them.

The rule prohibiting out-door relief to able-bodied males had been applied to nearly all the Unions in Sussex, no relaxation having taken place except in a few cases, under peculiar circumstances, and with our sanction. But on the fifth day after the snow had set in, December last, which was the Board-day at Cuckfield, no less than one hundred and forty-nine applications for relief were made to the Guardians of that Union, by able bodied labourers, thrown, as they alleged, out of employment, and suffering distress in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. To a few of these the Guardians gave a trifling relief in flour, as cases of urgent necessity, but to one hundred and eighteen the workhouse was unhesitatingly offered. Of these offers only *six* were accepted. On the following Board-day sixty applications were made, to every one of which the workhouse was offered. Of this party five only entered it, and came in on the evening of the Board-day. But three, on being set to work at the corn mill to grind corn for the consumption of the house, gave notice of their intention to leave it, which they did on the second day. The total number of able-bodied men in the Cuckfield workhouse during the snow was twenty, and of these fifteen left it on Friday the 12th of January.

But the Guardians of several of the Sussex Unions, who did not possess such experience, or who, from a latent bias in favour

of the old, were not duly impressed with the advantages of the new system, applied to us to sanction a relaxation of the rule forbidding out-door relief. In answer to such applications from the Petworth, East Grinstead, Horsham, and Ticehurst Unions, we deemed it advisable to justify the rule by reference to first principles.

We expressed our regret that the vicissitudes of the seasons, the occurrence of a frost, or a heavy fall of snow, should still entail as a necessary consequence that the labourers must be immediately thrown out of employment, and as a further consequence that they should be maintained as paupers out of the rates levied for the relief of destitution. We urged that the adherence of the workhouse system, on such occasions, was essentially protective of the real interests and happiness of the labouring classes themselves; that in the districts in which happily the number of labourers does not exceed the demand, and where consequently the wages of a labourer employed for broken and uncertain periods are sufficiently high to maintain him through such part of the year as does not afford him constant occupation, the practice of giving an able-bodied labourer parochial relief out of the workhouse is a direct bounty on improvidence. That the certainty of parish support at his home extinguishes in his mind all motives to provide for the winter by husbanding the summer earnings, the harvest money, and the profitable results of job work; and induces him to spend the superfluous monies arising from his occasional, but adequately paid employment, not in promoting the comfort of his family, but in selfish indulgence at the beer-house.

We added that we knew of but one mode of putting an end to this evil, namely, the enforcement of the workhouse system as contemplated by the Legislature; and that by this system the labourer would gradually, if not immediately, be supplied with motives of a totally opposite character, and that forethought and increased industry would take the place of indolence and improvidence. We reminded them that the same rule which they asked to be relaxed, had been applied in Kent, Berks, and Oxfordshire; and that the Guardians of the several Unions therein are so well aware of its importance and salutary consequences, that we had not received a single application for its relaxation.

Nevertheless, the continued and unusual fall of snow, and the apparent cessation of all labour on the land, presented to the Guardians in several Unions who were not sufficiently experienced, or convinced of the soundness of the principles of the measure, the prospect of the whole labouring population being driven to the Unions for subsistence. Considering the pauperized habits of the labouring classes in the southern districts, and making all allowances for the in-door employment which

might now be provided, and the frugality and exertion which might have been created, we felt it to be our duty to endeavour to allay apprehensions, by pointing out the course which we conceived should be adopted to meet such an event. The following was the tenor of the instructions given to meet the emergency:—

"To those able-bodied paupers for whom no accommodation can be provided in the workhouse, for whom no work can be found by themselves or their employers, and who are wholly destitute of the means of subsistence, out-door relief, chiefly in kind, should be afforded; but still, as far as possible, in return for work.

"If such applications for relief are numerous, it becomes of the highest importance, especially when the workhouse is full, and it can no longer be used as a test of destitution, that the Guardians should exercise the greatest watchfulness in scrutinizing the cases which come before them, in order that they may be fully satisfied that the destitution of the applicant is real and not assumed or fictitious. Whenever an able-bodied labourer applies for relief, on account of being discharged by his employer, the relieving officer should be sent to ascertain the circumstances; and in all cases of destitution in consequence of previous improvidence, relief should be administered by way of loan, with notice that the loan, or a fixed portion of it, will be recovered by attachment of wages, when the period of employment returns.

"It is desirable, moreover, that the Guardians should be careful not to suggest relief from the poor-rates as a resource in any case, by the appearance of preparation for relief, before the relief is absolutely demanded. Although the Commissioners have deemed it their duty to decline sanctioning any relaxation of the rule on the present occasion; yet when they consider how much of the faulty conduct and character of the labouring classes have been induced by causes over which the labourers had themselves little control, they cannot but be sensible that every possible assistance ought to be afforded by employers generally, to aid labourers in their struggle to obtain support for themselves and their families by their own independent exertions.

"It should never be forgotten, that increased facility for obtaining parish relief, so far from operating as an assistance in this respect, is in fact directly the reverse; and that the best, if not the only aid which can be safely afforded, is by providing suitable employment for the labourers at fair wages.

"The saving effected by the stoppage of out-door relief must have left in the hands of the employers a sum equal to the amount of such saving. From this source, the employers have the means, and the Commissioners hope they will have the inclination, to keep their labourers in occupation of some kind, when

the weather interrupts out-door work, without forcing them upon the poor-rates for support.

"Although the employment so afforded may not always return immediate profit, yet it rarely happens that it does not produce a result equivalent to the expenditure; and it should be borne in mind, that in default of such employment, the entire cost of maintaining the labourers in the workhouse will fall upon the occupiers.

"The question, in truth, is, whether the labourers shall be maintained out of the poor-rate in comparative idleness, or on the farms of their masters, at such work as can be provided for them; that is, whether the labourer shall be supported in a way that demoralizes his character and weakens all incentives to industry and forethought, or whether the employers should resort to the older and better practice of yearly hiring, which secures certain employment to the labourer at all seasons, whilst at the same time it serves to attach him to his master's interest, and thus strengthen the natural bonds of society.

"The Commissioners trust that the Guardians will themselves set an example to their neighbours and constituents, by providing useful work for their labourers at this season; and where such work is not obtainable in any instance, it is hoped that the Guardians will not be backward in recommending neighbourly assistance, or temporary aid, on loan or otherwise, using every means to make the poor-rates the last, instead of the first resource in every case.

"The Commissioners wish to impress upon the Guardians and rate-payers, that gratitude and kindly feelings cannot fail of being generated between individuals, for assistance rendered on such occasions; and that, although a false popularity may occasionally be gained by distributing the money of others, no gratitude is ever created towards a body of individuals invested with a corporate character, for relief administered by them officially, and claimed as a right by the receivers.

"The Commissioners, in the preceding observations, have confined themselves to the cases of able-bodied labourers and their families. With regard to the aged and infirm, they are aware that it needs no recommendation from them to ensure a careful attention to the wants of that class of claimants, and that the Guardians will afford all the relief which is needful, in aid of the exertions of natural relations or private beneficence.

"The Commissioners have only further to add, that if any case should occur, by reason of the state of the weather or other cause, which the Guardians may consider a particular case of emergency, and shall deem it right to afford out-door relief, under the provision contained in the 52nd section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Commissioners will not withhold their sanction,

provided that the same, and the grounds thereof, shall be reported to them, and that it shall appear that a proper discretion has been exercised in every such departure from the rule."

We are happy to be enabled to state, that we have not known a single instance of any workhouse with proper accommodation in any rural Union, having been filled by an influx of able-bodied paupers.

Mr. Hawley reported to us of the further proceedings in Sussex—that in the Petworth Union, where the instructions issued prevented a relaxation of the rule which the Guardians were on the point of ceding, "the second board-day after the snow, at which I attended, twelve applications were made by able-bodied paupers, and all were offered the workhouse, with even a more striking result than that which followed the offers at Cuckfield, for none accepted them."

In Unions, where a greater unanimity of feeling prevailed amongst the Guardians, and a conviction existed that any artificial pressure would have no effect in shaking the decision of the Board, the attempt was soon given up. This has been particularly observable in the Westhampnett Union, where, on two board-days, during the severe weather, only six or seven applications were made, and no relief, excepting that in the workhouse, was offered. Five able-bodied men entered the house, two of whom left it the next morning, and the others subsequently. In the Thakeham Union, during the board-days, at the same period, there were eleven applications from the same class, but not one of the applicants thought proper to accept the offer of the house. In the Havant, Alresford, and Catherington Unions similar attempts were made with similar results.

In Wiltshire and in Hampshire, where wages do not yet appear to have risen, the general tenor of our reports is equally favourable. Towards the end of November the Guardians of the Highworth and Swindon Union, who had scarcely commenced acting upon the order for withholding out-door relief from able-bodied males, received in one day applications for relief, in aid of wages, from nineteen able-bodied labourers, who with their wives and families numbered about ninety-five persons. The Guardians had the firmness and judgment not to relax in their determination. All were offered the house. Rather, however, than incur the heavy expense of their maintenance there, the farmers of the parish to which they belonged (for nearly all belonged to one place, where an effort was making to reduce the already low rate of wages) in a few hours agreed to increase their wages; and only four or five families ultimately came into the house.

Mr. Hall reported as follows concerning the Unions in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and a part of Gloucestershire :—

"The periodical Returns will best exhibit the effects of the workhouse system on able-bodied pauperism. I may, however, instance one Union,—that of Hungerford. When I aided in the formation of this Union, in the summer of 1835, I ascertained that the three parishes of Lambourne, Hungerford, and Ramsbury supported, during every winter, more than three hundred able-bodied men, of whom one-half might be men with wives and families. On the 11th January, 1837, the number of able-bodied men relieved by the eighteen parishes comprised in the Union, was eight, there being, in all, only twenty-one men whom the Guardians would permit to be set to work at the hand corn-mill. This Union commenced with two workhouses; within the first year of its existence it dispensed with one of them, and in the autumn of 1836 it contracted to receive into its remaining house the paupers of the adjacent Union of Andover, by which arrangement I am informed that Union is dispauperized, more than four hundred able-bodied men having disappeared from the relief-lists since the agreement was formed.

"I perceive everywhere the most satisfactory proofs that the compulsion to depend upon his own resources, exercised on the labourer by the workhouse system, not only does not place him in a hopeless condition as to his means of subsistence, but guards against mischief by multiplying those resources, and by working effectually on those by whom, in its proper shape, that subsistence is supplied. Permanent employment is now given to a far greater extent that formerly; during the recent sudden fall of snow, it was found difficult to procure hands to clear the high-roads and dig out the vehicles which had been buried in the drift; and nowhere have I heard of an increase in the applications for relief arising from the inclemency of the weather.

"At the Board of Guardians of the Bradfield Union, on the 9th day of this month (January, 1837), when the snow was but partially melted, an application was made, in my hearing, by a respectable farmer, to one of the relieving officers, for men to do farm work; the answer was—'That he knew of none disengaged, whom he could recommend.' Another relieving officer then informed me that he had given the same answer to a similar application, two days previously; this announcement produced a declaration from all the Guardians present,—that they knew of no men out of employment, whose character was not so notoriously bad, that the farmers could not venture to set them to work; and they also were very few in number.

"I have questioned and examined several cottagers, and from all have heard the same tale:—'That they live hard, but on the whole are better off than formerly; that their masters are kinder to them, that an industrious man has a better chance, and the idle ones are (I use their own words) put to the rout, and forced to beat wide for a living.'

"But not only is employment found for the labourers, but the rate of wages gradually, though slowly of course, is improving; the farmer feels that he is under the necessity of raising the pay of his men; he connects this effect somehow with the 'new law,' though his views are not very clear. On a recent occasion, when I hinted to a farmer that wages might rise, a Guardian exclaimed, —'I do not know where we shall come to, there is a terrible quantity of money paid in wages as it is, much more than used to be before this law.' To this struggle on the part of the farmer, against a rise in wages, and to nothing else, in my opinion, must be attributed the desire so often expressed by them after 'out-door relief to industrious and deserving men with large families,' or in other words, relief in aid of wages.

"In a short time I shall be enabled to state, with some degree of accuracy, the number of men who, leaving their own homes to avoid the workhouse, have sought for employment and found it elsewhere. I am sure that the number is small. The railroads have not done much in aid of the new system. I was informed by the surveyor of part of the Western Railway, at Maidenhead, that of sixty men working under him at that place, only three were from the neighbouring parishes. The labourers of good character are employed at home, because it is found to be the interest of the employers to keep them there.

"The closing of beer-shops has been taken everywhere to be evidence of increasing sobriety and morality among the lower classes. That evidence has been afforded me in several parts of this district; in the parish of Swallowfield three, in the parish of Ruscomb, two have been recently shut; and in four out of these five cases the masters of them have avowed that it was 'impossible to carry on business under the New Poor Law.'

"In several Unions the Guardians have thought fit to make an increase in the amount of relief granted to the aged and infirm, corresponding in some measure with the great increase that has taken place, within the last six months, in the price of the necessaries of life; hence the Returns will exhibit a retarded rate of decrease in the expenditure of those Unions; nevertheless, pauperism, measured, as it should be, by the numbers relieved, and not by the amount disbursed in relief, will be found to be satisfactorily abating."

Colonel Wade reports, that in the Unions in Essex and Cambridge, wherever the Union arrangements are sufficiently advanced to allow of the workhouse system being put in practice, the results have continued to be satisfactory throughout the winter. He adduces the Royston Union and the parish of Whittlesea as instances of the operation of the principle of the Act.

"In the various parishes included in this (the Royston) Union, there were at one time in the winter of 1834, 361 able-bodied

men out of work, and maintained from the poor-rates. The means resorted to in the corresponding quarter of 1835 (there being no available workhouse in any of the parishes) to abate this evil, have been already described in Mr. Thurnall's letter to Mr. Power (Appendix to Second Annual Report, p. 236); and I shall only state the result—viz., that during that quarter there were only 146 able-bodied men relieved (being at the same time employed), from the poor-rates.

"So far then the plan adopted was a decided improvement on the old system, but was still far inferior to the agency of a well-regulated workhouse. Of this the Union is now in possession; and the workhouse system has therefore been steadily acted upon since 1st October last, and during the quarter ending 25th December only 17 able-bodied men have been relieved. Of these only 4 remained in the house above a week, and most of them not more than two or three days. In the month of December there were only 12 applications 'for work or money:' all these had orders for the house, which were accepted by 7, 2 of whom stayed two days, 3 three days, and 2 seven days each; and in addition to these there were several applicants to the relieving officers during their rounds, who were told that they would have orders for the house, for which however they did not apply."

Colonel Wade then cites the example of the parish of Whittlesea. This parish had been mentioned in our last Report as being distinguished for its descent in pauperism, notwithstanding the favourable circumstances of plentiful harvests, and the reduced price of provisions, together with the general demand for employment.

In his Report of the 31st July last (Second Annual Report, Appendix B, p. 251), Mr. Power, after alluding to the ineffectual efforts made to induce the Guardians of the Peterborough Board to give their necessary consent to the addition of this parish to that Union, states as follows:—"The parish of Whittlesea remains then hitherto untouched by any regulations or orders from your Board; and I have no hesitation in describing it as worse-pauperized and worse-conditioned at this present time than any parish I have ever seen or heard of. Rejected by Peterborough, it only remained to manage the parish by a Board of Guardians within itself, and the Commissioners, on my representation, accordingly issued their orders to that effect. The first meeting of the Board of Guardians took place on the 30th of September, and the first examination of the paupers receiving 'out-door relief' on the 13th October, since which period the rules of the Commissioners as regards relief have been strictly adhered to, without, I must add, and I do so from personal observations, the rigorous application of them, unless indeed the offers of the workhouse to able-bodied paupers may be so esteemed. Of these from 150 to 200 had been for years back in

the regular receipt, during the whole winter season, of out-door relief for themselves and their numerous families; and the average expenditure was consequently very great, viz., £4010 per annum, the population being 6019.

"From returns now before me it appears that—

"In the month of December, 1834, 160 able-bodied persons received out-door relief to the amount of	£149	6	10
"In the month of March, 1835, 52 able-bodied widows (children under 14, 139), 158 able-bodied men (wives, 137, children, 223) were receiving out-door relief (amount not stated)	..	....	
"That in the month of December, 1835, 195 able-bodied persons received out-door relief, amounting to.	106	4	10
"And that in the month of December, 1836, there were only 45 able-bodied persons (chiefly widows with families) on the Out-door List, the relief amounting to . .	20	13	3

"Nor had the able-bodied admitted into the house been by any means numerous. In a letter, dated the 20th ult. the Chairman states:—'We have but few able-bodied men on the list, and already think we see an improvement. They have a great objection to the house; about twenty left it the other day.' And in another letter, dated a few days back, the Vice-Chairman remarks:—'Not one-half of those who have the offer of the house accept it, and those who do seldom stay there more than a week or so, then leave it and manage to find employment, and maintain themselves and families without parochial assistance.'

"Now this reformation, so far as it has gone, has been effected, not by denying relief to any who really stand in need of it, but simply by substituting for 'Out-door allowance for lost time,' heretofore granted upon demand to insolent importunity, 'An Order for the House,' where the inmates are, it is true, deprived of the enjoyments of the beer-shop, obliged to work in return for their subsistence, and subjected to the wholesome restraint necessarily belonging to such an establishment, but where they are, at the same time, comfortably lodged and dieted."

Mr. Gulson reported to us (23rd January) as follows, of the districts under his superintendence:—

"During the severe weather I attended those Boards where I anticipated the greatest falling back upon the poor-rate by the labouring population; and, I am happy to say, I am aware of no case in which your rules have been infringed, or in which hardship has been created by a steady adherence to them in this season of severity.

"In the visits which I have paid to the Boards of Guardians since the fall of snow, I have found that wherever the workhouse

accommodation has been complete, the applications for relief during the 'severe blast,' as it is here called, have been few and unimportant; where the accommodation has been limited and imperfect, the demands have been more numerous and pressing; and in those Unions where no workhouse yet exists, the labourers have endeavoured to fall back upon the parish purse for support, with a determination which no single parish officer could possibly have withstood."

In illustration of the effects of this system in developing the energies of the labourers who had been pauperized, Mr. Gulson adduces the following instances:—

"On Thursday, the 29th of December, the frost having continued and become more intense, Mr. ——— was not a little surprised to find his drainers again at work, and proceeding nearly as well as before the frost. He went to them and said, 'How is this? It appears you can go on very well, notwithstanding the weather.' 'Yes,' rejoined the men, 'we have found it out this morning.' 'Why then,' said Mr. ——— 'were you absent on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday?' 'Because,' added they, 'we thought we could not go on; but as we cannot obtain relief as we used to do, necessity has made us try, and we have this morning discovered that we can proceed with the draining without much difficulty.'"

Suffolk and Norfolk have been of late years amongst the most pauperized counties, and we are gratified in being enabled to state to your Lordship, that the effects produced by the introduction of the new law have been highly satisfactory. Dr. Kay, in a Report to us, cites the testimony of several of the able Guardians of the Unions in those counties.

The Rev. Jex Blake, Chairman of the Aylsham Union, says:—"I have the pleasure to state, that during the late inclement weather the Board of Guardians of the Aylsham Union steadily persevered in their discontinuance of out-door relief to all able-bodied males. We had rather an increase in the number of applications from that class during the month, but I really believe most of them were experiments on the Board, suggested by small occupiers to their able-bodied labourers, for whom, during the snow-storm, they could not readily find employment.

"These men, however, on the refusal of out-door relief, either returned to their masters, or found immediate employment in the removal of snow from the roads, &c. &c.

"In this part of the country, where the roads are narrow, I think a drifting snow-storm, like that which we have just experienced, creates during the first fortnight as much work as it hinders; hundreds of men might have been usefully employed, if magistrates would only have issued orders for the more immediate clearance of the highways, but generally speaking, there are no good labourers out of work at this moment.

"I repeat, Sir, that relaxation of our important (and in the

end I may say our merciful) regulation was not for one moment entertained by the Aylsham Board, the only deviation in any part of our course, was the allowances of a few sixpences weekly to the extremely aged paupers. You will have learnt by the returns you receive from the Clerk, that during the snow-storm our inmates at Buxton Workhouse decreased: the return a fortnight ago was—Admitted, 7.—Discharged, 38."

The Rev. Henry Owen, Chairman of Hoxne Union, states: —" That the late heavy fall of snow did not occasion us in this Union to deviate in the smallest degree from our resolution of May last, the effect of which was to discontinue from that period all out-door relief to able-bodied male paupers. Indeed, so rare during the whole winter (the period of the snow even inclusive) have been the applications for relief from this class of persons, and so invariably has the offer of the workhouse been refused by the few applicants who have appeared, that our Board has experienced no difficulty whatever in continuing to adhere strictly, unless in cases of sickness, to the resolution to which I have referred.

" I was much struck with the spirit of independence manifested by the labourers of many of our parishes during the time of the snow. Aware that the surveyors had received orders from the magistrates to clear the roads within a given time, they very fairly availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them of endeavouring to make a particularly good bargain before they would commence operations. In fact there was a general strike for one day, and I have reason to believe that the surveyors would have been unable to hire labourers at all, had they not consented (which they were at length obliged to do) to pay beyond the customary wages of the district."

The Reverend F. Calvert, the Chairman of the Cosford Union, states:—" No relaxation whatever in the rule of giving relief to able-bodied males only in the workhouse was thought to be admissible by the Board of Guardians of the Cosford Union, in consequence of the late snow. The sure consequence of a relaxation would have been, that a great number of employers would have turned off hands, whom, without the prospect of out-door relief for them, they would, and no doubt did, continue to employ throughout the season of snow."

We find in all these districts that the employers, who once believed that the former system was advantageous to them, now begin to perceive that their ultimate interest in the independence of the labourers is coincident with the interest of the labourers themselves.

Robert Newton Shawe, Esq., the Chairman of the Woodbridge Union, stated to Dr. Kay, that several of the most intelligent and wealthy yeomen of the district called upon him about the period of the snow-storm, and earnestly entreated that he would use his

utmost personal influence to prevent the Union from relapsing into the evils of the allowance system.

Dr. Kay concludes his Reports from these two counties in the following terms:—

"From the tables containing an account of the various classes of paupers relieved in the workhouses of the Unions in Norfolk and Suffolk, which I forward with this Report, you will perceive that the numbers relieved in the workhouses of Unions, containing a population of 336,166 persons in the week before the snow-storm were 2491, including all classes, or about 3-4ths of 1 per cent. upon the population; that in the week of the snow-storm the number decreased to 2461, or about 7-10ths of 1 per cent. upon the population; the week after the snow-storm the numbers increased to 2558, or about 3-4th of 1 per cent. upon the population; and in the succeeding week they amounted to 2696, or were about 4-5th of 1 per cent. upon the population. You will, therefore, perceive that this extraordinary fall of snow had but a very slight effect upon the numbers relieved in the Union workhouses, the total increase in the course of an entire month in the depth of the winter season being barely 200 persons of all classes in a population of 336,166 or about 1 person in 1700."

The Unions in East Kent are well provided with workhouse accommodation, and are far advanced in uniformity of system. In twelve of these Unions, which comprehend a population of 168,096, out-door relief to the able-bodied has long been discontinued. The total numbers of inmates in all their workhouses during the most ungenial season of the year, and the total amount, or money value of the out-door relief dispensed weekly were as follows:—

Weeks ending	Total Number of Workhouse Inmates.	Of whom were Able-bodied.	Amount of Out-door Relief given.	
			£	
3rd December, 1836	2,020	36	521	
10th ,,	2,043	40	537	
17th ,,	2,080	40	528	
24th ,,	2,054	40	568	
31st ,,	2,063	42	534	
7th January, 1837	2,085	47	550	
14th ,,	2,111	45	569	
21st ,,	2,136	46	557	
28th ,,	2,171	48	582	
4th February,	2,202	54	621	*
11th ,,	2,220	55	638	
18th ,,	2,191	51	645	
25th ,,	2,163	50	581	
4th March	2,150	47	575	
11th ,,	2,146	43	559	
18th ,,	2,124	40	559	
25th ,,	2,110	38	589	

* The increase at this time was owing to the Influenza, which was fearfully prevalent throughout this District. Its effect was to tax East Kent about £1000.

The extreme severity of the weather occasioned an additional number of paupers to seek refuge in the workhouse during the winter. The number on the 8th of October was 1668, and on the 14th of January 2111. The increase of the number was chiefly of the old and infirm paupers. The increase of the able-bodied paupers was only 28 in the whole district. These facts appear to us to be peculiarly satisfactory, as occurring in a district where the workhouse system is in advance, and as proving that whilst that mode of relief well administered is undesirable to the indolent, it is yet acceptable to the really destitute, that is to say, to the persons contemplated in the Act of the 43rd of Elizabeth.

The evidence of the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, in particular Unions, is conclusive on the same points. We select the following extract from a statement made by the Board of Guardians of the Eastry Union :—

"We have practical, the best possible of all proofs, of the return to more industrious habits, and the practice of forethought; that value is given to character, that the labouring classes are really and truly benefited by the alteration, rather than oppressed, as some would fain have it believed, by this absolutely necessary change ;—obtaining more independent employment for themselves, as proved by the actually diminished—indeed, as respects this Union, totally extinct item of out-door relief to the able-bodied ; for when this Union was first declared, in April, 1835, the number of able unemployed labourers, drawing the maintenance for themselves and families, from poor-rates in the 26 parishes then comprising this Union, was 497 ; whereas the number of able-bodied labourers now subsisting on the poor-rates in the 30 parishes, including Deal and the three parishes of Sandwich, since added to this Union, having out-door relief is 'None ;' and the number of able-bodied male paupers, in the Union workhouse is only 5. The amount of expenditure for out-door relief the year ending 19th June, 1835, in the 26 parishes originally comprised in this Union, when the new Poor Law commenced operation, was 10,665*l.* ; number of paupers at that period, 3609. The amount of expenditure for out-door relief, in the same 26 parishes during the year ending Christmas, 1836, was 2976*l.* ; number of paupers at that period, 519. The total of expenditure for in-maintenance in the several workhouses, the year ending 19th June, 1835, in the same 26 parishes, was 2727*l.* ; number of inmates at that period, 233. The amount of expenditure for in-maintenance in the Union workhouse, charged to the same 26 parishes, the year ending Christmas, 1836, was 1004*l.* ; number of inmates at that period, 175. The amount of annual payments by the parishes, for illegitimate children, was fully 300*l.* There is not now a single instance of payment for illegitimate children ! The amount of poor-rates collected in the same 26 parishes, the year ending 25th

March, 1835, 16,960*l.* The amount of poor-rates collected in the same 26 parishes, in one year, ending 25th December, 1836, 8965*l.* !

"The poor in the Union workhouse are amply provided for: their diet is wholesome, substantial, at the same time fully sufficient. Their cleanliness is a matter of great consideration; they receive the utmost attention, when needing it, from the very able Medical Gentleman who superintends the medical department. Their clothing is suitable; their moral and religious improvement duly attended to; and their general comforts most indubitably exceed by far what they could possibly enjoy elsewhere.

"The children of both sexes are reared and trained in a manner far surpassing those of independent labourers, generally being well attended to, having both schoolmaster and schoolmistress, and are properly instructed, both morally and religiously: thus imbibing habits the reverse of what would most probably have possessed them had they been at large.

"And notwithstanding the outcry, now certainly much abated, against classification,—which is by no means novel, having been in practice prior to the New Poor Law Amendment Act, in well-regulated pauper establishments,—its adoption is called for, and is really requisite, not more from a sense of decency and propriety, than towards securing the well and properly conducting of workhouse arrangements.

"It is admitted there are, there will, nay, must be, individual cases of hardship; and it may be asked, what great measure, how desirable soever for the public weal, was or can be adopted or enacted without falling heavily upon some? Still, though doubtless such there be, it cannot amount to cruelty or destitution, since there is the workhouse open to all needing relief; and that, in fact, is the true intent of the New Poor Law Amendment Act. That is the test provided. And surely that should not be made attractive; else, indeed, would double the number of workhouses be found insufficient for the numerous candidates there would be for admission."

At the date of our former Report, it was alleged that much of the reduction in the poor-rates resulted from the reduced prices of provisions and the commercial prosperity of the country. From the testimony which has already been submitted to your Lordship, it will be apparent that the new system of administration has passed through the ordeal of an extremely severe winter, and of a general rise in the cost of provisions; and latterly, moreover, through a severe commercial embarrassment.

We have therefore much satisfaction in laying before your Lordship, in addition to the usual annual parochial returns which will be found in the Appendix to this Report—the following tabular statement of the expenditure in the Unions which have been established more than twelve months, from which we have received complete Returns.

An Account showing the Amount of Money expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor in each of the following Unions, during the Year ended on the 25th March, 1837, distinguishing the Expenditure in each Quarter, and specifying the Amount and Rate per Cent. of Decrease in each Union, as compared with the Average Annual Expenditure of the Three Years preceding the formation of such Union; also the Population according to the last Census, and the Number of Parishes in each Union.

UNIONS.	No. of Parishes.	Population in 1831.	Expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor during each Quarter of the Year ended 25th March, 1837.				Expenditure for the Year ended 25th March, 1837.	Average Annual Expenditure before Union.	The Amount of Decrease.	Decrease per Cent.
			Midsummer.	Michaelmas.	Christmas.	Lady-day.				
Bedford.			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Bedford	44	28,033	2,381	1,867	2,289	2,675	9,212	25,716	16,504	64
Ampthill	19	14,357	1,409	1,131	1,064	1,952	5,556	14,602	9,046	62
Woburn	16	10,633	1,231	916	1,093	1,125	4,365	10,935	6,570	60
Leighton Buzzard	15	11,824	1,133	1,002	2,026	1,608	5,769	11,257	5,488	49
Biggleswade	26	18,129	1,872	1,588	1,846	1,783	7,089	12,006	4,917	41
Luton	15	15,483	1,382	1,239	1,448	1,430	5,499	9,016	3,517	39
Berks.										
Faringdon	31	14,236	1,390	1,334	1,577	1,696	5,997	13,124	7,127	54
Abingdon	38	16,654	1,641	1,560	1,580	2,014	6,795	14,467	7,672	53
Wallingford	28	12,219	1,755	1,413	1,316	2,321	6,805	13,017	6,212	48
Hungerford	20	18,556	1,817	2,390	1,957	2,276	8,440	16,073	7,633	47
Wantage	33	15,917	2,013	2,156	1,840	3,181	9,190	17,120	7,930	46
Wokingham	16	11,888	1,300	1,027	1,089	1,347	4,763	8,153	3,390	42
Newbury	18	19,054	2,469	1,905	2,337	2,535	9,246	15,756	6,510	41
Windsor	6	15,986	1,361	1,120	1,294	1,344	5,119	8,368	3,249	39
Reading	3	16,042	1,317	1,166	1,287	1,498	5,268	8,179	2,911	36
Easthampstead	5	6,980	510	537	428	515	1,990	2,700	710	26
Cookham	7	10,517	575	641	1,283	640	3,139	3,946	807	20
Bucks.										
Aylesbury	40	21,480	2,792	2,228	2,417	2,807	10,244	25,221	14,977	59
Winslow	17	7,847	1,163	894	1,088	1,576	4,721	11,291	6,570	58
Buckingham	30	13,129	1,469	1,423	1,415	1,601	5,908	13,705	7,797	57
Amersham	10	15,331	1,484	1,427	1,363	1,476	5,750	11,520	5,770	50
Eton	19	18,137	1,836	2,000	2,623	2,442	8,901	12,964	4,063	31
Cambridge.										
Chesterton	37	19,104	746	1,602	1,662	1,912	5,922	13,458	7,536	56
Ely	14	17,327	890	1,936	1,754	2,076	6,656	13,777	7,121	52
Cambridge	14	20,917	989	1,233	1,243	1,380	4,845	9,907	5,062	51
Caxton & Arrington	26	8,946	883	929	994	1,024	3,830	6,384	2,554	40
Newmarket	29	24,590	2,891	2,525	2,671	3,041	11,128	18,191	7,063	39
Linton	22	11,587	1,629	1,476	1,659	1,971	6,735	10,547	3,812	36
Royston	29	15,671	1,868	1,532	2,266	1,609	7,275	10,233	2,958	29
Devon.										
Bideford	18	17,787	1,490	1,222	1,124	1,367	5,203	7,333	2,130	29
Tiverton	25	30,622	2,954	3,139	3,116	3,491	12,700	17,923	5,223	29
Barnstaple	39	33,198	1,871	2,107	2,146	2,658	8,782	11,677	2,895	25
Torrington	23	17,348	1,444	1,473	1,392	1,629	5,938	7,416	1,478	20
Dorset.										
Shaftesbury	19	12,239	1,236	1,192	1,225	1,447	5,100	8,882	3,782	43
Sherborne	30	11,243	757	865	634	937	3,193	5,261	2,068	39
Wimborne and Cranborne	24	14,211	1,391	1,308	1,148	1,503	5,350	8,408	3,058	36
Blandford	33	13,056	1,303	1,343	1,385	1,693	5,724	8,387	2,653	32
Sturminster	19	9,553	1,182	1,070	1,117	1,287	4,656	6,658	2,002	30
Cerne	20	6,763	616	581	558	707	2,462	3,472	1,010	29
Poole	8	11,052	1,782	954	775	678	4,189	5,216	1,027	20
Essex.										
Tendring	30	21,002	2,813	2,054	1,637	2,526	9,030	17,850	8,820	49
Rochford	23	12,953	1,181	1,127	1,261	1,404	4,973	9,485	4,512	48
Dunmow	25	18,769	2,911	2,589	2,555	2,902	10,957	20,109	9,252	46
Witham	17	14,432	1,701	1,002	1,050	1,374	5,127	9,537	4,410	46
Maldon	32	18,917	2,070	1,963	1,621	2,121	7,775	14,236	6,461	45
Billericay	26	12,529	1,631	1,036	1,064	1,163	4,894	8,559	3,665	43
Saffron Walden	24	17,987	2,333	2,145	2,253	2,559	9,290	16,373	7,083	43
Braintree	14	15,097	2,028	1,741	1,895	2,403	8,067	13,448	5,381	40
Halstead	16	15,901	3,075	2,199	2,400	2,666	10,340	16,821	6,481	39
Orsett	18	8,609	1,011	763	896	1,100	3,770	5,897	2,127	36
Colchester	16	16,167	1,771	1,731	1,683	1,986	7,171	10,155	2,984	29
Chelmsford	31	24,212	2,664	2,962	3,051	3,893	12,570	17,246	4,676	27

UNIONS.	No. of Parishes.	Population in 1831.	Expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor during each Quarter of the Year ended 25th March, 1837.				Expenditure for the Year ended 25th March, 1837.	Average Annual Expenditure before Union.	The Amount of Decrease.	Decrease per Cent.
			Midsummer.	Michaelmas.	Christmas.	Lady-day.				
			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
GLOUCESTER.										
Tewkesbury	23	14,193	1,296	1,086	1,026	1,081	4,489	7,710	3,221	42
Gloucester	37	22,298	1,387	1,155	1,093	1,024	4,659	7,286	2,627	36
Newent	18	11,049	822	745	833	851	3,251	5,093	1,842	36
Westbury-on-Severn	13	8,760	584	630	582	590	2,386	3,466	1,080	31
Cheltenham	12	29,861	1,073	1,226	1,185	1,225	4,709	5,732	1,023	18
HERTS.										
Alban's, St.	8	15,883	1,062	835	967	1,041	3,905	8,488	4,583	54
Watford	6	15,379	1,233	899	904	994	4,030	8,473	4,443	53
Bishop's Stortford	20	18,012	2,199	1,906	1,917	2,427	8,449	17,241	8,972	52
Ware	15	4,654	1,434	1,504	1,285	1,600	5,823	12,131	6,308	52
Buntingford	16	6,327	650	504	574	576	2,304	4,615	2,311	50
Hatfield	4	5,933	381	376	455	428	1,640	3,177	1,537	48
Hertford	18	12,155	1,430	1,002	937	1,195	4,564	8,202	3,638	44
Barnet	9	8,970	722	974	684	1,002	3,382	5,486	2,104	38
Hitchin	28	20,639	1,659	1,506	1,678	2,976	7,819	12,315	4,496	37
Welwyn	4	1,970	194	149	194	188	725	1,037	312	30
HUNTS.										
Neots, St.	30	16,360	1,968	1,870	1,789	2,439	8,066	14,059	5,993	43
KENT.										
Faversham	25	14,923	1,626	1,673	1,210	1,723	6,232	17,957	11,725	65
Hollingborne	23	13,365	1,580	1,539	1,585	1,828	6,532	18,400	11,868	64
Ashford, West	10	7,634	1,166	678	1,197	961	4,002	10,806	6,804	63
Blean	16	11,139	1,303	990	1,062	1,174	4,529	12,224	7,695	63
Eastry	26	13,518	1,603	2,038	1,105	1,211	5,957	16,272	10,315	63
Elham	18	8,212	1,087	867	890	800	3,644	9,309	5,665	61
Romney Marsh	19	4,859	843	709	537	676	2,765	6,998	4,233	60
Sevenoaks and Penshurst	16	19,607	2,039	1,826	1,932	1,831	7,628	18,379	10,751	58
Ashford, East	25	10,751	1,677	1,124	1,799	1,317	5,917	12,891	6,974	54
Isle of Thanet	11	25,798	2,150	1,498	1,522	1,776	6,946	14,642	7,696	53
Milton	18	10,689	1,804	1,193	1,040	1,236	5,273	11,179	5,906	53
Tonbridge	10	21,159	1,803	1,618	1,671	3,600	8,692	18,623	9,931	53
Gravesend & Milton	2	9,445	741	781	547	685	2,754	5,518	2,764	50
Isle of Sheppey	7	9,934	1,020	859	711	868	3,458	6,695	3,237	48
Tenterden	11	10,478	1,460	1,319	1,837	1,871	6,487	12,511	6,024	48
Bridge	22	10,439	1,263	1,755	782	1,441	5,241	9,808	4,567	47
Cranbrooke	6	12,816	2,276	1,432	1,420	1,699	6,827	11,831	5,004	42
Malling	22	16,398	1,764	3,646	1,821	2,291	9,522	15,220	5,698	37
Aylesford, North	15	12,171	1,116	981	1,171	2,132	5,400	8,490	3,090	36
Hoo	7	2,623	327	309	434	761	1,831	2,419	588	24
River	22	10,754	1,899	1,694	1,066	999	5,658	7,416	1,758	24
LEICESTER.										
Market Harborough	38	11,641	1,750	1,652	1,723	3,135	8,260	10,856	2,596	24
LINCOLN.										
Spalding	37	15,579	1,093	953	917	1,959	4,922	10,967	6,045	55
Bourne	11	17,174	1,074	935	997	1,241	4,247	8,506	4,259	50
Holbeach	8	14,737	1,254	1,018	1,136	2,087	5,495	10,364	4,869	50
Stamford	37	15,411	912	877	767	1,046	3,602	6,599	2,997	45
MIDDLESEX.										
Hendon	8	13,191	1,036	882	1,198	1,213	4,329	8,568	4,239	49
NORFOLK.										
Docking	36	15,376	2,238	2,033	2,107	2,139	8,517	16,840	8,323	49
Thetford	34	16,198	1,359	1,267	1,695	1,525	5,846	11,060	5,214	47
Wayland	25	10,643	1,540	1,207	1,209	2,185	6,141	9,450	3,309	43
Henstead	37	10,739	1,526	1,446	1,516	1,717	6,205	10,231	4,026	39
Swaffham	32	12,632	2,203	1,629	1,800	2,597	8,229	12,545	4,316	34
Freebridge Lynn	32	11,489	1,616	1,225	1,645	1,539	6,025	8,952	2,927	33
Guiltcross	21	11,873	2,199	1,552	1,316	2,339	7,406	10,833	3,427	32
King's Lynn	2	13,370	1,746	1,598	1,328	1,742	6,414	9,220	2,806	30
Blofield	32	9,815	1,098	1,025	1,078	1,311	4,512	5,816	1,304	23
NORTHAMPTON.										
Brackley	30	13,351	1,437	1,335	1,127	1,595	5,494	11,743	6,249	53
Pottersbury	15	8,415	870	871	815	1,041	3,597	7,316	3,719	51
Brixworth	33	13,751	1,624	1,486	1,265	2,179	6,554	12,502	5,948	48
Wellingborough	27	18,571	2,083	1,862	1,678	2,155	7,778	14,782	7,004	47
Kettering	28	15,464	2,216	2,105	1,997	2,345	8,663	15,754	7,091	45
Towcester	23	12,142	1,284	1,160	1,212	2,010	5,666	10,332	4,666	45
Hardingstone	20	8,019	917	1,090	890	827	3,724	6,616	2,892	44
Thrapston	26	11,099	1,334	1,172	1,288	1,440	5,234	8,801	3,567	41

UNIONS.	No. of Parishes.	Population in 1831.	Expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor during each Quarter of the Year ended 25th March, 1837.				Expenditure for the Year ended 25th March, 1837.	Average Annual Expenditure before Union.	The Amount of Decrease.	Decrease per Cent.
			Midsummer.	Michaelmas.	Christmas.	Lady-day.				
NORTHAMPTON—*contd.*			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Northampton	17	21,761	1,359	1,272	1,171	1,874	5,676	8,458	2,782	39
Oundle	37	13,517	1,679	1,343	1,154	1,443	5,619	8,901	8,282	37
Peterborough	39	20,934	1,690	1,389	1,576	1,648	6,303	9,720	3,417	35
Daventry	28	17,150	2,352	2,106	2,059	2,242	8,759	12,971	4,212	32
OXFORD.										
Woodstock	33	13,219	1,291	1,230	1,273	1,555	5,349	11,945	6,596	55
Thame	34	14,546	2,132	1,825	2,687	2,215	8,859	19,101	10,242	54
Banbury	41	23,705	2,788	2,724	2,856	3,150	11,508	23,646	12,138	51
Chipping Norton	33	15,355	1,405	1,310	1,142	1,746	5,603	11,001	5,398	49
Henley	21	14,651	1,664	1,472	1,598	1,907	6,641	12,477	5,836	47
Witney	42	21,898	2,440	2,149	2,753	3,571	10,913	20,046	9,133	46
Headington	21	12,055	1,062	947	980	1,183	4,172	7,599	3,427	45
SOMERSET.										
Wincanton	39	21,096	2,880	2,586	2,358	2,754	10,578	14,796	4,218	29
Shepton Mallet	25	18,040	2,110	2,052	2,069	2,477	8,708	11,765	3,057	26
SOUTHAMPTON.										
Alton	19	10,342	1,090	1,093	1,111	1,290	4,584	12,694	8,110	64
Hursley	4	2,718	218	191	219	218	846	2,159	1,313	61
Fareham	9	12,137	1,086	1,204	1,112	1,043	4,445	10,708	6,263	58
Petersfield	13	7,111	810	741	733	929	3,213	7,153	3,940	55
Catherington	5	1,950	416	320	302	360	1,398	2,796	1,398	50
New Forest	9	11,613	841	782	658	1,430	3,711	7,048	3,337	47
Droxford	11	9,549	1,570	1,222	1,155	1,294	5,241	9,717	4,476	46
Romsey	12	9,969	1,108	963	1,100	1,284	4,465	8,141	3,676	45
Whitchurch	7	5,175	567	506	651	710	2,434	4,396	1,962	45
Havant	6	6,398	739	671	652	717	2,779	4,975	2,196	44
South Stoneham	9	9,447	1,005	1,027	636	742	3,410	6,003	2,593	43
Kingsclere	15	7,885	831	880	789	1,253	3,753	6,500	2,747	42
Hartley Wintney	13	9,830	1,291	1,137	945	1,167	4,540	7,439	2,899	39
Stockbridge	15	6,552	913	804	879	920	3,516	5,542	2,026	37
Andover	32	16,481	2,037	1,732	1,677	2,826	8,272	12,715	4,443	35
Winchester, New	33	16,807	1,582	1,580	1,741	1,940	6,843	10,312	3,469	34
Alresford	18	6,971	1,076	1,062	975	1,200	4,313	6,086	1,773	29
Basingstoke	37	15,479	1,918	1,815	2,370	3,427	9,530	13,324	3,794	28
Fordingbridge	9	5,567	917	696	907	973	3,493	4,754	1,261	27
Ringwood	5	4,907	621	563	441	560	2,185	2,990	805	27
Christchurch	3	7,089	679	624	580	786	2,669	3,622	953	26
Lymington	6	9,501	1,164	924	895	1,660	4,643	5,471	828	15
SUFFOLK.										
Cosford	28	17,900	2,295	1,725	1,567	2,109	7,696	19,223	11,527	60
Hoxne	24	15,166	3,443	1,793	1,885	2,131	9,252	19,904	10,652	54
Wangford	28	13,058	1,659	1,150	1,236	1,268	5,313	11,298	5,985	53
Blything	49	25,303	3,147	2,687	2,269	2,874	10,977	21,979	11,002	50
Sudbury	42	27,896	3,878	2,979	2,750	3,522	13,129	26,485	13,356	50
Bosmere & Claydon	38	15,957	1,915	1,897	1,478	2,214	7,504	14,306	6,802	48
Hartismere	32	17,871	3,359	2,214	2,262	2,601	10,436	19,212	8,776	46
Stow	31	16,846	1,956	1,667	1,784	1,974	7,381	13,632	6,251	46
Risbridge	26	16,192	2,456	1,702	1,811	2,197	8,166	14,315	6,149	43
Plomesgate	40	20,703	3,675	2,715	2,759	2,838	11,987	19,947	7,960	40
Thingoe	46	16,916	2,129	1,806	1,931	2,480	8,346	13,675	5,309	39
Ipswich	14	20,528	2,297	2,009	1,743	2,498	8,547	13,685	5,138	38
Woodbridge	46	22,163	3,664	3,179	2,364	3,435	12,642	18,730	6,091	33
Mildenhall	13	8,100	1,276	1,084	1,094	1,417	4,871	5,978	1,107	19
SURREY.										
Chertsey	9	13,369	1,204	894	1,006	1,178	4,282	8,307	4,025	48
Godstone	14	7,367	852	1,114	917	1,129	4,012	6,517	2,505	38
Camberwell	1	28,231	2,110	2,797	3,391	2,195	10,493	15,930	5,437	34
SUSSEX.										
Thakeham	14	7,311	785	614	706	738	2,843	9,796	6,953	71
Westbourne	12	6,585	668	611	629	641	2,549	8,095	5,546	69
Petworth	5	9,042	1,061	1,120	853	1,082	4,116	12,224	8,108	66
Midhurst	26	12,239	1,467	1,439	1,602	2,052	6,560	17,536	10,976	63
Westhampnett	37	15,017	1,954	1,265	1,749	1,362	6,330	16,457	10,127	62
Cuckfield	15	12,017	1,867	1,523	1,314	2,055	6,759	17,139	10,380	61
Uckfield	11	16,109	1,583	1,416	1,699	1,859	6,557	16,643	10,086	61
Battle	14	12,068	1,611	1,258	1,212	1,583	5,664	14,325	8,571	60
Eastbourne	14	7,823	1,540	1,273	1,114	1,215	5,142	11,964	6,822	57
Horsham	10	12,270	1,287	1,355	1,916	1,689	6,247	14,068	7,821	56
Hailsham	11	11,825	2,164	1,496	1,707	2,912	8,279	18,351	10,072	55

UNIONS.	No. of Parishes.	Population in 1831.	Expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor during each Quarter of the Year ended 25th March, 1837.				Expenditure for the Year ended 25th March, 1837.	Average Annual Expenditure before Union.	The Amount of Decrease.	Decrease per Cent.
			Midsummer.	Michaelmas.	Christmas.	Lady-day.				
SUSSEX—*contd.*			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Chailey	11	6,977	1,120	801	1,188	1,426	4,535	9,576	5,041	53
Steyning . . .	23	11,071	1,065	805	1,405	1,163	4,438	9,339	4,901	53
Ticehurst . . .	8	13,347	1,238	1,214	1,239	1,414	5,105	10,915	5,810	53
Hastings . . .	13	13,280	956	975	,965	965	3,861	6,969	3,108	45
Rye	12	11.418	1,582	1,301	1,308	2,252	6,443	11,588	5,145	44
East Grinstead .	7	11,476	1,777	1,561	1 805	1,956	7,099	12,053	4,954	41
Lewes	7	9,297	980	878	878	992	3,728	5,770	2,042	35
West Firle . . .	8	2,364	429	386	577	559	1,951	2,957	1,006	34
Newhaven . . .	16	4,400	694	723	604	596	2,617	3,371	754	23
WILTS.										
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett . .	14	10,275	1,389	1,287	1,255	1,657	5,588	11,948	6,360	53
Highworth&Swindon	16	12,611	1,246	1,109	1,297	1,663	5,315	11,387	6,072	53
Westbury and Whorwellsdown . .	10	13,164	1,169	1,044	1,132	1,295	4,640	9,719	5,079	52
Calne	11	8,973	1,193	1,054	1,087	1,337	4,671	9,133	4,462	49
Alderbury . . .	22	13,227	1,444	1,363	1,098	1,755	5,660	10,672	5,012	47
Tisbury	20	9,763	1,119	1,020	972	1,362	4,473	8,267	3,794	46
Bradford . . .	8	12,660	1,330	1,682	1,332	1,432	5,776	10,112	4,336	43
Wilton	22	10,270	1,351	1,301	1,326	1,629	5,607	8,811	3,204	36
Devizes	28	20,638	2,198	2,141	2,584	3,537	10,460	16,004	6,544	35
Marlborough . .	14	8,774	861	756	804	983	3,404	5,250	1,846	35
Mere	12	7,494	836	774	854	954	3,418	5,269	1,851	35
Warminster . .	22	17,150	2,087	1,970	2,174	2,644	8,875	12,971	4,096	32
Melksham . . .	6	18,252	1,878	1,825	1,660	2,075	7,438	10,566	3,128	30
Amesbury . . .	23	7,084	769	856	744	958	3,327	4,445	1,118	25
WORCESTER.										
Upton-on-Severn .	22	15,496	1,125	1,039	987	1,169	4,320	7,691	3,371	44
Pershore . . .	36	11,555	861	876	959	1,076	3,772	5,508	1,736	32
Totals . . .	4082	2,722,349	303,781	272,504	276,237	334,824	1,187,346	2,189,810	1,002,464	46

The questions which naturally rise on the inspection of the Return, are, whether these reductions have not been obtained at a preponderating expense of suffering, and whether they have promoted the moral welfare of the labouring classes? These questions have been partly answered in the statements given in this and our preceding Reports; and we now submit to your Lordship's consideration the following statement as respects the sick, the aged, and the infirm, as correctly exhibiting the general result of the information we have received.

The influenza, which followed the inclemency of the winter, has severely tried the medical arrangements of the new Unions. We have, however, seen no authenticated complaints, and we have received no other than satisfactory reports as to the sufficiency of those arrangements to meet all proper demands.

The medical officers of the Union are now under the superintendence of the leading persons of the district, who, as elected or *ex officio* Guardians, compose the local Boards. To these the medical officer is responsible in his character as a practitioner. He is dismissible also on any well-authenticated complaint to this Board. He is required to report to the Guardians his visits to his patients in the workhouse. He is, as a further security,

required to register the particulars of each case, the character of the disease and of its treatment. These records serve as a guide to the Guardians in the administration of relief, and we are assured that they will become available as a valuable body of medical statistics.

All the answers to our anxious inquiries as to the adequacy of the medical arrangements to meet the demands caused by the late severe epidemic have been favourable. They are generally of the following tenor :—

Colonel A'Court states, with respect to the medical relief given in Hampshire and Wiltshire :—" Since the prevalence of the influenza in my district, I have used every exertion, personally, to visit the several Unions in it, and I have already attended two-thirds of the Boards of Guardians. I am therefore enabled, from authority, to assure you, that in no single instance have I heard of the slightest complaint of neglect, or insufficiency of attendance on the poor, on the part of the medical gentlemen, who, though worn down with fatigue, appear to me to have performed their arduous duties in the most praiseworthy and exemplary manner. The relieving officers have been equally active, and have invariably been instructed to administer to the sick whatever articles the medical gentlemen may deem necessary either for their want or comfort. General as the sickness has been, excepting at Portsea and Southampton, the mortality has not been so great as might have been expected. I should add, that private charity has been extended to a degree that I have seldom witnessed."

Mr. Hawley states with respect to Sussex and Hants :—

" In all those Unions which I have visited since the appearance of the epidemic, I have found, upon strict inquiry, that little, if any, complaint has been made to the several Boards, either on the part of the poor as having been neglected, or on that of the medical officers, as being unable to fulfil their duties, from the overwhelming accession of new cases accruing from the disease.

" In the Andover Union three paupers complained that they had not been visited as regularly as they considered they ought to have been, but on investigation there appeared no ground sufficient to impeach the diligence and attention of the medical officer.

" In one instance which came under my observation, the medical officer had been attacked himself by the complaint, and the care of his patients was transferred *pro tempore* to two other medical men in the neighbourhood, to the satisfaction of all parties : this was in the Basingstoke Union. In all other quarters, though the medical lists have been doubled, and in some instances trebled, through the prevalence of the epidemic, not an instance has come to my knowledge of any expression of discontent, or an avowal of inability to pay proper attention to their patients on the part of the medical officers.

" It may not be irrelevant to the subject of the present Report

to state, that the amount of expenditure for out-door relief during the current quarter will be considerably increased by the number of cases which have been relieved on the plea of emergency in consequence of sickness."

Mr. Stevens states:—

"I believe, generally, the medical relief is much more efficient than it was. In this opinion I am supported by the testimony of Dr. Kennedy, a highly respectable physician, residing at Ashby. He assured me that, for the last ten years, he has given (one day in the week) gratuitous advice to the poor; that the sick poor have come to him from a considerable distance round; that the number of prescriptions given to them has been from 1500 to 2000 per annum; that previous to the introduction of the new system of relief the poor complained to him incessantly of the insufficiency of the relief which they received in sickness, both from the overseers and the parish doctors; but that since the new law has come into operation, he has not heard one complaint or murmur from any of his poor patients, who have, nevertheless, continued to apply to him for advice as before. It is under the present system impossible for the medical officer to neglect his work without being detected."

The testimony from the separate Unions and individuals is to the like purpose. The warmth and cleanliness, and wholesomeness of the workhouses, as well as the regularity of the diet, could scarcely fail to be manifested in the general health of the aged and infirm inmates of the workhouses. We have been assured that the number of deaths within the workhouse has been less in proportion than the number of deaths of persons of the like age and class living out of the workhouse.

We take this opportunity to state, that in endeavouring to give effect to the intentions of the Legislature, we have on all occasions had especial regard to the cases of the aged and infirm. We have, as respects the whole class, considered that they are the last who should be subjected to any serious inconveniences by the change. Our orders for the discontinuance of out-door relief relate mainly to the able-bodied; persons above sixty years of age being specially exempted from the operation of the rule. We extract the following from the workhouse regulations to exemplify the special provisions made in favour of such persons:—

"To each class shall be assigned by the Guardians that apartment or portion of the building, or separate building, which may be best fitted for the reception of such class, and in which they shall respectively remain, except as is hereafter provided.

"Provided that if, for any special reason, it shall at any time appear to the Guardians to be desirable to suspend the above rule on behalf of any married couple, being paupers of the first and fourth classes, the Guardians shall be at liberty to agree to a

resolution to that effect; such resolution, and the special reasons for which they deem the suspension of the order to be desirable, shall be duly entered in the minute-book, and a copy of the same shall be transmitted to the Poor Law Commissioners for their consent and approval, without which such resolution shall be of no effect.

"As regards aged and infirm persons, and children, the master and matron of the workhouse shall (subject to the directions of the Guardians) fix such hours for rising and going to bed, and such occupations and employment as may be suitable to their respective ages and conditions.

"The meals for the aged and infirm, the sick and children, shall be provided at such times and in such manner as the medical officers may direct."

So also, in the regulations of the diet, special attention has been paid to the cases of the aged by such exceptions as the following:—

"Old people of sixty years of age and upwards may be allowed one ounce of tea, five ounces of butter, and seven ounces of sugar per week, in lieu of gruel for breakfast, if deemed expedient to make this change.

"Old people, being all sixty years of age and upwards, the weekly addition of one ounce of tea, and milk or sugar; also an additional meat-pudding dinner on Thursday in each week, in lieu of bread and cheese, to those for whose age and infirmities it may be deemed requisite."

Emphatic declarations to the tenor of the following pervade the numerous addresses from Boards of Guardians, on the subject of the administration of relief under the new law.

The Board of Guardians of the Hartismere Union state, that they can refer to the diminution of parochial rates "with feelings of honest satisfaction; for, while the idle and improvident have been taught the necessity of adopting different habits, the assistance to the aged and to the infirm has generally increased, and the wants of the sick are more liberally attended to. And they, the Guardians of the Union, would deem it a lasting reproach to them, as men and Christians, had they ever, knowingly or willingly, endeavoured to accomplish this reduction by any single act of oppression towards the really destitute and deserving poor."

The Board of Guardians of the Wayland Union state, that, "In an economic point of view, the saving effected by the Union has been considerable; being after the rate of 45*l.* per cent. in the first year, compared with the average annual expenditure of the several parishes for the three years ended on the 25th of March next before the declaration of the Union. This saving has been effected, not by the diminution of the pittance allowed to the aged and infirm—many of whom are now receiving a more liberal allowance than they were accustomed to receive under the

old system,—but to a gradual and steady reduction, amounting now to almost an abolition of the allowances to able-bodied labourers."

The Board of Guardians of the Freebridge Lynn Union state, that these "satisfactory results have been obtained without any harshness in the application of the new law. In all cases of old age, sickness and infirmity, and of distress from accident or unavoidable misfortune, the Board have invariably treated the applicants with the most favourable consideration."

The Board of Guardians of the Hoxne Union declare, "That the aged and infirm are in many instances receiving a greater amount of relief; and in cases of sickness and accident, the pauper obtains more minute attention and more efficient assistance under the provisions made by this Board, than under the old system."

The Board of Guardians of the Ampthill Union represent to us, "That a reduction in the poor-rates has been effected to the extent of forty-five per cent.; and this, not by depriving the aged and infirm, or helpless widow, of any comfort, but rather, as can readily be proved, by conferring upon them many important benefits, and, in truth, increased allowances; while, on the other hand, the habitual sturdy, able-bodied paupers' habits of idleness have been put to the test, by the offer of a well-regulated workhouse, where a comfortable maintenance is provided."

The Board of Guardians of the Barnet Union assure us, "That the saving has not been effected at the expense of the aged and helpless poor, but by a strict and patient investigation of the cases of the able-bodied applicants, and by a proper economy in the expenditure generally."

In the arrangements of the Unions we have continued to pay attention to the religious instruction and consolation of the inmates of the workhouse. In most of the early formed Unions chaplains have been appointed, whose duty it is to perform their spiritual ministrations within the walls of the house—and where such is the case, we have generally not continued the privilege formerly allowed to paupers, of quitting the house on Sundays under the pretext of going to places of religious worship. The value of the privilege, which we have been accused of having unnecessarily violated, will be best shown by the following information which we have received, showing its liability to abuse.

Mr. John Sutton, the master of the Barham Workhouse deposed:—

"I was nearly five years governor of the workhouse of Covent Garden, London, and I have been master of the Barham Workhouse, in the Bosmere and Claydon Union, from the commencement of the Union, about a year and a half. My experience, particularly in Covent Garden, would lead me to say that the character of the aged paupers maintained in the old work-

houses was generally vicious; and the aged inmates of Barham Workhouse, when I arrived there, were in no respect better. When I first arrived at Covent Garden Workhouse, the aged paupers were permitted to go out on Sunday, and it was no uncommon thing, at the hour when they ought to have returned, for me to be summoned to have some aged male or female paupers removed from the street, having fallen down in a state of gross intoxication; at other times they have been brought home in this state to the workhouse, and I have been obliged to pay the hire of a cab. Very few, indeed, of the aged poor went to church; and probably that number would have been less had they not received gifts on Sacrament Sunday for their attendance; and it was common for me to be obliged to call in the assistance of three or four policemen to quell the riotous state of the house, in consequence of the intoxication of those who had been out on Sunday. The Sunday frequently closed by several of them being sent to prison."

The workhouse master of the Stepney Union says, "In this parish the paupers have hitherto been allowed to go out on Sundays. This is the worst part of our regulations; we are quite certain that not a tenth part of them go to a place of worship. They go to their friends, and procure the means of purchasing spirits. Sometimes they beg in the streets—sometimes return drunk at night. In these cases, permission to go out the following Sunday is withheld. But the cases are but few in which the liberty given them is not in some way abused. I am a Dissenter myself, and know the value of religious liberty. I have suffered in past times for my religious opinions; but yet I do say I would not, if it rested with me, allow the paupers to leave the workhouse on the Sabbath, under the pretence of going to church or chapel."

In the former part of this Report, we have endeavoured to illustrate the general effect of the law, and the operation of the principles which it has introduced under the disadvantages consequent upon an unusually severe winter, a rise in the price of provisions, the extraordinary visitation of an epidemic, and the pressure arising from the interruption of employment in the manufacturing districts.

The testimony which we have received as to the general effects of the new measure upon the labouring population, since the period of our last Report, has been set forth in the addresses which we have received from Boards of Guardians, of which a portion, that may be considered as a fair sample of the whole, we insert in the Appendix.

During the last Session of Parliament two important measures received the sanction of the Legislature, in the practical intro-

duction of which throughout the country we were called upon to take part. We allude to the Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and the Act for regulating Parochial Assessments.

With respect to the Registry Act, we have in a previous part of this Report detailed to your Lordship our proceedings in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire with a view to the introduction of that Act. We abstain from stating the other arrangements and the appointments which we have made under it, as they are, for the most part, of a temporary character.

With respect to the Parochial Assessment Act, the principal part of our duty consisted in fixing a specific period not earlier than the 21st of March, 1837; after which, all rates for the relief of the poor should be made in the manner prescribed by that Act.

For this purpose we selected the 24th of June, anticipating that before that time we should have completed the distribution of the whole of England and Wales into Unions. We conceived, moreover, that although some advantage would have resulted from our fixing on the 25th of March, being the commencement of the parochial year; this advantage would have been more than compensated by the embarrassments which would arise from the change of overseers which occurs at that period. We afterwards found it necessary to postpone the period for the Acts coming into operation to the 29th of September.

In transmitting the necessary general order on this subject to the parochial authorities, we addressed to them an instructional letter, (which will be found in the Appendix,) explaining as far as lay in our power, the manner in which the assessment must be made, in order to conform to the intentions of the Legislature.

In our last annual Report we presented the forms of a set of books which we had prepared, and directed to be used in the new Unions as they successively came into operation. These books have subsequently been established by a general order which has received your Lordship's sanction. The system of accounts on which they have been prepared was designed to obtain, besides the requisite knowledge of the pecuniary expenditure, checks and securities for good management in other respects. As the adoption of these books necessarily implied the formation of new habits, often by officers who have never been accustomed to book-keeping, the measure was at first impeded by complaints of difficulties and alleged impracticability. The paid officers of Unions who have been in office for some time now find, however, no difficulty in keeping the accounts; but in the rural parishes, considerable difficulties are still experienced in getting the primary books, the rate-book, and other accounts kept in the requisite form by the overseers. For this difficulty we were prepared by the knowledge of the fact, that although a large proportion of those

officers are persons of good practical ability, some of them are so illiterate as to be unable to read or write.

In the more populous parishes, although the qualifications of the overseers are higher, yet being men engaged in more active business, they can less frequently be induced to give the requisite attention to the parish accounts, a duty which is of course, there, more laborious. In such parishes it has been the practice to obtain assistants for the purpose, although, where no assistant-overseer is appointed, and no authority is given, by any statute, to relieve overseers from the performance of the duties in question, they cannot legally pay for such assistance from the poor-rates.

Under these circumstances applications have frequently been made to us from the new Unions, to direct the appointment of persons to keep the accounts of the overseers.

The chief book of account ordered to be kept by the overseers, is the rate-book. The other accounts which they are directed to keep require comparatively little labour; and since a book of accounts can be most properly kept by the person who is accountable, it has appeared to us that the duty of keeping the rate-book, which contains the account of the collection as well as of the assessment, cannot be so properly performed as by the collector of the rates.

The mode in which this business is performed, where paid officers are not appointed, is extremely faulty. It is stated to us, that in towns the office of overseer and collector is often extensively used as a means of promoting private interests, of excusing many persons from payment altogether, of serving some parties by collecting at long intervals; whilst the balance of rates collected is not unfrequently used by the tradesman, as well as by the farmer, in his private business; and is, consequently, subject to loss from casualties in trade.

For the avoidance of these risks and inconveniences, paid collectors have generally been appointed in the more populous town-parishes, and for the same reasons we have been induced to order the appointment of paid collectors for the new Unions. We usually prescribe, as part of their qualifications, that they shall not be in trade; that they shall give good securities; that, as part of their duties, they shall keep the rate-book, and other books relating to the collection of the rates, for the overseer; and that they shall be paid by a per centage, increasing in amount with the difficulty of collecting each class of monies.

The advantages arising from this arrangement are found to be, that the paid collector, not being in trade, and having less motive to avoid offence, collects the rates more closely and impartially; that defalcations, which were not unfrequent from overseers, are diminished by the sureties taken from the collectors.

We have directed these appointments to be made under the general powers conferred upon us by the 46th clause of the Poor Law Amendment Act, directing the appointment of paid officers; and also under the sanction of the 109th clause, by which a collector is included under the term "officers," of whom we are authorized to direct the appointment.

Having stated to your Lordship the general progress made, since our last Report, in the re-organization of the machinery for the distribution of relief to the destitute, and adduced evidence tending to show the operation of the Act during an unusually severe winter, as well as its effects on a population under an extraordinary pressure of distress and embarrassment, it will now, in the third year of our office, be expected that we should state the probable period within which the formation of Unions under the Poor Law Amendment Act will be completed. We are, however, prevented from making such a statement by certain obstructions, for the removal of which the Bill which was submitted to Parliament during the Session of 1836 was intended to provide. These obstructions have, in a great measure, disappointed our hopes of an early attainment of the objects of the Legislature. The most prominent of these obstructions, and the only one to which we shall here advert, arises out of the necessity in which we are placed of obtaining the consent of the Guardians of incorporations under local Acts, or under Gilbert's Act, to a dissolution of such incorporations previously to the formation of Unions under the Poor Law Amendment Act. In counties where the greater number of the parishes are already formed into Unions, as well as in those where the new machinery is only partially constructed, very serious impediments to the completion of any new local administrative arrangements are presented by capriciously-formed incorporations under local Acts, or under Gilbert's Act. The greater number of these incorporations were framed under Gilbert's Act. As it would be scarcely possible to describe all the variations under different local Acts, we shall confine our observations to the 22 Geo. III. c. 83, commonly called Gilbert's Act; and we beg to call your Lordship's attention to the vicious principles in the administration of relief, sustained by the continuance of these incorporations.

The class of paupers to whom it was intended, by the Poor Law Amendment Act, that the test of the workhouse should be specially applied, consists of the able-bodied; but we have shown in our Second Annual Report, that by the 29th section of Gilbert's Act, this class is expressly excluded from its operation. One main object of the Poor Law Amendment Act is to throw the pauperized labourer on his own resources, and force him to

seek work for himself; but, by the 32nd section of Gilbert's Act, the Guardians are compellable to find employment, near to their places of residence, for such as profess their willingness to work. Besides these vicious principles which the incorporations made under that Act (and by local Acts on the same plan) are, by their constitution, bound to uphold, they are also subject to a principle of administration equally pernicious,—namely, that each parish may administer relief without regard to the mode adopted either in the other parishes of the incorporation, or in the surrounding districts. The parishes are separately managed by the vestry or by their officers, and not by the Guardians of all the parishes acting as a Board. Hence it follows that landlords are brought within the influence of their smaller tenants, occupiers within that of their labourers, and each Guardian or vestryman within that of his neighbours. Hence, also, the chance of finding good managers for all the parishes is diminished in an inverse proportion to the number of parishes incorporated; and from this circumstance it frequently happens that one parish is comparatively well managed, whilst others, from the personal inefficiency of the officers, are the reverse.

We find also that, in consequence of the small size and injudicious arrangement of many of the incorporations, the expense of the supplies, and also of the management, is necessarily much greater than it would be in Unions under the Poor Law Amendment Act.

In our last Report we showed—that in the parishes which have been disincorporated and placed under the control of new Unions, the saving in every instance was considerable. The new Unions are formed not solely with reference to local inclinations and contingencies, but as much as practicable upon a view of each county as a whole, and with due regard to the uniform operation of the same system throughout the country. But the incorporations in question have been formed of parishes not contiguous, without system, without reference to the adjacent districts, or to the increase of useful power which might be gained by mutual arrangements, but merely on the accidental inclinations of parties at the time; and their management is consequently, for the most part, as imperfect as their mode of administering relief is faulty and opposed to sound principle.

The districts formerly comprised in the old incorporations which have been disincorporated have, in the great majority of instances, been included in much larger Unions. In only a very few instances has it been found practicable to adopt, without alteration, the districts of the old incorporations for the new Unions. The geographical position and irregularity of these incorporations, and frequently the disturbance between the parishes included in them is such, as materially to interfere with the arrangement of the adjacent parishes into Unions for the

administration of the Poor Laws, or into proper districts for the accomplishment of the objects of the legislature in respect of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths. In illustration of this, we cite the following examples from Mr. Day's Report :—

"For the purposes of efficient and economical administration of municipal divisions, perhaps few counties in the kingdom present greater facilities than that of Salop.—Open and champaign through its greater extent, intersected with good lines of communication, its inhabitants wealthy and peaceable, its numerous market towns afford the amplest means for the distribution of its population into masses of the most convenient form. If this be not accomplished to the extent which fairly might have been expected by those most interested in it, it has not been from indifference or from a want of perception on my part—but from obstacles opposed by neighbours to neighbours—from political bias—from prejudice which shuts the ears to evidence—from ignorance of the subject-matter of discussion. Yet such have been the obstacles presented by the local incorporations to the proper re-organization of relief in this county; and for the protection of such, the welfare and convenience not only of neighbours, but of the public generally, have been painfully sacrificed.

"The geographical position of the parish of Llanfair, in the county of Montgomery, marked it out as a natural centre for an extensive Union. It was necessary, however, to provide for a portion of Denbighshire within the range of the Berwyn mountains, and which, from the natural barriers presented, could not be carried beyond them. The extreme of these parishes was within ten miles of the house of industry of the Salop Incorporation of Oswestry, which is their market town, and where all their habits would naturally have placed them. The continued refusal of the Incorporation of Oswestry to dissolve compelled the formation of a Union at Llanfyllin instead of Llanfair, and combined with a similar refusal on the part of the Montgomery and Pool Incorporation, dislocated the whole of the proper arrangement of both Montgomery and Denbighshire.

"A similar refusal on the part of the Whitchurch Incorporation compelled the formation of the Wem Union, the whole of which district ought to have been distributed to neighbouring centres, and a large portion of which was actually wanted and desired at Ellesmere, where there is a workhouse capable of holding above five hundred paupers, standing nearly empty.

"These instances might readily be multiplied. I have before me the maps of seven parishes which, owing to the surrounding incorporations, cannot be annexed to any Union, and should the Commissioners ultimately fail in placing them in union, they must be defenceless against the pressure of the system that is in progress on every side of them in the old incorporations.

"At the last meeting of the Board of the Oswestry Incorporation, when the Directors again refused to dissolve, a butcher of the town was in the chair, who was himself supplying the house with meat, and the resolution was carried, with every magistrate in the room voting against it.

"At the Montgomery and Pool Union, at the largest meeting ever known there, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county was in the chair, himself owning one-fifth of the property in the incorporation, and strongly advocating the propriety of its dissolution, though he himself had brought in the Act under which it was constituted. Six out of eight of the magistrates present were voting on the same side, and nearly all the holders of the property affected in the room; nevertheless, the dissentients carried their point, by a majority of 84 to 36. Yet this was in direct opposition to evidence adduced to prove that even by comparison with a neighbouring incorporation, (and that too a far from well-managed one,) their expenditure was 50 per cent. higher than was necessary."

Such being the general character of these incorporations, it may excite surprise that any difficulty should be experienced in obtaining their immediate and voluntary dissolution. But even when the consent of the requisite number of Guardians is obtained, the process is long and difficult, and in many cases we have entirely failed of obtaining their consent to dissolve. A large proportion of the time of our Assistant-Commissioners has been thus employed unsuccessfully and uselessly to the prejudice of the rest of the country where the progress of the Act has been proportionably delayed.

The obstacles raised on the parts of the Guardians to the dissolution of these incorporations appear to be created partly by their adverse personal interests, and partly by the difficulty of convincing them of the general advantages of a change of system.

In the first place, under Gilbert's Act they generally receive payment, varying from 5*l.* to 10*l.*, and even 20*l.* per annum, for their attendance at the monthly meetings. Under the Poor Law Amendment Act the Guardians receive no payment, while their gratuitous attendances would be weekly. The Guardians of the incorporations make to themselves the payments in question on the authority of the schedule to Gilbert's Act, although there is no warrant for such payments in the body of the Act itself.

The 33rd section of the Act is construed to enable each Guardian to provide clothing for the persons sent by him to the poor-house. By the rules and regulations provided under the authority of the Poor Law Amendment Act, all clothing and provisions are required to be purchased by contract upon open tender.

Mr. Hall, one of our Assistant Commissioners, describes in the following terms the difficulties which he experienced in making some of the Guardians understand that the administration of

relief in the parishes in which they acted was capable of improvement by means of a Board of Guardians formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act:—

"The Guardians of the old incorporations in the rural parishes are usually very uncultivated and prejudiced persons. Many of them are unable to write their own names. I have most commonly found that arguments of a general nature failed with them, because totally unintelligible. Only something purely local or directly personal was received. A Guardian once refused to consent to the dissolution, because it had been settled at a vestry meeting specially convened to deliberate on the question, that the Commissioners only wished to break up the incorporation in order to possess themselves of some remarkably good land left to the parish for charitable purposes. It very rarely occurs that a Guardian will consent without a reference to his fellow-parishioners, and thus the difficulties of the case are multiplied fifty fold, as it is necessary to gain a majority at the parish meeting, by convincing perhaps as many persons as would constitute the requisite majority at the Board of Guardians, and endeavouring to imbue them with the whole scope and general policy of the measure. For this the presence of an Assistant-Commissioner at the vestry is absolutely necessary, it being impossible to divine the strange and numerous objections which would be urged and stand unrefuted in his absence. A very frequent case is for the parishioners to refuse or neglect to meet when summoned by the Guardians to discuss the dissolution of an incorporation. I have been three times to one parish by appointment, and as often failed in meeting with the influential rate-payers. The Guardian of course avails himself of this difficulty, and withholds his consent. I have known parish meetings break up without coming to a decision, on account of the absence of some one individual. The valuable time consumed in this way at the expense of the public, and of the district itself, may be easily conceived."

With the adverse private interests of the Guardians of the incorporation to blind their judgments, and with the difficulties of obtaining such a knowledge of the principles and practice of the new system as to appreciate its advantages, difficulties for which we are bound to make large allowance, we consider it a circumstance highly honourable to those Guardians of the various incorporations which now form parts of the new Unions, that their consent has been obtained to the dissolution of their incorporations.

For the reasons above set forth, on the ground that the dissolution of these incorporations is necessary for the sake of the rate-payers of the several parishes incorporated, but more especially for the sake of the labouring classes, who ought not to be exposed to the continued operation of bounties on improvidence, and the train of vices inherent in pauperism;—for the sake of the adja-

cent districts, and as conducive to the uniform, full, and beneficial operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, as well as any measure for local registration, founded on the basis of the new Unions;—seeing that the consequences of mal-administration extend beyond the districts in which it takes place, and consequently that no district can properly claim a right to maintain a prejudicial system at the expense of the labouring classes and the public at large;—seeing, also, that the interests of the officers in whom the decision is at present vested, are such as to bias their judgments against the public interest; we respectfully submit that the right on the part of the Guardians to maintain these incorporations to the general injury should be resumed by the Legislature, and that power should be given to us to dissolve the incorporations under Gilbert's Act or under any local Act, without the consent of the Guardians.

Wherever any practical improvements in the administration of the law have been promoted by any individual or Board of Guardians, we have thought it our duty to sanction, and, as far as appeared expedient, to extend them. The early improvement in the administration of relief at Hatfield prepared it for the introduction of a measure which has been there adopted at the suggestion of the Marquis of Salisbury, to whom the public are indebted for having set an example, before the adoption of the Poor Law Amendment Act, of the practicability of amending the general administration of the law. The measure to which we advert consisted in rendering the administration of relief by the Board of Guardians more directly available for the prevention of mendicity. The means proposed for the accomplishment of this object were the circulation of tickets to the rate-payers to be given by them to any mendicants asking for alms.

These tickets contained directions to the workhouse, where relief would be afforded in return for work, on the prescribed conditions. If mendicants are really destitute (of which their acceptance of the prescribed condition is a test), then they receive the relief to which the law entitles them. If they are not destitute, but impostors, the probability is that they will not accept the relief on such conditions, neither will they have received any money, and the object of the rate-payers will so far have been attained.

This application of the distribution of relief to the immediate suppression of mendicity appears to us to be conformable to the main principles and objects of a legal provision for the destitute.

The earlier statutes, and especially the 39th of Elizabeth, c. 3, (of which the 43rd of Elizabeth is a continuation) shows that the policy of the latter statute was directed to the suppression of mendicity. The provision "for setting to work all such persons," (without any limitation as to those who apply or who do not apply) "married or unmarried, having no means to maintain

them, and using no ordinary and daily trade of life to get their living by," must be taken as having reference to a class of persons who, whilst there was no adequate statutary provision for their relief, sought subsistence by means of alms or mendicancy.

The establishment of a legal provision for destitution, if that provision be properly administered, abolishes the plea of the mendicant, that if relief be not given he will perish for want.

That the suppression of mendicancy was within the direct intention of the statute may be inferred from the 10th clause of the 39th of Elizabeth, which was repealed on the re-enactment of the main provisions of that statute verbatim by the 43rd of Elizabeth. The clause was probably repealed as being then unnecessary, and as in fact continuing an inconvenient license to the resident poor to ask charity. It was as follows: "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from the first day of November next ensuing the end of this session of Parliament, no person or persons whatsoever shall go wandering abroad and beg in any place whatsoever, by license, or without, upon pain to be esteemed, taken and punished as a rogue: Provided always, that this present Act shall not extend to any poor people which shall ask relief of victuals only in the same parish where such poor people do dwell, so the same be in such time only and according to such order and direction as shall be made and appointed by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the same parish, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act."

The prevention of mendicancy being therefore obviously part of the policy of the statute, it appears necessary that suitable means for the attainment of this object should be resorted to in the administration of the law.

If any individual state that he have no food, and is in pressing want, that he is in danger of perishing unless relief be given to him—then any officer charged with the administration of relief is bound (unless he have presented to him some facts or reasonable evidence to rebut such statement) to give relief to such destitute person.

If any person meet a wayfarer or other individual asking relief on the ground of destitution, then such a person may direct the applicant to the proper officer, who is responsible for the administration of necessary relief.

By the 32nd section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Commissioners are empowered to determine the conditions on which relief shall be given.

The conditions which we have sanctioned in the Hatfield Union are, that the individual who produces the ticket shall, if the workhouse master shall have deemed it his duty to admit him, and after a compliance with the workhouse regulations provided for the admission of destitute persons, be set on such work as may be

provided for the able-bodied or for the partially disabled. After such person shall have performed a task of work proportionate to his or her capacity, he or she shall receive such a meal of food as is provided to be given to the regular pauper inmates of the workhouse, and be also provided with lodging, and thenceforth, on the performance of the prescribed work, shall receive daily the same diet, and be subject to the same regulations as the other paupers in the workhouse.

We have sanctioned the introduction of similar regulations into the Hertford and some other Unions, and we are assured that the measure, wherever tried, has proved eminently successful.

In the Appendix we have given a copy of the Regulations which we have sanctioned for the administration of relief to this description of paupers.

Although it is a matter of regret to us that we are unable to compress within any reasonable limits such an account as we feel it incumbent upon us to give of our multifarious and now widely extended proceedings, we still think it our duty to notice the condition of those persons who have, through our intervention, been provided with employment in the manufacturing districts.

We were well aware that the arrangements made for them would necessarily be affected by the commercial distress, to the existence of which we have already alluded; and we gave especial instructions to our agents, Mr. Muggeridge and Mr. Baker, carefully to watch over the condition of those individuals, and as far as in them lay to prevent any inconvenience or difficulty from pressing on these individuals. Although the agreements between the parties whose migration had been superintended by us were, for the most part, for three years certain, it was soon found that the security derivable from this condition would not suffice to prevent all the migrants from being thrown out of work. Some of the manufacturers who had entered into these agreements had by the natural effects of commercial embarrassment become unable to fulfil their engagements—and we found also that not less than one-third of the persons who had come in search of work into the manufacturing districts had removed themselves voluntarily, without any intervention of ours; and with reference to this class (for whose condition we were in no degree responsible) no agreement for employment for any fixed period existed. There is no doubt that many of these persons have returned to their native parishes; they had in fact been habituated to the idle sauntering habits heretofore prevalent in the pauperised districts, and were unable to settle themselves to regular work.

Of those who still remain in the employment of the masters who originally engaged them, some, no doubt, have been willing to submit to a diminution of wages, others have received assistance from the charity and kindness of friends in the country they had left; but far the greater number, as your Lordship will see

by two returns inserted in the Appendix, still continue in the service of their first employers; and as there is a reasonable prospect of a revival of trade, at no distant period, we entertain a confident hope and belief that these persons will soon be permanently identified with the population of the district, and not only render useful service to their employers, but obtain an adequate livelihood for themselves.

We think it our duty also to add some new instructions and regulations which we have issued on the subject of emigration, and also an account of the numbers who, since the date of our last Report, have emigrated under the provisions of the Act.

We are well aware that it does not become us to offer any observations of the nature of a commentary on the Report of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the Relief of the Poor as administered under our orders and regulations. We trust, nevertheless, that we may be permitted to assure your Lordship that our attention shall be most carefully directed to the different points suggested in that Report as deserving of particular investigation; it will be our duty to endeavour to obtain such information upon these points as the Committee, on its re-appointment, may be desirous of possessing.

In the belief that notwithstanding the many difficulties which have necessarily impeded the introduction of the new system of Poor Law administration, its influence has been generally beneficial, we look to the re-appointment of the Committee as the surest means of making that fact manifest to the public. We trust to the labours of the Committee for the means of ascertaining and correcting any imperfections in the new machinery which, though they may escape our notice, may not impossibly be found to exist. In the mean time we are upheld by the confident persuasion, which every day's experience tends in our opinion to confirm, that not to the rate-payer only, but to the labouring classes themselves, the provisions of the new law continue to be productive of the greatest benefits. It would be gratifying to us to enlarge upon this topic, and to enter into the detailed exposition of it; we shall content ourselves, however, with placing before your Lordship the expressions of a wholly disinterested observer, but who was possessed of extensive means of observing, and who may be thought to give a more unprejudiced testimony than could be conveyed in any words of our own.

Mr. Woolley, formerly a land agent, and now an assistant tithe-commissioner, states in a letter to Mr. Gulson:—

"I wanted to talk with you on the almost magical effect I find produced by the new Poor Laws in the South. There I had seen the evil in its 'riotings;' I saw no chance but ruin or change —prompt, effectual, decided, radical change; I began to fear the thing had been pushed too far, the remedy too long deferred; but I am perfectly delighted to find that I was mistaken. The

change has been made, and the effect is more than any one could have hoped. I have, in my professional engagement as assistant tithe-commissioner, been much in Sussex and the Weald of Kent.

" I have seen the effect on the poor-rates, the character of the population, the improvement of the land—such a change! I have talked with all sorts of persons, of all sorts of opinion on other subjects, and have heard but *one* opinion on this—that the measure has saved the country.

" I am sick of the pitiful cry attempted to be raised against the measure, and especially at the supposed inhumanity of it. Let any man see the straightforward walk, the upright look of the labourer, as contrasted with what was before seen at every step in those counties. The sturdy and idle nuisance has already become the useful industrious member of society. No man who has not looked well into human nature, and the practical working of the wretched system of pauperism, can form an idea how different is sixpence earned by honest industry, and sixpence wrung from the pay-table of a parish officer. I am fully convinced that the measure has doubled the value of property in many parts of the kingdom.

" This is important; but pounds, shillings, and pence will not measure the value of the change in character which is already visible, and which I am well convinced will develop itself more and more."

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's very faithful Servants,

THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS.
(L. S.) JOHN GEORGE SHAW LEFEVRE.
GEO. NICHOLLS.

APPENDIX (A).

DOCUMENTS ISSUED BY THE BOARD.

—No 1.—

INSTRUCTIONAL LETTER addressed to various Boards of Guardians on their formation.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Somerset House, London,
31st January, 1837.

GENTLEMEN,

As the duties devolving upon those who have been suddenly and unexpectedly called upon to act as Guardians for the administration of relief to the poor are new, the POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES offer the following explanations, in the hope that they may assist you in discharging them.

They recommend you to consult the published evidence as to the effects derived by the poor themselves, from the changes already effected; and they wish it to be understood that their orders for the administration of relief will be founded upon such principles only as have been tried, and prove beneficial, both in raising the moral and social condition of the labouring classes, and in reducing the burthens of the rate-payers.

The Commissioners entertain a confident hope that you will enter upon your office with a firm assurance of the ultimate efficacy of the system which you are about to administer; and they rely on your co-operation with them for the attainment of the objects of the legislature. Their orders will shield you from undue responsibility, from the personal spite of the ignorant, or of those who have an interest in the abuses by which the labouring class has been so extensively pauperized; and will conduce to that uniformity which is so important to the efficient working of all Unions.

The Commissioners request your attention to the following instructions relative to the first, and two or three following meetings of your Board; they may prevent confusion and difficulty.

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS.

1. The Union having been formed, the several parishes having elected their Guardians, and the Guardians being assembled at the time and place named for their first meeting, the first step will be to call over the names of each of the parishes of the Union, and inquire whether their respective Guardians are in attendance. Each Guardian who presents himself must, if required so to do, produce the certificate

of his election, signed by the overseers, or other returning officers, without which, he should not be allowed to act. The duty of examining these certificates should be performed by one of the ex-officio Guardians, or by the presiding Guardian. The Assistant Commissioner will, if he be present, aid the proceedings of the Board.

2. At this stage of the business any irregularity or omission in any election should be stated; and if important, the facts should be forthwith reported to the Commissioners. So, also, if any parish shall have neglected to elect a Guardian; in which case that parish will be liable to remain unrepresented, and without influence in the choice of the paid officers, or in the administration of relief to its paupers. Although unrepresented, it will still have to contribute to the expenses of the Union, and to provide for the relief ordered by the Board of Guardians; and no Guardian can be chosen for such parish before the period of the next annual election of Guardians, unless an application be made to the Commissioners, and sufficient cause be shown to induce them to issue a new order for election.

Appointment of the Chairman and of the Vice-Chairman.

3. The next business will be to choose a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman.

4. As the speedy and satisfactory despatch of business will depend greatly on the individual who presides, the choice of gentlemen of suitable habits to act as Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen will be of great importance to the Union. The best rule of choice is to select the gentlemen who have shown the greatest interest in the measure, and who have distinguished themselves within the district by promoting improvements, and reducing the burthens of the rate-payers.

5. Where the Chairman, by reason of other public duties, is likely to be absent from the Union for a considerable part of the year, it is advisable to apply to the Commissioners for permission to elect two Vice-Chairmen.

6. The Board being now complete, the next step is to determine the most convenient day, hour, and place for holding the weekly meetings. Care should be taken to avoid the necessity of meeting at any tavern or public-house. The chief workhouse for the able-bodied paupers should be made the place of meeting; but if it should be impracticable or inexpedient to hold the meeting there, the Guardians should endeavour to hire some private building, or to obtain the use of some public building for the purpose.

Appointment of the Paid Officers.

7. Next in order is the consideration of the appointment of the paid officers. On this much of the success of the Union depends. It will therefore be necessary carefully to consider the character of the candidates. You should particularly avoid pledging yourselves on a canvass; and thereby committing injustice and doing injury to the public, by appointing a person less fit than some other, who would perform the required duty for the same remuneration.

8. With the exception of the clerk and the treasurer (either of whom may be nominated at the first or second meeting of the Board, if the

Guardians are then agreed as to the fitness of the respective candidates), the several appointments can only be duly made after advertisement in the newspapers in the form prescribed.

9. At the first meeting the Guardians will more especially have under their consideration the districts into which the Union may be divided, the number of the officers, and the amounts of salaries to be offered. Upon these points, as well as on all others, if required, the Assistant Commissioner will aid you with his advice, founded on the experience which has been gained in other districts.

10. It should be borne in mind, in selecting the paid officers, that the duties of the Guardians will ultimately be reduced, in a great measure, to the general superintendence and control of those officers to whom the detailed business of the Union will be intrusted. But whenever improper appointments are made, where an officer is wanting in intelligence or in energy, either his deficiencies must be made up by the personal exertions of the Guardians, or the public service will be injured, and the relief of the destitute will be neglected.

Appointment of the Clerk.

11. The chief officer of the Union is the Clerk to the Board of Guardians. The Commissioners, therefore, request your special attention to the statement of his duties, in the Rules and Regulations for the management of the Board, that you may be fully aware of the necessity of setting aside all local feelings and partialities in selecting a person for this situation.

12. It will be the duty of the clerk to record the proceedings, conduct the correspondence, and generally to see to the execution of the orders of the Board. Between the sittings he will be required, under the directions of the Board, to control the other paid officers, and give them directions in cases of emergency. During those intervals he should at once proceed to put in execution any orders or instructions which he may receive from the Poor Law Commissioners. It will be his duty to superintend the keeping of the accounts of the Union, and he will be chiefly responsible for all such returns as may be required by the Legislature or by the Poor Law Commissioners. The candidates for this office should produce testimonials to their ability, habits of order, and exactness in business.

13. Where the Union is large, it may be requisite to appoint as clerk a person who can devote himself entirely to his office. In this case he may be charged with additional duties; for instance, that of assisting the parish officers in making out their rate-books. It is not necessary that the clerk should be a professional man; but if he be an attorney he will be required to transact the professional business of the Union without any extra payment than would be sufficient to repay costs out of pocket. Experience has shown that the former amount of professional business in the parishes of the Union forms no criterion for judging of the future, and that the additional emolument required on that account is inconsiderable. Where the Union is small, you must select a person who is at liberty to render his services freely and zealously, whenever they may be demanded; and you must not let the office be filled merely as the means of obtaining connexions, or of keeping out competitors for practice.

The Treasurer.

14. The next appointment is that of Treasurer to the Union. If the Union is in the neighbourhood of a banking establishment, it will be most convenient to appoint a banker as the treasurer. In some few cases bankers have, in the first instance, objected to give security; but when it has been explained that it is required by the law, and not by any regulations of the Guardians, the most respectable bankers have given security, to the amount of one-sixth of the annual rates of the Union. The balance occasionally in the hands of the treasurer will render unnecessary the payment of a salary.

The Auditor.

15. The appointment of the Auditor comes next in order, though it need not be immediate. From the 46th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, it appears that the Legislature contemplated the expediency of appointing one Auditor for several Unions; and the arrangement now made will probably be modified hereafter. The qualifications for the office are, a knowledge of accounts and of the Poor Laws, high respectability, and freedom from bias. The Auditor has not merely to ascertain that the rates raised have been brought to account and expended, but to a certain extent, to decide on the legality of the expenditure. His duty does not require a large salary. Gentlemen of great respectability have undertaken it for a remuneration of two guineas per diem, and as the audit is generally found to require from three to four days per quarter, a salary of 20 or 30 guineas per annum has usually been given to the auditor of one Union.

The Relieving Officers.

16. The appointments of the Relieving Officers will next be brought under deliberation.

17. Upon a consideration of their duties, as set forth in the rules and regulations issued by the Poor Law Commissioners, it will be seen, that the success of the Union mainly depends on the judicious selection of these officers.

18. The qualifications especially requisite in them, as well as in masters of workhouses, are diligence, firmness, and mildness, together with a knowledge of the habits of the indigent classes. The poor are far more sensitive to the behaviour of persons in authority, and of their superiors in rank, than is generally imagined, and they feel the manner of rejecting their claims almost as powerfully as the rejection itself. Each of the Union officers should, therefore, be especially cautioned as to his conduct towards the claimants of relief; he should be reminded that it is his duty to treat the sick, the aged, and the infirm, with tenderness and care; that many of the claims which it will be his duty to reject have been created by abuses heretofore prevalent; and that in rejecting even such claims he must not use harsh language or show an angry deportment. He must so conduct himself as to obtain the respect and confidence of the claimants of relief; and he should be warned, that the Poor Law Commissioners will visit any instances of harshness, severity, inattention, or incompetency, with immediate dismissal. In case of tumult or resistance amongst the paupers, expla-

nation will be required from the officer whose authority is resisted; and a repetition or continuance of insubordination or resistance to the new regulations will be deemed to be strong evidence of incompetency on the part of the officer who may thus have failed in enforcing them.

19. The most successful appointments, where candidates experienced in the administration of well-managed parishes were not forthcoming, have been from the superior non-commissioned officers in the army. The habits gained in military service have been found peculiarly to qualify them as relieving officers and masters of workhouses. In some instances, the services of commissioned officers have been obtained at moderate salaries, and efficient men have also been engaged from the Metropolitan Police. The advantage of local knowledge, possessed by any relieving officer who is a native, or who has been a resident in the district, has commonly been found to be counterbalanced by the undue influence of local connexions.

20. The Commissioners have occasionally been called upon to repair the error of a precipitate local appointment, made under the improper influence of previous canvass, or otherwise, by withholding their sanction to such appointment. But it is important to remark, that every such instance has arisen in the case of the appointment of some individual who was resident, or who had previously held office in some parish of the Union; and whose local connexions, rather than his fitness, had unduly influenced the Guardians in making the appointment.

21. These observations upon the appointment and qualifications of relieving officers apply, even in a stronger degree, to those of the master of the workhouse, his office being comparatively permanent, and the strict management of the workhouse being the point on which the whole system rests. Besides a large measure of the qualifications prescribed for the relieving officers, he must undertsand the economical management of provisions, and the proper regulation of the labour and diet of such able-bodied paupers as may from time to time become inmates of the workhouse. Where no able masters can be found amongst the candidates who have been masters of well-managed workhouses, the best appointments have been made from amongst the non-commissioned officers of the army or navy.

22. With respect to the present parish officers who may become candidates for new offices, the Commissioners observe that the administration of relief under the Poor Law Amendment Act, within the Union, will, it is presumed, differ so considerably from the former management of the separate parishes, that length of service under the old system cannot of itself be taken as evidence of competency to carry into effect the new regulations. If the past management has been lax or inefficient (the proof of which is the prevalent amount of pauperism), the length of time during which any officer has been engaged in it will unfit him for the prompt enforcement of the new regulations. In all offices, any misconduct on the part of the officer may cause such extensive mischief to the Union, that to appoint any candidate solely on the grounds of his having been in office, would be to inflict evil on a multitude of individuals from an undue regard to one. Where the former conduct of any officer has been good, and comparatively supe-

rior to that of the other officers within the district, this circumstance will of course claim the consideration of the Board of Guardians.

23. It has been found that an active relieving officer may attend to the average number of paupers in more than eight rural parishes, containing a population of between five and six thousand inhabitants, or to the average of pauperism existing in a town-population of from ten to fifteen thousand. It must be taken into account, that by the operation of the new system, the amount of out-door pauperism will be gradually diminished, if not finally extinguished.

Medical Officers.

24. The consideration of the Guardians, on their first day of meeting, will be bestowed on the arrangement of the districts for the administration of medical relief, and the appointments of the medical officers.

25. On this subject the law, before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, was silent. The Act of the 43rd of Elizabeth takes no notice of any claims for medical relief, and in no subsequent statute are they even alluded to. The various practices which prevail in the administration of this description of relief have arisen from the overseers acting upon mere assumptions or conjectures as to the intention of the law.

26. It is, for example, frequently assumed that medical relief should be provided for the whole of the labouring classes, whether destitute of the means of providing for themselves or not. But as the poor-rates are by law confined to the relief of absolute destitution, cases of claims on account of sickness ought to be investigated and decided on by Boards of Guardians, upon the same principles as other claims for relief. This, however, is not possible in cases of sudden and dangerous illness or accident. In these, the overseers of the poor (including under that designation the churchwardens) are still responsible for providing the necessary assistance, either by sending for the medical officer of the Union, or by procuring the aid of any other practitioner until such medical officer can attend. To prevent the consequences of any neglect on the part of the overseers, the 54th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act authorizes even a single magistrate to order medical relief in cases of sudden and dangerous illness.

27. Although, at first sight, it might appear that the Board of Guardians might treat the applicant for medical relief with indulgence, yet a closer view of the causes and effects of pauperism will show that they would thereby produce evils of considerable magnitude.

28. It is well known that relief in this form is accepted with the least repugnance by those who have never been paupers, and operates as an easy introduction to further applications. The prospect of sickness and old age operates as the strongest motive to provident habits, and to contributing to sick clubs, benefit societies, and savings' banks; and those excellent institutions are injured wherever medical relief is dispensed to those who are not actually destitute. On the other hand, in the districts in which medical relief has been correctly administered, benefit societies, sick clubs, and self-supporting dispensaries, have rapidly increased; and, besides the check to pauper habits and practices, created by these independent modes of providing against the

casualties of life, the medical aid afforded is much more efficient than could be hoped for by any form of parochial relief.

29. An independent labourer, a member of a club, is on a more satisfactory footing with his medical attendant, than a pauper with the parish doctor. Upon these and similar grounds, the Commissioners desire to impress upon you, that whilst cases of urgent necessity are attended to promptly, according to the rule set forth, great care should be taken to prevent the misapplication of this description of relief; and they recommend, as a salutary check to such misapplication, that wherever it appears probable that the person receiving medical relief will have the means of repayment after his recovery, it should be given by way of loan, and the repayment by instalments or otherwise be carefully enforced.

30. The Commissioners do not consider it expedient for them to fix either the number or the remuneration of the medical officers of a Union. They conceive that the Guardians, from their knowledge of the localities of the Union, of the means of communication between its parishes, and of the distribution of its population, will, with the aid of an Assistant-Commissioner, be able to form the most correct judgment as to the number of the districts into which it might be desirable to divide it for the purposes of medical relief. The arrangements made by different Boards of Guardians have been various. In two or three cases the whole of a Union has been confided to one medical officer. In most cases, however, the districts formed for the relieving officers have been fixed to be the districts of the medical officers also.

31. The Commissioners have found it necessary to introduce a special provision in their rules, against heavy charges made for attendance on paupers under orders of removal. It was a frequent practice for a medical man to contract for his attendance on the settled paupers of a parish for a small fixed sum, while he was left at liberty to make whatever charges he pleased for the treatment of non-parishioners under suspended orders of removal. When the patient recovered, he was sent home to his place of settlement with a bill, which the distant parish to which he belonged could neither check nor control.

32. In order to correct this abuse, the Commissioners have directed that the medical officer shall attend on all sick paupers within the Union, whether settled or non-settled, and whether under orders of removal or otherwise, without any other remuneration than his salary.

33. With respect to the professional qualifications of the medical officers, the Commissioners have deemed it right to abide strictly by the definition contained in the Poor Law Amendment Act.

34. Should the appointment of a clerk not have been made at this meeting, the chairman or the vice-chairman present will take charge of the paupers until a clerk is appointed. In the mean time some person may be hired to copy letters, &c., prepare notices, or perform other duties.

35. You must not fail, at your first meeting, to instruct the overseers of your respective parishes that they are bound to continue the administration of relief until the duty is transferred to the relieving officers, of which notice must be sent to them from the Board.

The Second Meeting of the Guardians.

36. The first business at the second meeting of the Board of Guardians will be to cause the minutes of the preceding meeting to be read, and, if correct, to confirm them. This is done, in order to insure their correctness, as a record of the proceedings, and is not necessary to give validity to the resolutions of the preceding meeting. The names of each Guardian present at every meeting should be entered in the minutes.

37. As the Workhouses belonging to the several parishes in the Union will be applicable to their common use, one or more competent persons should be appointed to value them; one valuer by the Board of Guardians on behalf of the Union, and the other or others by the parishes to which such workhouses belong. The valuation should be made of the value of such houses to be let, as on a repairing lease, and to be sold. The Commissioners do not contemplate the sanctioning of the sales of workhouses; but it is requisite to ascertain the value of such houses at the time of the formation of the Union, in order to afford grounds for an adjustment in case of a dissolution.

Workhouse Accommodation.

38. The providing workhouse accommodation is the next subject for the consideration of the Board.

39. The Commissioners require that sufficient space should be provided for the accommodation of paupers in the classes specified in the rules and regulations herewith transmitted to you.

40. It would appear that permanent accommodation will seldom be required for more than from 1½ to 2 per cent. of the population of the Union. It has hitherto been found that, even in the worst districts, not more than four or five out of a hundred able-bodied paupers, to whom it is offered, will accept relief in the house. But it is necessary, nevertheless, to provide for a much greater influx of such applicants; although, in times of heavy pressure from able-bodied paupers, it might be expedient to make room for them by removing and giving out-door relief to the aged and infirm, as a temporary arrangement, until the pressure has subsided.

41. The Commissioners require that special provision should be made for the reception and maintenance of the able-bodied paupers, according to the regulations prescribed for the management of the workhouses.

42. But in the mean time, the inmates of the existing tenements should, as far as possible, be classed and governed according to those regulations; observing always that arrangements should be first made for able-bodied men, and youths above thirteen years of age, and then for able-bodied women, and girls above sixteen years of age.

43. If there be several houses belonging to the Union, it will be found that much room may be gained by assigning one house to one or to two classes, instead of allowing paupers of all classes to remain together in each house.

44. Where there are existing houses, which it is proposed to use as subsidiary to the chief or central house, the house appropriated for the

boys should be kept by the schoolmaster, and that for the girls by the schoolmistress. One of the relieving officers may be charged with the care of the house containing another class of paupers; and by similar arrangements, the expenses of the general management may be kept down without any material disadvantage.

45. Should any new houses, or any alteration of the existing houses be necessary, or should it be found expedient to hire and adapt any existing tenements, the contracts, plans, and specifications must be sent to the Commissioners for their examination and approval.

Mode of appointing the Paid Officers.

46. As at this second meeting some appointments of officers will probably be made, the Commissioners observe, that the integrity and sense of justice of the Guardians will prescribe a full and impartial examination of the qualifications of every candidate for employment in the Union. The Guardians should look to evidence of ability and good conduct in previous situations as the security for future good service; general testimonials to fitness, without such evidence, being of little weight, especially from persons unacquainted with the new duties to be performed. All canvassing should be repressed, as an attempt to induce the Guardians to injure the public service, and commit injustice by pledging themselves in favour of one candidate without an examination of the claims of the others, amongst whom there might be persons better qualified for the office. The circumstance of a person having been a bankrupt or an insolvent, or of having failed in other pursuits, is regarded by the Commissioners as presumptive evidence of unfitness.

47. The Commissioners trust that political and sectarian feelings will be always carefully excluded from the proceedings of the Board. The mixing up of politics with the administration of relief, has almost always been found to operate prejudicially in increasing the spread of pauperism amongst the labouring classes, by causing relief to be distributed for other than the simple purpose of relieving the destitute, and by occasioning the appointment of paid officers, not for their fitness for office, but for their activity as political agents.

48. The correct course of proceeding will be to read the several proposals of candidates in the order in which they have been received, and, when they have been read, to call in the candidates and examine them in the like order. Each Guardian will put such questions as he may think fit to the candidate. The chairman will then take the votes of the Guardians; and when each Guardian has voted, the total number of votes should be added up, and the candidate having the greatest number declared duly elected.

Contracts for Supplies.

49. At this, if not at the former meeting, it will be proper to take measures for supplying the Workhouses, and the Union generally, with the articles of relief in kind. The contracts for the supplies should therefore be considered by the Guardians, and advertisements for tenders issued, as ordered by the Commissioners.

50. All charges beyond the fair price for which goods might be

bought in the open market, or beyond the price for which they are offered by any respectable dealer, are deemed exorbitant, and the auditors are bound to disallow the payment of the excess of such charges.

51. The expenditure will not be duly economised unless the orders for obtaining the chief articles of supply by open tender are in all cases rigidly adhered to. It has been found, that by contracting for supplies on a large scale, a saving of from 15 to 25 per cent. has been made on provisions alone.

52. By procuring clothing of the wholesale manufacturers considerable savings may be made. Men's jackets of strong fearnought cloth may be purchased at 5*s.*; breeches at 3*s.*; strong cotton shirts at 1*s.* 10*d.*; worsted stockings at 1*s.* 10*d.*; cloth caps at 9*d.*; strong shoes at 3*s.* 6*d.*; complete suit for winter at 14*s.* 1*d.* But with strong canvass trowsers at 1*s.* 6*d.*, and canvass jacket at 2*s.* 6*d.*, for wear during the less severe weather, the complete men's suit may be obtained for 10*s.* 1*d.* For the female paupers strong gowns of grogram may be procured at 4*s.*; calico shifts at 1*s.* 6*d.*; petticoats of linsey-woolsey at 2*s.* 7½*d.*; stockings at 1*s.* 3*d.* per pair; shoes at 1*s.* 6*d.*; caps at 9*d.*; handkerchiefs at 7*d.*; straw bonnets at 1*s.* 2*d.*; or the complete dress at 12*s.* These are the wholesale prices of ready-made goods; but where the materials are procured and made up in the workhouse, the cost may be still further reduced. In deciding upon tenders, the names of the persons tendering should be withheld from the Board, until the decision is made.

53. The supplies of provisions should be delivered at the workhouses, and at any other places appointed for their distribution.

54. These arrangements for obtaining supplies for the Union by open competition will probably be met by petitions and various modes of influence in behalf of the smaller shopkeepers in the separate parishes; but it will be your duty to resist all attempts to procure the purchase of supplies at any other than the best and cheapest markets. The strong local interests in favour of profuse expenditure at the public expense have hitherto greatly promoted indolence, fraud, and pauperism. For the sake of the classes who have been exposed to their influence it is necessary that they should be put an end to. The change will not, indeed, materially affect the shopkeepers, nor have they suffered, as they generally anticipated, by the establishment of Unions, because the paupers who have become independent labourers have purchased their goods with money received as wages, instead of tickets from the parish officers, or money received from the poor-rates. It should be pointed out to the shopkeepers, that the purchasing supplies for Unions by contracts upon open tenders is now inevitable, and that, under these circumstances, their true interest is in the strict enforcement and successful operation of the new system, inasmuch as every person who becomes or who remains a pauper is, in all probability, a customer lost.

Arrangements for the Examination of the Claims to Relief.

55. Having, by the appointment of officers, and by the arrangements for in-door paupers, and the supplies of provisions by contract, put

together the requisite machinery for carrying on the affairs of the Union, you will now come to the examination of the separate cases of all the paupers in the united parishes, a proceeding to which your most careful attention should be given.

56. Before this examination is undertaken, the Pauper Description List should be filled up by the relieving officers. The requisite particulars must be obtained by them, at the residences of the claimants for relief, and from the overseers of their several parishes, or from any other sources. The competency of any relieving officer will be judged of by the completeness of his information as to the state of the pauper's residence, his earnings and means of subsistence, and his ordinary expenditure, together with his habits of sobriety or otherwise, as ascertained from shopkeepers, or from his neighbours, or other sources of information.

57. In all cases the relieving officer should be required to see and examine not only the head of the family, but every member of it whose name is presented as part of the claimants of relief. The more common frauds which should be guarded against are those of—

Putting on the list of the family for which relief is demanded, children who are at work and maintaining themselves.

Parties receiving relief as being out of work, who are partially or wholly in work.

Parties who have received relief in consequence of being actually out of work, continuing on the list after they have obtained work.

Parties who have received out-door relief on account of sickness, continuing on the list after they have recovered.

Women receiving relief for themselves and families on the pretext that their husbands are absent in search of work, while they are absent and in full work.

Women receiving relief on the grounds that they have been deserted by their husbands, whilst their husbands are only occasionally absent, or are at home on work.

Persons continuing to receive pensions for children or relatives as if they were alive, when they are dead.

58. The best course of proceeding will be to investigate the cases of the paupers parish by parish; and the first parish dealt with should be that in which the disorder and pauperism has been the greatest. After the relieving officer has made his inquiries concerning the paupers of this parish, and laid before the Guardians the Pauper Description List, properly filled up, such paupers as the Guardians think fit should be summoned and examined before the Board. This should on no account be omitted or delayed. At this second meeting, the selection of the parish should be made, and the time fixed for taking the examinations.

59. At the commencement of the change of system, it has been usual to hold meetings twice or three times each week, until the whole of the pauper cases have been examined; but it should be understood that no general question will be taken into consideration on any other day than the one fixed upon for the weekly meetings.

Funds.

60. As it is necessary that the treasurer should have funds to answer

any payments the Guardians may make, it will be requisite at the second, or some early meeting, to make out warrants upon the several parish officers of the Union, to pay into the treasurer's hands certain sums, according to their respective averages, on account, for the expenses of the current quarter.

The transaction of the business named will probably complete the second meeting.

The Third Meeting of the Guardians.

61. The chief business at the third meeting of the Board of Guardians will probably be the examination of the paupers who have been summoned to attend for the purpose.

62. Some claimants who are able will probably not attend, and will relinquish their claims to relief rather than undergo the scrutiny of the Board of Guardians. The clerk will read, from the Pauper Description List, the name and the particulars relating to each pauper summoned to attend. When the relieving officer has stated any additional particulars which he may have to communicate, the pauper should be called in before the Board and examined; immediately after which he should retire. No pauper should be allowed to remain during the discussion upon his own case, or upon the case of any others.

63. As the examination of each case is disposed of, it must be determined under what statute or under what regulation of the Poor Law Commissioners, or under what principle of relief it comes, and a conformable decision made. The decision of the Guardians should be communicated to the pauper by the chairman.

The preparatory Relief.

64. You will direct special attention to be paid by the relieving and medical officers to those who are helpless from age, infirmity, or sickness.

65. For widows having children of eleven or twelve years of age, and upwards, or for industrious men having large families comprising children above those ages, application may be made to the Poor Law Commissioners to endeavour to obtain profitable employment for them in the manufacturing districts.

66. Where relief is demanded, and has been accustomed to be given on account of the number of the family, should it be inexpedient to stop it suddenly and altogether, relief in the workhouse may be offered to one or two of the eldest children.

67. Where the pauper is the head of a family, and he declares that he has no work, and proves satisfactorily that he can obtain none, either in his own or in any of the parishes within a reasonable distance, he may be offered temporary relief within the workhouse until he can get some kind of work; relief, wholly or chiefly in kind, being given in the interval to the family, to prevent the necessity of immediately selling off their goods and breaking up the cottage establishment. The pauper should be distinctly told that such an arrangement can only be temporary, in order that his wife and family may seek work for him: and that the strict workhouse principle requires that all the

members of a family claiming relief should enter the house, and give up their property for the benefit of the parish.

68. In all cases of out-door relief, relief in kind should be immediately, and to as great an extent as possible, substituted for money payments, it being, in some degree, a test of the claims to relief. Money, it should be remembered, is only a means of procuring subsistence; which the pauper is under constant temptations to misapply, and is often incompetent to apply properly. The object of the pauper applicant is not money, but bread, or the other necessaries of life.

69. When food is thus dispensed as relief, care should be taken that no more is given than is allowed to the in-door paupers; and the food, where practicable, should be served out in rations, the same as the daily rations of the in-door paupers.

70. For the young and able-bodied applicants task-work should be provided, and relief should only be given in a form which none but the really destitute of this class of applicants will accept. To this end, the parish must be made the hardest taskmaster and the worst paymaster. The best mode of employing paupers of this direction is by hand-mills for grinding the corn to be consumed by themselves and other paupers within the Union. These mills are of two kinds, one of stone, the other of steel. The stone mills cost about 60*l.* and require two gangs of six or eight men in each to work them. The latter cost about 10*l.* and require two gangs of four or six men in each. The mills may be erected in a shed or cottage, or other small tenement; and these will afford that amount of labour without which no parochial relief should be given to such paupers.

71. Should it be found that the number of applicants of this class is greater than can be thus employed, other labour may be resorted to, such as stone-breaking, &c.; but the employment must be wholly on account of the Union, and in no case for private individuals. The labour should be enforced strictly and regularly, that is, it should generally be enforced throughout the whole of the week, and not for odd days, to suit the pauper's convenience; neither should less than the full day's work be permitted. Where the paupers are allowed to work for the parish only during odd days, or parts of days, the indolent and vicious will prefer such work, for the purpose of poaching during the night.

72. It may be further remarked, on the subject of pauper labour, that whilst it should, as far as circumstances permit, be useful and economical labour, it is vain to expect a direct profit from it, except in the reduction of the rates, by keeping off the idle and profligate, and forcing them to get their own living. Upon this principle, the Commissioners have generally found it necessary to order the discontinuance of parish manufactories, parish farms, and other similar modes of employment, conducted with the fallacious expectation of obtaining thereby a direct profit for the parish.

73. All able-bodied applicants should be warned that the out-door relief is but for a time; and that after a short period, no relief whatsoever will be administered to them, except in the workhouse. It will be within your discretion, until the workhouse is prepared, either to alter the relief of paupers separately, or to make reductions of the out-door allowances, with whole classes at once, offering the workhouse at the same time as an alternative.

74. The relieving officers should be cautioned not to distribute relief to paupers in crowds. Where it has been the custom to pay all the out-door paupers on one day, and at the same time and place, they should divide them into classes, and give to each class the prescribed allowance separately. This will check disorder, and enable the officers to distribute the relief with more discrimination. You should also arrange from which of the workhouses belonging to the Union relief in kind shall be distributed, and direct the issuing of the requisite notices accordingly.

75. For the purpose of superintending the arrangements connected with the workhouse buildings, the adoption of the prescribed forms of account, and other matters, the Board of Guardians may establish one or two committees, each consisting of two, three, or more gentlemen, whose knowledge and leisure may best qualify them for the task, to examine, inquire, and report to the Board ; but no such committee is to conclude any arrangement of itself, but is to report to the Board, which alone has power to decide in behalf of the Union.

New Cases.

76. In all new cases of applications from able-bodied male paupers, the workhouse system should be put in force as soon as competent workhouse accommodation can be provided.

77. In all cases which may hereafter arise, it will be necessary to adhere strictly to the provisions of the statute of the 43rd of Elizabeth, in administering to "the *necessary* relief of the lame, impotent, old, blind, and such other among them being poor and not able to work," as well as in relieving the children and the able-bodied. By the words of that statute, you are only entitled to relieve those capable of working "who have *no* means to maintain them." None, therefore, are legally entitled to relief who have any property or *any* means, or who are not in a state of absolute destitution, and in danger of perishing for want, if relief be withheld. The further descriptive words of the enactment, for setting to work "all persons using *no* ordinary and daily trade of life to get their living by," must be taken to exclude from relief all cases of persons who are in work, and "who *do* use an ordinary and daily trade of life;" in short, to prohibit all relief in aid of wages.

Education of the Pauper Children.

78. At this or some earlier meeting, it will be requisite to take into consideration the education of the pauper children.

79. The first enactment of the statute of the 43rd of Elizabeth, which should be constantly kept in view, is, that the parish officers, or the greater part of them, shall take order "from time to time, *for setting to work* the children of all such whose parents shall not be able to maintain them."

80. The Commissioners consider that according to this enactment the education to be given to destitute children, and those whose parents and natural relations are destitute, must be such as will best train them in industrious habits ; and they view with great anxiety the arrangements for the attainment of this object, inasmuch as the diminution of the existing numbers of hereditary paupers, and the

prevention of their increase, will depend greatly on the manner in which those arrangements are executed.

81. The Commissioners are apprehensive that the danger of the children falling into the habits of paupers whilst they remain in the poor-house, cannot be immediately and effectually prevented. It is therefore recommended that any improved methods of teaching, by which the time of learning is abridged, should be adopted; and that after a competent knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic has been imparted to the children, and so soon as they are capable of going into service, exertions should be made to gain them independent employment. With a view to stimulate the master's exertions in fitting them for useful occupations, and allowing none of his pupils to remain and mispend their time in the house after they are fitted for useful occupations, the Commissioners will allow his emoluments to be made, as far as practicable, dependent on the number of children who are placed in service, and who maintain themselves honestly.

82. As soon as the children are old enough to be employed they should be placed under a strict discipline. In respect of the *maintenance* of children, the same principle is applicable to them that is applicable to the young able-bodied adult paupers. Lasting misery is inflicted on children of this class by lax discipline during their youth in the workhouse; the habits which they have contracted there make them feel, as extreme severity, the same work as that which is cheerfully performed by the children of independent labourers. The poor-house is considered by them as a place of indulgence, and as their natural home. The general principle of pauper management, stated as applicable to the *maintenance* of pauper children when they have arrived at an age capable of employment, is inapplicable to their education (within the bounds specified), for it is found that it is *maintenance* alone, and not the advantage of obtaining an ordinary education, which operates as an inducement on the parents of such children to throw the burthen of maintaining them upon the rate-payers.

Appointment of Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress.

83. The choice of a proper master is of great importance. Where the character of the master is good, and his habits are regular and correct, and he pays due attention to the moral and religious education of the children, it is found that a corresponding effect is produced in their habits; situations in service are easily obtained for them, and they retain them permanently. Where the teacher is a pauper or a person of indifferent character, or of indolent habits, the habits of the children become bad; they do not continue in service, but return to the parish, and remain permanently burthensome.

84. In large Unions it will be proper to have a schoolmaster and schoolmistress to the workhouse children.

85. In the smaller Unions, and especially where the children may be expected to quit the workhouse at an early age, you need not appoint both a master and mistress; and where only one is necessary, a woman should be preferred, inasmuch as a good mistress alone will be better able to instruct and superintend boys, than a master would be to instruct and superintend girls.

86. Where a separate workhouse is appropriated to the pauper children, the offices of master and matron of the workhouse may be joined to those of schoolmaster and schoolmistress.

Nurse.

87. When the children in a workhouse are numerous, it will be proper to appoint a nurse or nurses; but the proportion of nurses to children need not be great; for the matron of the workhouse should instruct the female children in household work, which the prospect of their becoming useful to herself will induce her to do. One nurse to fifty children will be found sufficient: should occasional assistance be requisite, it may be called in.

88. Where the number of children in any poor-house is too small to warrant the expenditure of money for a fitting master, the Commissioners have sanctioned an arrangement under which the pauper children are sent to a school unconnected with the parish.

Appointment of a Chaplain.

89. It is requisite that a chaplain be appointed to attend to the sick and infirm, perform Divine Service according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, every Sunday, in the workhouse, and instruct the children in religious and moral duties twice or thrice a week. It will be necessary that the sanction of the diocesan should be obtained to the appointment of the chaplain.

Collateral Aids to the Change of System.

90. The measures above described have for one of their chief objects the elevation of the able-bodied paupers to the condition of independent labourers; but the Commissioners trust that you will, each in his own neighbourhood, do all in your power to promote the formation of such habits of forethought, of frugality, and self-dependence, as will keep them from falling back into pauperism, by aiding the establishment of sick-clubs, savings' banks, and annuity societies; and by inculcating on your labourers and servants the importance of thus guarding against loss of work, sickness, and old age. That which the labourers of one class accomplish may be done by other labourers of the same condition. The Commissioners call your attention to the fact, that amongst the depositors of one savings' bank, that of Exeter, there were, in the year 1833, upwards of 2,033 agricultural labourers, whose aggregate deposits, made under rather disadvantageous circumstances, amounted to 65,757*l.*

91. It is most satisfactory, that the strict enforcement of the measures adopted under the new Act have generally been followed by the formation of various kinds of benefit clubs, and by an immediate increase of depositors in the savings' banks. But the prosperity of such institutions may be greatly advanced by individuals of the station of the Guardians. The distance of a savings' bank from remote villages is usually a considerable drawback, as a journey of several miles would often cost more to the labouring man than the small sum which he might be able to deposit. Under such circumstances, most important

service is rendered by clergymen and gentlemen becoming agents for the transmission of deposits. So, also, may the formation and early management of the sick clubs and dispensaries be assisted. The attention of the labouring classes should be directed to the annuity societies sanctioned by the government, whereby they may obtain support in old age or infirmity. Full information as to such institutions will be sent to you on application to Mr. Tidd Pratt, the barrister appointed to revise their regulations.

92. Many benevolent individuals have exerted themselves to aid the change of system by providing labour for the able-bodied paupers; but although the labour thus provided is better than parochial labour, inasmuch as it abates the mischievous habits of resorting to the parish; and as better feelings are maintained between the individual employer and the labourers than can be expected to exist between the paupers and parish officers, yet it is but relief in another form, and should as speedily as practicable be suppressed by independent labour. The Commissioners would guard you against too easily believing that independent labour cannot be obtained by any class; for, until they are impelled to seek for it beyond the narrow bounds of their parish, the paupers themselves cannot know where employment may be found or not.

93. Charitable assistance may most safely and correctly be afforded where misfortune has been incurred, beyond the means of the individual to avert or remedy by the exercise of ordinary prudence. The Commissioners consider that true benevolence towards the labouring classes is evinced in acting with them rather than for them, and in inducing them by every means to provide for themselves.

Signed, by the Order of the Board,
Edwin Chadwick, Secretary.

— No. 2. —

INSTRUCTIONAL LETTER to Parochial Officers as to the Mode of Rating under the Parochial Assessments Act.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Somerset House, 22nd June, 1837.

To the Churchwardens and Overseers, and other Officers competent to make and levy Rates for the Relief of the Poor in any parish or place in England and Wales.

Gentlemen,

1. You will herewith receive a general order of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, issued by them in compliance with the directions of an Act of Parliament, passed in the Session of the year 1836, intituled "An Act to regulate Parochial Assessments."

2. That Act devolves upon the Commissioners the duty of prescribing the time when its provisions as to the mode in which property is to be assessed to the poor-rates shall come into operation; and by the order above adverted to, the Commissioners have fixed the 29th September next as the period from which all rates shall be made in conformity

with the Act. You will observe, however, that as the mode of rating established by the Act is not now unlawful, and that as all parishes have been at liberty to adopt it since the 25th March last, such as are prepared to do so will, probably, find it both convenient and desirable to bring the Act into operation without further delay.

3. The Commissioners also prescribe by the same order, the particulars to be entered on the rate-book, and the order in which those particulars, and some others not provided for by the Act, are to be set forth.

4. The Commissioners consider it important that you should pay strict attention to the mode in which the net annual value of the hereditaments subject to poor-rates should be estimated, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Act; and with this view it is necessary for you to distinguish accurately between gross and net rent.

5. Gross rent may be said to be that paid to a landlord who himself undertakes to pay all the usual tenant's rates and taxes with which the hereditaments or premises rented by the tenant are chargeable, together with tithe commutation rent-charge, the expense of upholding the buildings in tenantable repair, insurance against loss by fire, and any other expenses (if any shall exist) necessary to maintain such hereditaments in a state to command such gross rent.

6. Net rent is the amount which is received by or which remains clear in the hands of a landlord after all such taxes, charges, and expenses, as are above enumerated, shall have been provided for.

7. In cases where the rateable property is actually let from year to year at what may be considered a fair rack rent, according to the improved value of the premises or hereditaments to be assessed, you will only have to learn whether the tenant or the landlord agrees to pay the usual tenant's rates and taxes, and the commutation rent-charge, the cost of repairs and of insurance, and other expenses necessary to maintain the property in their present condition, or any of them; and to deduct from the rent actually agreed to be paid the amount of such taxes, rates, or rent-charge, or other expenses, as may in fact be paid by the landlord. Such as are paid by the tenant need not be taken into consideration. Where the tenant pays all of these charges, the actual rent will, of course, be the net annual value.

8. Thus, suppose the tenant pays a rent of £76, and all the several tenant's rates and taxes, and the tithe commutation rent-charge, and the landlord only pays for repairs and insurance, you may state the matter thus:—

Yearly rent, tenant paying such rates and taxes, and tithe commutation rent-charge		£76
Deduct as paid by landlord		
Average annual repairs	£3	
Insurance	1—	4
Estimated net annual value		£72

9. In estimating the cost of repairs, it would appear that their annual average cost on a series of years should be considered, not the cost of such repairs as may be particularly needed at the time; and you will take care not to admit into your calculation the cost of repairs or other improvements by which the hereditaments would be put into a better

state than that at which they will continue to command the present estimated rent.

10. This is the limit as to the repairs. The amount of the insurance against loss by fire to be deducted from the amount of the rent, must be limited to such only as applies to the rateable property, not such as applies to furniture or other property not subject to the rate.

11. The Act provides, that in case any expenses, besides those for repairs or insurance, should be found necessary to maintain the hereditaments in the state to command the estimated rent, such expenses shall also be deducted from the estimated rent. This provision is made to meet the possibility that such expenses, not coming within the description of repairs or insurance, may be found ; but as such expenses must be extremely rare, the Commissioners do not think it necessary to attempt to describe them, but they will hold themselves in readiness to afford you, to the extent of their power, every explanation on the subject, when any case shall arise which you may deem to require it.

12. In assessing the rate on the different descriptions of property, which are by the Act of the 43rd of Elizabeth rendered liable to it, it will be necessary for you to have reference to the proviso contained in the first clause of the Parochial Assessments Act, by which it is provided that " nothing in the Act contained shall be construed to alter or affect the principles or different relative liabilities (if any) according to which different kinds of hereditaments are now by law rateable." The Commissioners do not deem themselves competent to enter into any detailed explanation of either the legal or practical effects of this proviso. They must content themselves, therefore, with pointing out that its intent and apparent object may be understood to be to maintain, unaltered by any of the provisions of the Act, the principles as to assessment which are already established by law, as to the proportionate liability of different kinds of hereditaments.

13. The Commissioners take this occasion of calling your attention to the further provisions of the Act. The laws did not, before the passing of this Act, authorise the payment, out of the rates, of any expenses incurred in surveying or valuing the rateable property of a parish ; and such payment will still be unlawful, except where the provisions of the Act and the regulations of the Commissioners are complied with. The Act provides, that when it is made to appear to the Commissioners, by representation in writing from the Board of Guardians of any parish or Union, or from the churchwardens and overseers of any parish which is either included in a Union or placed under the separate management of a Board of Guardians, that a just estimate of the net annual value of rateable property cannot be made for the purposes of the Act without a new valuation, the Commissioners are empowered by the 3rd section to order a survey and valuation to be made, of the messuages, lands, and hereditaments liable to the poor-rates. Should you therefore experience any considerable difficulty in making the rate of your parish according to the mode directed in the order, and should a majority of you be consequently of opinion that a new valuation is needed, we recommend that you represent this to us in writing, in the following or some similar form, transmitting it to the Poor Law Commissioners, through the Board of Guardians under

whose superintendence the parish is placed, and who will offer such remarks thereon as they may see fit:—

To the Poor Law Commissioners,

We (the majority of) the churchwardens and overseers (or other officers), competent to make and levy the rates for the relief of the poor of the parish of are of opinion that a fair and correct estimate of the rateable property in this parish, for the purposes of the Act 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 96, commonly called the Parochial Assessments Act, cannot be made without a new valuation.

(Signed) _____

_____

_____

14. With regard to the cost of such a new valuation, it may be observed that, where a trustworthy survey already exists and is accessible to the parish authorities, the expense of a valuation will be trifling: where none such exists at present, the cost of a document so useful and desirable for many other purposes, as well as indispensable to the levy of a just rate, can scarcely be objected to by the owners and occupiers of rateable property.

15. By section 5, every rate-payer is entitled, at all reasonable times, to take, without payment, copies of or extracts from the rates; and every person having custody of such rates, and not permitting any rate-payer to take such copies or extracts, is subjected to a forfeiture of any sum not exceeding £5, to be recovered in a summary way before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the parish or place.

16. By sections 6 and 7, the justices of the peace are *required* to hold a Special Session four times at least in the year, to hear appeals against the rates of the parishes in their divisions. At these Special Sessions the justices can only inquire into the true value of the property rated, and the fairness of the amount at which it is rated, in which matter they have the same powers of amending or quashing such rates as justices at Quarter Sessions, except that they cannot at these Special Sessions entertain any question which relates merely to the liability of any species of property to be rated, which question must still be left to the General or Quarter Sessions.

Signed by Order of the Board,
EDWIN CHADWICK, Secretary.

—No. 3.—

EXPLANATIONS and Instructions with relation to the Amended Mode of Conducting the Emigration of Pauperized Labourers.

THE former regulations prepared for the guidance of parish-officers in facilitating the emigration of poor persons to the colonies, though they have checked much waste in the expenditure of the funds raised for emigration purposes, have not been found adequate for the protection of the rate-payers from a lavish expenditure, or of the parish-

officers from the impositions of emigration agents. The regulations prescribed that the funds raised for emigration purposes should be expended subject to the following conditions :—

1. The parties emigrating shall go to some British colony.

2. A contract shall be entered into for conveying them to such place in the way to their destination as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, or the Agent General for Emigration shall approve.

3. Such contract shall be sanctioned by the Agent General for emigration, or by one of the Government Emigration Agents at the out-ports, and shall include the maintenance and medical attendance of the emigrants during the passage, and also a provision that on arrival at the place to which the parties are contracted to be conveyed, the sum of £2 at least be paid to each head of a family emigrating, and £1 at least to each single man or single woman not being part of a family.

It was thus left to the discretion of the parish-officers to conduct the emigration in any manner which they might think most conducive to the interests of the emigrants. It was soon found that parish-officers seldom took sufficient precaution to protect the emigrants from the cupidity of the parties contracting to convey them to the colonies, or from the consequences of any accident that might befal the vessel during the voyage.

The improvidence with which many contracts were entered into also became the subject of notice, in many instances the cost of the conveyance and maintenance was excessive, whilst in others the parish contracted only for the conveyance, and adopted the inconvenient and hazardous practice of giving the passengers (landsmen quite inexperienced in such matters) money to purchase stores for their own consumption during the voyage.

In the year 1834-5 the amount applied to emigration purposes, under the authority of the 62nd section of the Act, was 2473*l*., which afforded the means of conveying to North America 320 souls, and it was observed as a remarkable fact that no demands for the sanction to emigration had been made from any of the parishes which had been dispauperized. In 1835-6 there was applied to emigration purposes the sum of 28,414*l*. 0*s*. 7*d*. which assisted 5141 persons to emigrate. Notwithstanding this great increase in the number of emigrants, it is worthy of notice that the parishes which availed themselves of the cautionary provision for the removal of persons whose labour was not in immediate demand were chiefly those which had not been brought under the amended system of administering relief, or those in which the new system had not been brought into full operation. In the present year, 1836-7, the emigration has not amounted to one-fifth of the preceding year, and many parishes which assisted emigrants in the former year have declined to give any assistance to enable their labouring population to emigrate, on the ground that there are not labourers more than sufficient to perform the work required to be done. This decrease in the number of the emigrants can in no way have been affected by the amended regulations and the prescribed form of contract; which, as they give to the emigrant with a family an in-

creased amount on arriving at the place of his destination, hold out to him an inducement to emigrate greater in proportion to the landing money now paid, over the landing money formerly given.

The new regulations are to the following effect :—

1. The parties emigrating shall go to some British colony.

2. A contract shall be entered into for conveying them to such place in the way to their destination as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall approve.

3. Such contract shall be registered at the office of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales within seven days from the date thereof.

4. The consideration money for the contract shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Union, and one moiety shall be paid to the contractor by any order from the Guardians, but not before ten days shall have elapsed from the sailing of the vessel, and the other moiety by an order from the Guardians in writing after the Commissioners shall have expressed themselves in writing to be satisfied with the manner in which the contract has been completed.

5. The churchwardens and overseers shall not expend exceeding 3*d.* a mile in conveying each person exceeding seven years of age to the port of embarkation, and each child under seven years $1\frac{1}{2}d.$

6. The churchwardens and overseers may give to each emigrant clothing to the value of £1, if the place of the emigrant's destination be not eastward of the Cape of Good Hope ; and if to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, clothing to the value of £2.

The Commissioners have caused a form of contract to be prepared, which gives to the emigrants every protection that a stringent agreement can afford, and imposes restrictions on contractors who may contemplate obtaining profits by any of those fraudulent devices to which emigrants of late years so frequently have been exposed. The contractor is now required to provide the emigrant with every requisite for the voyage (excepting bedding) and to pay him on landing a sum of money equal to one pound sterling, for each adult. The security for the due performance of the contract is the second moiety of the passage-money, which is not payable to the contractor unless the Commissioners are satisfied with the manner in which the agreement has been completed. That some security is requisite, the following cases which occurred in the last year will clearly show :—

The parish of Lawshall entered into an agreement with an emigration agent to convey a party of emigrants to Montreal, the contract required the contractor to receive the emigrants, and victual them on board from a given day, until their arrival at Montreal. After the vessel had left the St. Katharine's Docks, the passage-money was paid to the contractor ; but before the departure of the ship from Gravesend, it was found that the requisite stores for the maintenance of the emigrants during the passage had not been put on board, and the Captain in consequence refused to put to sea until the owners of the vessel, with whom the contractor had made a distinct agreement for a given space for the emigrants in the 'tween decks, had shipped a sufficient stock

of provisions for the voyage. Had not the owners of the vessel supplied the stores at their own expense, it would have been impossible for the emigrants to have proceeded, and the parish officers would in that event have been driven to an action for a breach of the agreement, which probably would have terminated unsatisfactorily, as the person who contracted with the ship-owners avoided his engagement by becoming bankrupt.

The emigrants from parishes in the Blything Union, who embarked in the 'Allandale' in 1836, each received a sum of money for the purpose of providing subsistence after leaving the vessel, and paying the poll-tax (one dollar) at Montreal. This money was paid to the emigrants, with the knowledge of the master of the vessel. Mr. Buchanan, the Government agent for emigration at Montreal, in his Annual Report (Parliamentary Paper, 132—1837), deprecates the practice of giving emigrants money previous to sailing, and mentions as an instance of the perniciousness of the system, the case of the emigrants by the 'Allandale:' he observes, "This arrangement I do not consider favourable to the emigrants, or likely to fulfil the wishes and intentions of the benefactors, since, in frequent instances, persons so assisted dissipated nearly all their money in their passage, principally in purchasing ardent spirits from the Captain. The consequence was, that they were unable to proceed further, and recourse was necessarily had to the charitable societies of this place to forward them. This happened to several families on board the 'Allandale.'"

Mr. Buchanan was not aware of the extent to which the system was carried:—On the return of the vessel to England, the master demanded of the contractor repayment of the amount which he had paid for the poll-tax on the emigrants, who having dissipated their money in the passage, could not discharge the tax, and therefore called on the master to provide the requisite. The contractor knowing that the money for the poll-tax had been paid to the emigrants previous to sailing, resisted the demand of the master, who then brought an action in one of the superior Courts at Westminster to recover the amount of the poll-tax paid at Montreal. At the trial, the contractor failed to prove the payment of the landing money, and the amount of the poll-tax to the emigrants, previous to their leaving England; and as the master produced an agreement with the contractor, by which the latter engaged to indemnify the master against any expenses incurred in conveying or landing the emigrants, the plaintiff obtained a verdict.

It has been frequently urged upon the Commissioners that it would be much more advantageous and satisfactory to permit the emigrants to carry on board the vessel selected to convey them to their destination their own provisions; and from one port in England the ship-owners have refused to take emigrants on other terms. To this arrangement the Commissioners have refused to give their assent.

Individuals who avail themselves of parish assistance to enable them to emigrate are seldom of prudent and economical habits; and being inexperienced in everything relating to shipping, they are not persons who can be safely entrusted with the custody of provisions and stores for the voyage. Having been unaccustomed to rely on their own resources, they are careless of their stores, and frequently waste in a few days the stock put on board for as many weeks; they observe the

crew are daily victualled, and in the spirit of reliance on others, which has marked their early career, they expect the same stock will afford them subsistence when their own provisions are gone. In other instances where emigrants have had money given them to provide stores, it has been thoughtlessly squandered in spirits, and the individuals have embarked with insufficient means of subsistence for the voyage.

By the copy of an official document published in the *New York* (America) *Commercial Advertiser*, it appears that at a public investigation held at the office of the British Consulate, February 17, 1837, in relation to the death by starvation of eleven passengers by the British ship 'Diamond' of Liverpool, Mr. Alexander Thompson, Inspector of the New York Marine Insurance Company, and Mr. Thomas Merry, Vice-President of the Neptune Marine Insurance Company of New York, came to the following conclusion, after hearing the evidence of the surviving passengers and crew:—"We are of opinion that, had the steerage passengers been supplied with the quantity of provisions the law in England requires, there would not have been any loss of life from starvation. Several of the steerage passengers declared that none of the passengers had the quantity of provisions required by law, while it was discovered that a female had none, and that one man who died was not only destitute of provisions for the voyage, but of necessary clothing." Such was the melancholy result of emigrants providing for themselves on board one ship. Whenever the voyage is protracted beyond the usual time, or any accident occurs, it is invariably found that those emigrants who put their own stores on board are constrained to endure much privation; and in many instances their object has been frustrated. In the course of the present year several ships which have left England with passengers taking their own provisions, in consequence of encountering heavy gales, have been obliged to put back to repair the damage sustained: in the time necessarily spent in returning to an European port and completing the necessary reparation, the passengers have consumed their sea-stock. At Cork more than one private subscription has been raised to relieve the distresses thus occasioned; but so frequent have the demands on private charity become, that the funds subscribed are altogether insufficient to meet the urgent wants of the poor persons.

Under the prescribed contract it is the interest of the contractor to perform the voyage as speedily as possible, and to land every passenger whom he receives on board. By performing the voyage rapidly the contractor avoids an increased consumption of provisions, and the emigrant is the sooner enabled to get into employment, and earn sufficient to subsist himself during the ensuing winter. It is only by landing every passenger and faithfully keeping his contract, that the contractor is entitled to the second moiety of the passage-money for each passenger. As many contractors who had taken out passengers in former years had reckoned upon profits from the sale of spirits on board the ship, it was anticipated that increased demand would be made in the prices in consequence of the restrictive stipulation in the agreement; but it has been found that respectable ship-owners who are above the malpractices, which have cast a slur upon the name Emigration Agent, so far from looking upon the contract as one calling for increased remuneration, gladly availed themselves of its provisions.

Messrs. Carter and Bonus, who conveyed to the places of their destination 2140 of the 5141 parish emigrants who embarked in 1835–6, observe, in a letter addressed to the Board :—" We have made no addition to our prices on account of the restrictive clauses in the agreement, because we consider them rather as protective to those who, like ourselves, intend to fulfil their engagements in a proper manner, against the unprincipled competition of parties, who contract to convey emigrants on lower terms than we are able to do, and ultimately make large profits by giving them insufficient accommodation and food."

Restrictive, however, as the prescribed clauses are, there are individuals who are disposed to disregard them. In the spring of the present year several agreements for the conveyance of passengers on board a ship not within the classes prescribed by the Commissioners were registered : after it had been ascertained that the ship was not within the classes recognised at Lloyd's as A 1, or Æ 1, and that one of the Insurance Companies had refused to insure goods if put on board, the Commissioners directed a letter to be addressed to the contractor informing him that the vessel did not stand in the prescribed classes, and intimating to him that if he placed parish emigrants on board, he would expose himself to the loss of half his contract price.

In reply to this communication the Commissioners received an answer, stating that on the receipt of their letter a survey had been held on the vessel, and that the repairs which had then been completed had induced Lloyd's surveyors to restore the vessel to one of the prescribed classes. Shortly after the receipt of this reply the vessel proceeded on its voyage, and it now appears that the surveyors did direct the vessel to be placed in a class superior to that in which it previously stood ; but not to the class mentioned by the contractor in his reply to the Commissioners. When the time arrives for the Commissioners to certify whether the contractor has performed his agreement with good faith, some explanation of the transaction must necessarily be given ; and unless the contractor can establish that he has acted *bonâ fide* in the matter, it will be impossible to give a certificate of satisfaction, the absence of which will deprive the contractor of half his agreement price. Hitherto, the persons who have broken their agreements for the conveyance of parish emigrants have not suffered any inconvenience from the breach of their contracts. It has been found that on arrival in the colony passengers cannot remain at the port to prosecute their charges (let their cause be ever so righteous) against the master of the vessel, and the parish officers in England cannot take proceedings against the contractor, because the passengers who alone can give evidence of their injuries are in the colony : thus, in all cases, the contractors have avoided giving any redress for their breaches of contract.

Now that the punishment will follow in the most summary and effectual manner any breach of the agreement, it is confidently anticipated that contractors for emigrants will find it to their interest to fulfil their agreements with better faith.

INSTRUCTIONS and Improved Forms for conducting Parochial Emigration.

Office of Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales,
Somerset House, London.

(Circular.)

The following Memorandum has been prepared under the direction of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, for the information of rate-payers and owners of property in parishes, who are desirous of raising money to assist the emigration of poor persons from such parishes.

Under the 62nd section of the Poor Law Amendment Act it is provided as follows:—

> "That it shall and may be lawful for the rate-payers in any parish, and such of the owners of property therein, as shall, in manner hereinbefore mentioned,* have required their names to be entered in the rate-books of such parishes respectively, as entitled to vote as owners, assembled at a meeting to be duly convened and held for the purpose, after public notice of the time and place of holding such meeting, and the purpose for which the same is intended to be held, shall have been given in like manner as notices of vestry meetings are published and given, to direct that such sum or sums of money, not exceeding half the average yearly rate for the three preceding years, as the said owners and rate-payers so assembled at such meeting may think proper, shall be raised or borrowed as a fund, or in aid of any fund or contribution for defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons having settlements in such parish, and willing to emigrate, to be paid out of or charged upon the rates raised or to be raised for the relief of the poor in such parish, and to be applied under and according to such rules, orders, and regulations as the said Commissioners shall in that behalf direct: Provided always, that no such direction for raising money for such purposes as aforesaid shall have any force or effect unless and until confirmed by the said Commissioners; and that the time to be limited for the repayment of any sum so charged on such rates as aforesaid, shall in no case exceed the period of five years from the time of borrowing the same: Provided also, that all sums of money so raised, as last hereinbefore mentioned, and advanced by way of loan, for the purposes of emigration, or such proportion thereof as the said Commissioners shall by any rule, order, or regulation from time to time direct, shall be recoverable against any such person, being above the age of twenty-one years, who or whose family, or any part thereof, having consented to emigrate, shall refuse to emigrate after such expenses shall have been incurred, or having emigrated shall return, in such and the like manner as hereinbefore provided with respect to relief, or the cost price of relief, given or considered to be given by way of loan to any person, his wife or family."

In conformity with the above-mentioned enactment, the Board recommend the following form of notice of a meeting for the above purpose, and of a resolution directing the raising of sums of money for emigration purposes:—

* See Section 40.

FORM OF NOTICE.* (A.)

County of . . . . .
Parish of . . . . .

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a meeting of the rate-payers of this parish and of such of the owners of property therein as shall have required their names to be entered in the rate-books of this parish as entitled to vote as owners, pursuant to the provisions of an Act passed in the 4th and 5th years of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," will be held at the . . . . . in the said parish, on . . . . . the . . . . . day of . . . . . next, at . . . . . in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering whether any and what sum or sums of money, not exceeding half the average yearly poor-rate for three years now last past, shall be raised or borrowed as a fund for defraying the expenses of emigration of poor persons having settlements in this parish, and being willing to emigrate, and of giving directions for raising or borrowing such sum or sums to be paid out of or charged upon the rates raised or to be raised for the relief of the poor in this parish, and to be applied under and according to such rules, orders, and regulations as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall in that behalf direct.

FORM OF RESOLUTION. (B.)

County of . . . . .
Parish of . . . . .

AT A MEETING of rate-payers and owners of property whose claims to be entitled to vote have been duly registered in the rate-books of the said parish, held at . . . . . in the said parish, pursuant to notice duly published and given, on . . . . . the . . . . . day of . . . . . 183 .
. . . . . Chairman.

IT WAS RESOLVED, that the sum of £ . . . . . be forthwith raised (*or borrowed*) by the churchwardens and overseers, as a fund or contribution for defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons having settlements in this parish, and being willing to emigrate, to be paid out of (*or charged upon*) the rates raised, or to be raised, for the relief of the poor in this parish, and to be applied under such rules, orders, and regulations, as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall in that behalf direct. And the said churchwardens and overseers were directed by the said meeting to raise (*or borrow*) such sum of £ . . . . . accordingly (*to be repaid by equal annual instalments of £ . . . . . each, with interest not exceeding £5 per cent. per annum.*)†

The notice and resolution must be duly entered in the vestry-book, and transcripts of such notice and resolution, in the forms marked A

* This notice must be given *three* clear days, at the least, before the day of holding such meeting, by the publication of such notice in the parish church or chapel on some *Sunday* during or immediately after Divine service, and by affixing the same, fairly written or printed, on the principal door of such church or chapel.

† If the money is to be immediately paid out of the rates, take the form as it stands: if borrowed, or to be charged on future rates, take the form as altered by the words in italics.

and B, with a certificate* signed by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the same having been passed at such meeting as above described, should be forwarded to the Board; and with such transcripts and certificate should be transmitted a list and description of the parties desirous of emigrating, in the form given below.† The Board will then take into consideration the propriety of confirming the same, and, in case they feel themselves enabled to do so, they will send such further forms as may be necessary, and prescribe the regulations under which the money shall be applied.

These regulations will be to the following effect:—

1st. The parties emigrating shall go to some British Colony.

2nd. A contract shall be entered into for conveying them to such place in the way to their destination as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall approve.‡

3rd. Such contract shall be registered at the office of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, within seven days from the date thereof.

4th. The consideration money for the contract shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Union, and one moiety shall be paid to the contractor by any order from the Guardians, but not before ten days shall have elapsed from the sailing of the vessel, and the other moiety by an order from the Guardians in writing, after the Commissioners shall have expressed themselves, in writing, to be satisfied with the manner in which the contract has been completed.

5th. The churchwardens and overseers shall not expend exceeding threepence a mile in conveying each person exceeding seven years of age to the port of embarkation, and each child under seven years three-halfpence.

6th. The churchwardens and overseers may give to each emigrant clothing to the value of one pound, if the place of the emigrant's destination be not eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; and if to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, clothing to the value of two pounds.

In case the money is to be borrowed, it may be borrowed of individuals, or of the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners§ appointed under the stat. 57 George III. c. 34. Should the churchwardens and overseers determine on borrowing the money of individuals, the form of security to be given for the same, which is exempt from stamp duty, may be obtained on application to the Poor Law Commissioners; or, should it be determined to apply to the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, a letter|| must be sent by them to the Poor Law Commissioners, who will forward it to the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners, with the requisite consent subjoined, and with a certificate of the provisions of the Act having been complied with, under the hands and seal of the Commissioners. A copy of the security approved by the Commissioners will be the evidence of a compliance with the Poor Law Amendment Act, on which the lender will be expected to rely, if the money be borrowed of an individual.

* Form C. † Form D.

‡ An approved form of Contract (*inserted below*) will be sent on application to the Poor Law Commissioners.

§ As the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners issue no bills but for £50, £100, £500, and £1000, great care must be taken not to fill in this form of application to them with any sum which cannot be supplied by one or more of these bills.

|| The form of the letter may be obtained at the office of the Poor Law Commissioners.

Form (C.)—*Form of Certificate to Poor Law Commissioners.*

County of
Parish of

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales:

We, the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the said parish, do hereby certify and declare, that at a meeting of the rate-payers and owners of property, whose claims to be entitled to vote have been duly registered in the rate-books of the said parish, held at in the said parish, on the day of the resolution, of which a true copy is hereunto annexed, was duly passed. And we do further certify and declare, that such meeting was duly convened and held for the purpose expressed in such resolution, after public notice of the time and place of holding such meeting, and the purpose for which the same was intended to be held, had been given, in like manner as notices of vestry meetings are published and given in the said parish.

And we do further certify and declare, that the paper marked A, hereto annexed, and signed by us, is a true copy of the notice of such meeting, and that such notice was published or given in the church of the said parish, on the day of last: And that the paper hereto annexed, marked B and signed by us, is a true extract from the vestry books of the said parish.

And we do further certify and declare, that the aggregate amount of rates raised for the relief of the poor, for the three years last past, is £

Given under our hands this day of 183 .

Minister.

} Churchwardens.

} Overseers.

Witness,

FORM D.

A List and Description of the Persons desirous of Emigrating from the Parish of in the County of

Males.	Age.	Married.	Single	Occupation.	Amount of Parish Relief received during the last Year.	Where emigrating to.	Remarks.
Females.							

Form (E)—*Form of Emigration Contract.*

Agreement entered into this day of , in the year one thousand eight hundred and , between the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of , in the county of , of the one part, and

of the other part.

Whereas the said churchwardens and overseers have been duly authorized and empowered to defray the expenses of the emigration of several poor persons having settlements in the said parish, who are mentioned in the schedule hereunto annexed, out of the poor-rates of such parish, or other monies which they are by law enabled to assess, raise, and levy.

Now, in consideration of the passage-money, or sums to be paid to the said as hereinafter mentioned, the said doth hereby undertake, contract, and agree, with the said churchwardens and overseers, and their successors, that he, the said , will, on the day of , receive the persons mentioned in the schedule hereunto annexed, or any of them, or any poor persons not exceeding in number, having settlements in the said parish, and willing to emigrate (whom the said churchwardens and overseers may request him, the said , to receive); together with their bedding and any luggage within the limits as to cubic contents hereinafter mentioned, on board the ship , in the port of , or on board of some other ship or vessel to be provided by him in the same port on the same day, to be A 1, or Æ 1, in Lloyd's register, and of not less clear height in the 'tween decks than five feet, and to be approved by the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, for that purpose.

And further, that he will convey the persons so to be received on board to the port of , in , and there land such persons and their luggage, without taking, or allowing to be taken, any money in respect thereof, from such persons or any of them.

And further, will victual the persons so received, with wholesome provisions, according to the scale of allowance hereunder written, and marked A, from the time when they shall be so received on board until they shall be so landed at the port of

And further, during the time aforesaid, will provide sufficient medical and surgical attendance, and medicine, for such of the said persons who shall require the same. And also will provide wine and medical comforts, for such of the sick, among such persons during the time aforesaid, as the medical attendant shall deem to require wine or medical comforts. And will cause to be provided and stowed in the ship or vessel by which such persons shall be conveyed, wine and medical comforts, previously to the said day of , in the proportion hereunder written and marked B.

And further, will supply such persons with wooden bowls or kits, platters, and hook pots; one kit, one platter, and one quart hook pot, for each person above the age of fourteen years.

And further, will provide and allow each such person, computed as hereinafter mentioned, with ten cubic feet stowage room for luggage, exclusively of the necessary space for bedding; and properly stow, convey, and land as aforesaid, luggage to the extent aforesaid. And also will allow sleeping-room, not less than six feet in length and eighteen inches in width, for each adult person, and so in proportion for persons not adult.

And further, that he the said , his executors, administrators, and assigns, will pay the poll-tax, emigrants' tax, and every other charge or tax, by whatever or any other name called, which may be payable in respect to such persons on their landing at the said port of , when and as the same shall become payable.

And further, shall and will pay, or cause to be paid, to all the persons so conveyed and landed at the port of , immediately upon his landing, for their own use, the sums following, viz. :—

To each adult person, above the age of fourteen years, the sum of one pound sterling.

To each child, above the age of seven, and not above the age of fourteen years, the sum of ten shillings sterling.

And to or for the use of each child, above the age of one year, and not above the age of seven years, the sum of six shillings and eightpence sterling.

And the said further undertakes, contracts, and agrees, that no spirituous or fermented liquors, or other articles whatever, shall on any pretence be sold to the said persons so to be received and conveyed, or any of them, by the master, officers, or sailors, or others on board the said ship or vessel, by which such persons shall be so conveyed, from the time when such persons shall be so received on board, to the time when they shall be so landed at the said port of

And it is hereby expressly agreed and declared, and notwithstanding any law or usage, he the said his executors and administrators shall be answerable and liable for, or on account of every act or matter contrary to the tenor or intent of this agreement, which may be done or permitted by the master, officers or seamen of the ship or vessel in which such persons shall be so conveyed as aforesaid, and for all damage or loss occasioned by the misconduct of such master, officers or seamen, and that the agreement herein contained on the part of the said shall not be in any-wise discharged, avoided or suspended, by reason of any wreck or other loss or damage, of or to the said ship or vessel, or any other ship or vessel as aforesaid, by the perils of the sea or otherwise, it being the intent of the parties hereto that the agreement for the conveyance of the persons hereinbefore referred to shall be performed at the expense of the said , his executors or administrators, in some proper ship or vessel according to the tenor of these presents, or as near thereto as circumstances will permit, notwithstanding any such loss, damage, or wreck, as aforesaid, or any law or usage in relation thereto.

And the said churchwardens and overseers for themselves and their successors, agree to pay to the said , his executors, administrators, or assigns, the passage-money, or sum of for and in respect of each person who shall be so received and conveyed to the port of and in respect of whom the

agreements hereinbefore contained shall be fully performed, computing two children under fourteen years of age, or three children under seven years of age, as one person, for the purposes of such payment, as well as for the stowage of luggage hereinbefore mentioned. One moiety of the said sum of to be paid by an order of the Guardians of the Union at the expiration of ten clear days after the ship or vessel in which such persons shall be conveyed shall have sailed from the port of embarkation, and the other moiety thereof, by an order of the said Guardians on the treasurer of the said Union, payable on demand; such last-mentioned order to be paid or delivered to the said when the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall have expressed themselves, in writing, to be satisfied with the manner in which the agreement on the part of the said , hereinbefore contained, shall have been performed; the last-mentioned moiety of the said sum of to be in no case demandable by or payable to the said , his executors, administrators, or assigns, unless the said Poor Law Commissioners shall previously so have expressed themselves to be satisfied.

In witness whereof, the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands, the day and year first above written.

Witness, } Churchwardens.

Witness, } Overseers.

Witness, Contractor.

Registered at the office of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, this day of in the Year 183 .

A.—*Scale of Allowance of Provisions.*

FOR MALES.

Days.	Bread.	Beef.	Pork.	Sugar.	Tea.	Flour.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Cheese.	Vinegar.	Water.
	lb.	lb.	ozs.	oz.	oz.	lb.	pint.	pint.	lb.	pint.	quarts.
Sunday .	¾	⅔	..	1	¼	⅛	..	1	½	½	4
Monday .	¾	..	11	1	¼	⅜	⅓	Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.	Daily.
FOR FEMALES.											
Sunday .	⅔	½	..	1	¼	¼	..	½	¼	⅓	4
Monday .	⅔	..	7	1	¼	⅜	¼	Weekly.	Weekly.	Weekly.	Daily.

And so in regular succession on alternate days during the voyage.

Children (males and females), from seven to fourteen years of age, two-thirds of the foregoing quantities allowed to males; and from one to seven years old, one-half.

B.—*Scale of Allowance of Medical Comforts.*

A supply of Medical comforts is to be put on board, to be used *in cases of sickness;* say, the proportion for 100 adult persons during the voyage—

50 lbs. of Preserved Meats, and Soup;
20 lbs. of Scotch Barley;
12 Bottles of Port Wine.

The Wine and Medical comforts to be issued as the Surgeon shall deem proper.

In case of the occasional substitution of any of the following articles—
Half-a-pound of Currants or Raisins is considered equal to One pound of Beef or Pork.
Half-a-pound of Suet . . One pound of do. do.
One and a half pounds of Fish One pound of do. do.
One pound of Rice equal to one pound of Biscuit or Flour, or one quart of Oatmeal.
Three pounds of Potatoes equal to one pound of Biscuit or Flour.

EMIGRATION EXPENSES.

For the guidance of Parish Officers the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have prepared the following Table of the Expenses of conveying poor persons to Canada.

——	Passage and Provisions, including Poll Tax and Landing Money.	Clothing not exceeding	Travelling to the Port of Embarkation not exceeding
For each person exceeding 14 years of age . .		£1	3*d.* a mile.
For each person between 7 and 14 years . .		£1	3*d.* a mile.
For each child not exceeding 7 years . . .		£1	1½*d.* a mile.

The passage and landing money is to be paid by the parish officers to the treasurer of the Union; half of the aggregate amount is to be paid by an order from the Guardians to the party contracting to convey the emigrants to Canada, not before ten days have elapsed from the sailing of the vessel; and the other moiety by a similar order from the Guardians when the Poor Law Commissioners shall, in writing, express themselves satisfied with the manner in which the contract has been performed. The contractor is required to pay the landing money to the emigrants previous to their leaving the ship, in the following proportions:—To each person above 14 years, 1*l.* sterling; between 7 and 14 years, 10*s.*; between 1 and 7 years, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Form of Order to Parishes to raise or borrow Money for Emigration purposes.

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Parish of in the County of

To the Clerk of the Justices of Petty Sessions held for the Division of the said County in which the said Parish is situate, and to all others whom it may concern :

Whereas, in pursuance of an Act passed in the fourth and fifth years of the reign of his Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales," the rate-payers of the parish of in the County of and owners of property therein, entitled to vote in the manner provided in the said Act, assembled at a meeting duly convened for the purpose, have directed the overseers to raise [*or borrow*] the sum of pounds to be paid out of [*or charged on*] the Poor Rates as a fund for defraying the expenses of the Emigration of several poor persons having settlements in the said parish [*to be repaid by equal annual instalments, with interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum, within years from the time of borrowing the same.*]

Now we, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers and authorities conferred on us by the aforesaid Act, confirm the above direction made by the rate-payers and owners of property of the parish of as aforesaid.

And we do hereby authorise and empower the churchwardens and overseers of the said parish of *to expend for the purpose hereinbefore specified, the said sum of pounds out of the proceeds of any rate or rates which they may now have in hand; or in case they shall have no such monies in hand, to assess, raise, or levy such sum of pounds, by such powers, ways and means as are by law given to and vested in them as churchwardens and overseers of the poor, or to borrow the said sum of money in any of the lawful modes heretofore in use, or to make application to the Exchequer Bill Loan Commissioners for an advance of the whole of the said sum, or of any such part thereof as may be found necessary.* And we do hereby further order and direct, that no part of the aforesaid sum of pounds shall be expended unless the following conditions be strictly observed :—

1st. The parties emigrating shall go to some British colony.

2nd. A contract shall be entered into for conveying them to such place in the way to their destination as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales shall approve.

3rd. Such contract shall be registered at the Office of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales within seven days from the day of the date thereof.

4th. The consideration money for the contract shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Union, and one moiety shall be paid to the contractor by an order from the Guardians, but not before ten days shall have elapsed from the sailing of the vessel; and the other moiety by an order from the Guardians in writing, after the Commis-

sioners shall have expressed themselves, in writing, to be satisfied with the manner in which the contract has been completed.

5th. The churchwardens and overseers shall not expend exceeding three-pence a mile, in conveying each person exceeding seven years of age to the port of embarkation, and each child under seven years, three-halfpence.

6th. The churchwardens and overseers may give to each emigrant clothing to the value of one pound, if the place of the emigrant's destination be not eastward of the Cape of Good Hope; and if to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, clothing to the value of two pounds.

And we do further order and direct the auditor of the said Union, in examining and auditing the accounts of the churchwardens and overseers, to pass such items only as we have hereinbefore ordered to be defrayed out of the money directed to be raised as aforesaid.

Given under our hands and seal, this day of
in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-

—No. 4.—

Correspondence with the Board of Guardians of the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent.

I. *Letter from the Clerk of the Board of Guardians to the Poor Law Commissioners.*

Parish Office, Stoke-upon-Trent, Nov. 7th, 1836.

Gentlemen,—By an order of the Board of Guardians, I transmit you a case drawn up by Mr. Dutton, the auditor, for your opinion.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, &c.

Thos. Griffin, jun., Clerk to the Guardians.

Enclosures in the foregoing Letter.

Enclosure I.—Master's Form of Agreement.

An Agreement made and entered into this day of
in the year of our Lord 1830, between
of in the county of Stafford, potter,
of the one part, and in the said county,
working potter, of the other part, whereby the said
in consideration of the wages or prices mentioned in the schedule hereto subjoined, and for other considerations hereinafter mentioned, contracts and agrees to serve the said
as a potter, that is to say, in that branch of business called
at in the said county, faithfully, honestly and diligently, from the eleventh day of November now next, for and during the term of one year from thence next ensuing (holidays excepted); during all which period the said
agrees to do and perform his work in a good, skilful, and workmanlike manner, and to attend to the business of his said employer during the regular and usual hours, to execute h lawful commands, preserve

h secrets, advance h interests to the utmost of his power, and in all respects to behave as an honest and faithful servant. And the said agrees to be satisfied with what work the said can fairly and reasonably find him during the said term, and to be subject to the rules of h manufactory.

And in consideration of the premises the said hereby agrees to receive the said into h employment, as aforesaid, and to find him during the said term a fair and reasonable proportion of work; and further, to pay him the wages or prices mentioned and expressed in the schedule hereto subjoined: Provided, nevertheless, that in case the said shall at any time suspend the manufacturing of at h said manufactory, this agreement shall be thereupon suspended till the general work at such manufactory shall be resumed. No such suspension to exceed six weeks, and one week's notice being given of any such suspension, and one week's notice of any intention to resume such business. And the said being at full liberty to employ himself elsewhere until such business be resumed.

The Schedule above referred to.

Witness to the signatures—

(Signed)

Enclosure II.—*The Workmen's Form of Agreement.*

An Agreement made and entered into this 10th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1836, between A. B., of Hanley, in the County of Stafford, manufacturers of earthenware, of the one part, and C. D., of Hanley aforesaid, of the other part; whereby the said C. D., in consideration of the wages mentioned in the schedule hereunder written, (subject to the deductions hereinafter mentioned,) and for the considerations hereinafter expressed, agrees faithfully, honestly, and diligently to serve the said A. B. as a printer of earthenware, to the best of his skill and ability, from the eleventh day of November now next, for and during the term of one whole year from thence next ensuing; during all which period the said C. D. further agrees to attend to the business of his employers at all reasonable hours, to execute their lawful commands, preserve their secrets, and advance their interests to the utmost of his power, and in all respects to behave as an honest and faithful servant.

And in consideration of the premises, the said A. B. hereby promise and agree to take the said C. D. into their employment as a printer as aforesaid, and to find him during the said term a fair and reasonable proportion of good work; and they further agree to pay to him the wages mentioned and expressed in the schedule above referred to, (subject to the deductions hereinafter mentioned,) and that the wages earned by the said C. D. shall become due and be payable every Saturday during the said term.

And it is hereby mutually agreed, that in lieu of working "good

out of the oven," (which has heretofore been more or less customary,) the said C. D. shall allow in the pound for breakage and damaged or inferior ware; and that either of the said parties shall be at liberty, at any period of the said term, to put an end to and determine this agreement, and the hiring consequent thereon, and every matter and thing herein contained, (except as to any previous breaches of contract,) upon giving to the other one month's notice of his or their intention so to do.

Enclosure III.—*Case.*

The district of the Staffordshire Potteries contains a population of upwards of 60,000 persons, two-thirds of which are the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent.

The population is generally engaged in the manufacture of china and earthenware, in which, the labour being almost exclusively manual, men, women, and children find suitable employment.

Few districts have been so happily exempted from fluctuations in business, or been favoured with a more regular trade than the district of the Potteries.

The workmen have hitherto been hired annually, with few exceptions, the period of hiring being generally in September and October, and the year's service commencing at Martinmas,—namely—the 11th of November.

In the manufacture of china and earthenware, from the raw material to the finished articles, there are many different processes, each of which forms a separate and distinct branch or part of the business, and for some one or other of these particular branches the work-people are expressly engaged, and so far are these different branches dependent upon each other, that the neglect or refusal of the workmen to proceed in any one of them will occasion the manufactory to be totally suspended, and all who are engaged in the other branches to be turned out of employment.

With respect to apprentices, they also are bound to the manufacturer for a certain period to learn some one of the branches of a potter's business, such as throwing, turning, printing, painting, &c., the manufacturer covenanting to cause them to be taught the particular branch agreed upon, and to pay certain minimum weekly wages for every week's work, or a certain proportion of the regular workmen's wages for the description of work performed. These apprentices work with the workmen in their several branches, and, of course, if the workmen discontinue their work the apprentices must do the same.

The peculiar nature of the manufacture requires that in most, if not all, of the branches of the business, certain wages or customs with regard to the work should prevail between the manufacturer and the workmen. These customs have been long established—are well defined—and generally recognized and acted upon—and their maintenance, both as respects the manufacturer and well-disposed workmen, is considered essential to the true interests of the manufacturer.

The example of other places led about two years ago to the establishment of a Workman's Union in the Potteries, the proceedings of

which are directed by secret paid agents under the denomination of a board of management, and to this union a very large majority of the workmen (including the elder apprentices) belong and contribute to its funds.

This union was professedly established for the protection of the workmen's rights, and so long as it acted consistently with that profession was not regarded with distrust, or interfered with by the masters. But for a considerable time its efforts have been directed to other objects; such as compelling peaceable workmen to unite themselves with it; interposing its authority between master and servant; framing new forms of agreement of hiring to suit its own purposes, and making these forms compulsory on the masters; opposing the long-established usages of the trade, and turning out the manufacturers who refuse submission to its arbitrary edicts; and these are admitted to be but steps to other projects tending to place the absolute management of business in the hands of the workmen.

The manufacturers, after great forbearance and repeated cautions, have been compelled to associate themselves as a Chamber of Commerce, to afford protection to the masters and their workmen, especially to those who have been unwilling to become members of the Trades' Union, but have been forced into a compliance with the mandates of its board of management.

The Chamber, since its formation, has not attempted to interfere with the rate of wages, further than to refuse its protection to any manufacturer whose prices do not reach a certain minimum list, which differs in a very few instances from the workmen's own price list. Nor has any manufacturer attempted to disturb the usages of the trade, even where those usages have been considered favourable to the men and prejudicial to the interests of the masters.

About eight weeks ago the board of management promulgated an order, in compliance with which the leading workmen in various establishments (then under engagements for the current year) "*turned out*," the consequence of which was, the entire stoppage of business at about fourteen manufactories, and to throw upwards of 1000 workmen out of employment, who, with their families, are now subsisting on a weekly allowance from the funds of the Union.

The Union avows that this turn-out took place because the manufacturers would not have the men for the next year according to the form of agreement dictated by the board of management (and a copy of which is annexed).

After such an abandonment of proper conduct, and such an illegal and dishonest attempt on the part of the workmen to compel submission to their unreasonable claims, the masters have deemed it indispensable to lay down the following regulations for their guidance and protection in their future arrangements:—

"1st. That the Chamber will maintain the long-established uses of the trade, knowing, as they do, that they are essential to its welfare, and that regard has always been had to such usages as fixing the prices for labour; but that any abuse which may have arisen and be pointed out, and any practice inconsistent with what is fair and reasonable, shall be discountenanced and corrected.

"2nd. That, as the Union have adopted a system of turning out

manufacturers when and where they please, the chamber must necessarily insert a clause in the agreements of hiring, enabling them to defeat the object of such *partial turn-outs*, by the option of making them *general*, otherwise the union, by feeding its turn-outs from the labours of those who are at work, may inflict distress and ruin on the manufacturers whom it may choose to mark out for its victims."

"3rd. That having, as masters, prepared a form of agreement, with a clause which embraces these objects, and having submitted it both to the magistrates and to counsel, who have declared it just and legal, they will hire upon it and no other."

The union, on the contrary, stands on its form of agreement (and permits its members to be hired on no other,) with its monthly notices, and constant changes and vexations, and insists on the unconditional distinction of the usages of the trade, and peremptorily rejects the master's clause, which is framed solely for his *protection* against a practice admitted to be illegal, and obviously ruinous.

The engagements for the present year (with a few exceptions of men hired for terms of years) terminate at Martinmas-day, at which time the manufacturers who are members of the Chamber of Commerce have arranged to suspend the business to give notice to the *few* persons hired under agreements containing the suspension clause, and to keep their manufactories closed until the men are disposed to be hired on the fair and reasonable terms proposed by the masters. The consequence of this will be, that nearly 20,000 persons in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent alone will be destitute of employment.

In this state of the parish, the Board of Guardians anticipate that the applications for relief from the poor-rate will be very numerous and extensive; and, under the peculiar circumstances, which have been briefly detailed, they feel much hesitation as to the manner in which such applications ought to be dealt with.

The parties by whom the application for relief may be expected to be made may be classed as follows, viz.:—

1. Workmen, members of the Trades' Union, who refuse to be hired except on the form of agreement of the Board of Management. [These parties will be entitled to a weekly allowance from the funds of the union.] Their wives and children residing with them.

2. Workmen, not members of the union, but who dare not, from fear of the union, be hired on the masters' form of agreement. Their wives and children residing with them.

3. Workmen, members of the union, who have been hired under the masters' form of agreement, but will be prevented having employment until an arrangement be effected between the masters and workmen. Their wives and children residing with them.

4. Workmen, not members of the union, hired, or willing to be hired, under the masters' form of agreement, and otherwise in the same situation as Class 3.

5. Workmen, members of the union, whose periods of service do not terminate at Martinmas next. Their wives and children residing with them.

6. Workmen, not members of the union, but otherwise in the same situation as Class 5. Their wives and children residing with them.

7. Apprentices, members of the union, who of course will not be employed for the reasons stated in the forgoing case.

8. Apprentices, not members of the union, but otherwise in the same situation as Class 7.

9. Widows and unmarried females, hired for the next year, but prevented from having employment under the circumstances aforesaid.

10. Widows and unmarried females, not hired in the same situation as Class 9.

The Board of Guardians of the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent presume that the workmen who are members of the Trades' Union and contributors to its funds, and therefore having a legitimate claim to a share in the distribution of those funds, cannot be entitled to parochial relief so long as any such fund is known to be in existence.

The Board of Guardians are desirous to receive the directions of the Poor Law Commissioners of England and Wales, with respect to affording relief to all or any, and which of the classes of persons hereinbefore described. And the Board respectfully requests the Commissioners, in such directions, to distinguish the classes to whom relief ought not to be afforded, with the grounds for refusing it, and also the classes to whom it ought to be afforded; and in the latter case, the manner in which such relief should be given.

The Board further requests, that the Commissioners will make such suggestions, and give such other general directions, as they may deem necessary, to enable the Board legally and properly to discharge its duties during the expected crisis; during which the Board considers that it will be placed in a situation of no ordinary difficulty, and should therefore have express orders for their government, so that the least possible discretion or responsibility should rest with them, otherwise few, if any, would be found to continue in the discharge of their onerous duties.

II.—Letter from the Poor Law Commissioners to the Board of Guardians of the Parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in reply to the Guardians' Communication of the 7th November.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
23rd November, 1836.

Sir,—

1. The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have attentively considered the case submitted to them by the Board of Guardians of Stoke-upon-Trent, which is one of very great importance, not only to the parish of Stoke, but also to the country at large. The Commissioners, therefore, deemed it right to refer to their former correspondence with the Guardians, as well as to make renewed inquiries on this subject; to which they have also given their most especial consideration, which will account for the delay in their reply.

2. The case appears to be one which can only be met by adhering strictly to sound principle.

The Guardians are perfectly correct in their supposition that the contributors to the funds of a trades' union are not entitled to parochial relief, as long as such funds are available for their support; inasmuch as the law only provides parochial relief for those who are

actually *destitute*, having no other resource than the parish. In every case of application, therefore, before granting *any* relief, the Guardians should be first assured that the applicant is in a *destitute condition*, and has no other or adequate means of support than the parish.

This rule will enable the Guardians at once to determine who are entitled to receive relief, and who are not.

3. In deciding as to the manner in which the relief should be afforded, and upon what terms, the Guardians should be governed by the following considerations :—For all able-bodied applicants, relief in the workhouse is most in accordance with the spirit and provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act; and the Commissioners consider, therefore, that no able applicant should receive out relief as long as there remains room in the workhouse.

4. Next to relief in the workhouse, out-relief in *kind* is best; and therefore when the workhouse is full, at least three-fourths of the relief to the able-bodied should be given in kind.

5. Further, as it is the object of the law to GIVE relief only to those who are in actual need, and likely to *continue destitute*, either permanently or for a considerable period, all relief to able-bodied individuals, whether in the workhouse or out of it, *should be afforded* upon loan, under the 58th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act; and the wages of the parties so relieved should be attached to repay the relief, or the cost-price thereof, by weekly instalments, as soon as the cause of their destitution has ceased, and they shall have regained their former means of subsistence.

Individuals in the classes Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, having other resources than the parish, and being therefore not destitute are clearly not entitled to any relief. Those individuals included in Classes Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, and 10, having no other resource than the parish, may be allowed relief on loan so long only as their present necessities continue.

The Commissioners hope that these instructions will enable the Board of Guardians to deal with every variety of case which may occur; and they are satisfied that, by adhering to these principles of administration, the Guardians will prevent the parish-funds from being perverted to other purposes than those which the law contemplates; whilst, at the same time, the really destitute will be effectually relieved.

Signed by order of the Board,

E. CHADWICK, Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians, Stoke-upon-Trent.

—No. 5.—

INSTRUCTIONAL LETTER to the Guardians of the Hinckley Union, relative to the order suspending the prohibition against relief to non-resident paupers.

Poor Law Commission Office,

Gentlemen, *Somerset House, 13th June*, 1837.

IN issuing their order of the 9th instant, to the Hinckley Board of Guardians, suspending the rule whereby relief to non-resident able-bodied male paupers was prohibited, the Poor Law Commissioners

have acted with a view of adapting the administration of relief to the exigency of the present times. Under ordinary circumstances they could not have sanctioned any departure from that rule, being assured that it is sound in principle, and (except in seasons of great difficulty) capable of general and beneficial application.

The Commissioners are desirous of offering a few suggestions for the guidance of the Board of Guardians of Hinckley Union in their proceedings under the order of the 9th instant.

The Guardians will observe that they are still at liberty, in every case where in the exercise of their discretion they may deem it right so to do, to offer relief in the workhouse to any applicant, whether resident or non-resident, and this course is universally found to afford the simplest, the safest, and most efficient test of destitution.

The Board of Guardians, at their regular meetings at Hinckley, can alone decide upon the applications of paupers, whether resident or non-resident; and no relief, except in cases of sudden and urgent necessity, can be given but by their order, made and certified in the regular way. But the Commissioners recommend that the Board of Guardians should forthwith appoint a competent person to act in Leicester, for a time, as a relieving officer of the Hinckley Union. It will be his duty to receive all applications for relief from paupers belonging to any parish of the Union, and resident within his district; to investigate the circumstances of each applicant; to enter fully all such circumstances in the application and report-book, which, as well as the weekly out-door relief-list, and the out-door receipt and expenditure-book, he must punctually and accurately keep, according to the forms and directions given in the order for keeping the accounts of the Union; to attend at each weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians, and at all other meetings when required; to lay before the Board every application, and all the information he has been able to gain; to receive and note the decisions of the Guardians on each case; to communicate the same to the several applicants; and lastly, to execute the Board's orders respectively made therein. If this is accurately done, the personal appearance of the non-resident applicants before the Board of Guardians, under existing circumstances, may generally be dispensed with.

In considering the cases submitted by the relieving officer, the Guardians will probably find several in which it will be expedient to allow relief only in the workhouse; there will be cases of doubtful destitution, to which this test ought, in justice to the rate-payers, to be applied; there will also be cases, wherein the circumstances of the pauper, although his present destitution be made out, will render it expedient to refuse out-door relief, in order to stimulate that energy which will enable him to acquire a maintenance from some other source when the depression of trade has deprived him of his usual means of support.

Whenever the Guardians decide upon allowing out-door relief, considerable precaution must be observed; it is advisable that the relief be given either wholly, or in by far the greatest part, in articles of necessity. The relieving officer should be empowered to open a store for the distribution of provisions, and this should be made daily, and at stated hours. Bread and cheese, or soup, might most conveniently be

so distributed. The articles should be purchased on account of the Union, and dealt out to each pauper in rations of a given quantity, according to the number dependent on him for support. The system of giving tickets on trades-persons is liable to abuse, and is objectionable on other grounds. Any description of labour or task work that can be made available in return for the relief so given, should be required as a test of actual destitution; for experience shows that no degree of vigilance and activity on the part of the Union authorities, without the application of some such test, can give security against the impositions practised by idle, improvident, or unprincipled persons, with the view of obtaining a maintenance out of the parochial funds.

By attending to these suggestions, and diligently striving to carry them into effect, the Guardians will mitigate the existing distress and lessen the difficulties arising out of the present commercial embarrassments.

The Commissioners cannot conclude this letter without expressing their conviction that the objects which the Guardians as well as themselves must have at all times in view, cannot be accomplished so certainly and so easily by any other means, as by the establishment of an efficient central workhouse in the Hinckley Union, and to this it is hoped that the Guardians will direct their early and serious attention.

The Commissioners are desirous of corresponding freely with the Guardians from time to time on all matters connected with the interests of the Union, and of exercising the powers with which the Legislature has invested them in the manner most calculated to benefit all parties, and so as to alleviate as much as possible the labours of the Guardians individually and collectively.

Signed by order of the Board,
E. Chadwick, Secretary.

To the Board of Guardians, Hinckley.

—No. 6.—

CORRESPONDENCE between the Board of Guardians of the Mansfield Union and the Poor Law Commissioners.

I.—Letter from the Board of Guardians to the Commissioners.

Gentlemen, Mansfield Union, May 25th, 1837.

I am directed by the Guardians of this Union to inform you that in the parish of Mansfield, in this Union, there are at present upwards of 300 able-bodied men (principally with families) totally out of employment, and in a state of destitution; that many of them have been relieved or employed for the last fortnight from a private subscription, which it is supposed may hold out a month longer; but that when the sum already raised is spent, another collection will, from the state of the town, be impracticable, and that the workhouse is now quite full. The Guardians will, therefore, be glad to receive your instructions and advice as to what had best be done as regards giving relief to them out of the house.

In the parish of Sutton in Ashfield, in this Union, there are also

about 100 or 150 in the same state, but no subscription has as yet been entered into, nor is it probable there will be.

By order, (signed) *W. Goodacre, jun.*, Clerk to the Board.
The Poor Law Commissioners.

II.—Letter from the Commissioners to the Board of Guardians of the Mansfield Union, in reply to their Letter of 25th May, 1837.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
Sir, *27th May*, 1837.

The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, stating by direction of the Board of Guardians of Mansfield Union, that in the parish of Mansfield there are at present upwards of 300 able-bodied men out of employment in a state of destitution, relieved or employed by a private subscription, that the workhouse is quite full, and requesting the Commissioners' instructions and advice as to whether relief should be given to them out of the workhouse.

The Commissioners are of opinion that under the circumstances stated, great care should be taken to adhere to sound principles in the administration of relief on all occasions of pressure arising from revulsions of trade or other causes.

The distress which actually ensues is always accompanied by a demonstration of a large amount of fictitious distress, and the idle and the fraudulent are forward to avail themselves of the sympathy which is then called forth. At such a period, many of those who are called upon to contribute to the support of the destitute, are themselves in a position in which the burden of such contribution may involve them in the same distress. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that the operative classes should be taught lessons of frugality and forethought at those times when they are able to earn more than is actually necessary for their immediate support, and that they should then save up the surplus to meet emergencies like the present.

The Commissioners regret extremely that at present the Mansfield Union is unprovided with adequate workhouse accommodation. They would otherwise have recommended that relief in the workhouse should be offered to all able-bodied applicants and their families, until the workhouse accommodation should be nearly exhausted.

The Commissioners are confident that the offer of the workhouse would accurately distinguish real from fictitious distress; that it would induce all those who are thrown out of work to use their best endeavours to obtain it when a change of circumstances occurred, and in the mean time to strive to obtain such temporary employment as the advancing summer will probably afford.

The Commissioners are aware that until the new workhouse is completed, the Guardians will not have the means of effectually meeting difficulties of this nature, that it will be necessary for them to deal with the existing distress by the administration of out-door relief of some kind; but the Commissioners cannot too strongly express their sense of the necessity of administering all such out-door relief upon the principle of the workhouse, that is to say, in such a mode as to induce no one to receive it who can by any honest means support himself.

With this view it is desirable that out-door relief should, as far as circumstances will permit, be given only in return for work performed.

The Commissioners admit that there is considerable difficulty in providing suitable out-door employment for paupers, and they were consequently induced on a previous occasion to draw up some practical suggestions, which are printed in Appendix A. of their Second Annual Report, and to which they request the earnest attention of the Guardians.

However desirous the Guardians may be to act in conformity with the principles and suggestions above adverted to, the Commissioners are aware that a state of circumstances may arise in the Mansfield Union, in which the number of applicants for relief may be such as to render it impossible to make immediate arrangements for setting them to work.

The mode of relief which appears least liable to objection, under such circumstances, is, that the relief, or the greatest portion of it, should be administered in kind, and in such a manner as to render it acceptable to those only who are really in want of it. To this end it may be advisable that soup kitchens should be opened, and that applicants for relief should be from time to time supplied with an adequate quantity of soup and bread, to meet the daily wants of themselves and their families.

If the Guardians should find that relief, even in that form, should be fraudulently demanded, or be improperly applied, (as has been the case with respect to the distribution of soup in Spitalfields and other places,) it will be necessary that arrangements should be made that the provisions thus offered should be consumed on the spot, in cases in which the Guardians might entertain any doubt of the destitution of the party, or of the object of his application.

The Commissioners have further to urge upon the Guardians the necessity of directing a strict and searching examination into every application for relief, and the expediency of testing any case which they may suspect to be fraudulent, by the offer of relief in the existing workhouse, in which some accommodation should be specially reserved for that purpose.

The Commissioners are aware that the several precautions and arrangements adverted to cannot be carried into effect without great exertion on the part of the Guardians, as well as additional paid assistance. On the former they confidently rely; and with regard to the latter, they will be prepared to sanction the appointment of such temporary relieving officers, and other assistants, as the Guardians may find necessary, being convinced that the expenditure incurred for that object will tend to economize the resources of the Union, and to preserve the working classes from the demoralizing effects of a vicious system of relief.

Signed by order of the Board,

E. Chadwick, Secretary.

The Clerk, Mansfield Union, Mansfield.

—No. 7.—

REPORT from the Commissioners to the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, relative to proceedings in the Huddersfield Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
My Lord, 21*st June*, 1837.

We have recently issued under our hands and seal, as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, certain orders relating to thirty-three townships in the upper division of the Wapentake of Aghigg, in the West Riding of York, and in the execution of those orders circumstances have arisen which we deem it our duty to report for the information of your Lordship, as her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department.

By orders, of the dates 21st January and 26th January respectively, the townships in question were, under the 26th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, declared a Union for the administration of relief to the poor, under the title of the Huddersfield Union, and the Guardians of the poor of that Union were directed by the original order of the 21st January, to hold their first meeting at the George Inn, Huddersfield, on the 15th February, and to proceed thereat or as soon thereafter as conveniently might be, to the election of their clerk, and to the exercise of the functions assigned them, by an Act, entitled "An Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages."

By the same order, the Guardians were directed not to assume the administration of relief to the poor until the averages of the several townships of the Union should be ascertained, and until further orders should be issued by ourselves in that behalf.

At the first meeting of the Guardians, held on the 15th of February, in pursuance of this order, a motion was made by Joseph Armitage, Esq. of Milnsbridge, an ex-officio Guardian, seconded by Mr. Thomas Leigh, of Almonbury, in the following terms:—"That as there is in the House of Commons a Bill to amend the Poor Law Bill, it is believed that an allusion was intended by these words in the Bill for amending the Registration Act—since passed into a law—that as Honley is not represented, and three or four other Guardians have not produced their authority to act, this meeting be adjourned to Monday the 3rd day of April, at eleven o'clock, at this house, then and there to meet for the purposes of this Act, and the Act for the Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages."

By way of amendment to this motion, it was proposed "That the Board proceed to the election of a clerk," and on a division the amendment was lost, and the original motion carried by a majority of 18 to 14.

It is material to observe, that the effect of this adjournment was to postpone all proceedings in execution of the order of Union until the election of a new Board of Guardians, which had been directed to take place on the Monday next following the 25th March.

In the interval which thus occurred between the first meeting of the 15th February and the time for electing a new Board, exertions of an extraordinary nature appear to have been made to excite a spirit of hostility to the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act throughout

the several townships of the Union, with the distinct and avowed object of defeating the operation of the law. Amongst the various means by which individuals interested to effect this object endeavoured to obtain their end, was the publication in writing as well as by harangues, of false and inflammatory statements regarding the mode of administering relief to the poor intended to be introduced under the authority of our Commission, and the excitement thereby produced among the lower classes of operatives was openly directed by the leading parties engaged in this system of agitation against the persons and property of any who should dare to undertake the office of Guardian in a spirit friendly to the operation of the law. We regret to say that these proceedings were successful to the extent of causing Guardians to be elected for some of the townships whose disposition was known to be unfriendly to the introduction of the new law, and who were understood at the time of their election to be disposed to pursue in a hostile spirit that system of adjourning the proceedings which had been commenced in the first instance under the sanction of the ex-officio Guardians at the meeting of the 15th of February.

In pursuance of the adjournment above mentioned, the new Board of Guardians met on the 3rd of April. This meeting was intruded upon by a large number of persons who demanded to be present at the proceedings, and who refused to withdraw from the room where the Guardians were assembled. The meeting was in consequence adjourned for one hour, and on the re-assembling of the Guardians the exclusion of all strangers from the place of meeting was effected by a number of special constables, acting under the direction of those magistrates who attended the meeting as ex-officio Guardians, viz., J. Armitage, Esq., B. R. N. Battye, Esq. and W. H. Battye, Esq.

At this meeting several motions for adjournment were proposed, the effect of which would have been to postpone any proceedings under the order, until after the 1st July, by which the due operation of the "Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages" would have been defeated. It appeared, however, that a majority of the Guardians were not prepared at this time to act so directly in contravention of the law, since on the representation of the Assistant Commissioner that any such adjournment would be a direct breach of the law, an adjournment to the 5th of June was brought forward by way of amendment, and supported by many Guardians on the ground that it was expedient to avoid the expense of a clerk as long as possible.

Ultimately a division took place on a motion to proceed to the election of a clerk, when there appeared to be 18 Guardians in favour of that motion and 21 against it, the three ex-officio Guardians voting in the minority. Subsequently the proposed adjournment to the 5th of June was carried by a majority of 19 to 10, the three ex-officio Guardians again voting in the minority, and several of the elected Guardians declining to vote altogether.

Previously to the 5th of June, the day on which the adjourned meeting was to be held, a letter was addressed by us to the Board of Guardians, of which the following is a copy:—

"Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,

"Gentlemen, 3rd June, 1837.

"The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have had

under their consideration the proceedings which took place at the first meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Huddersfield Union, and also those which occurred at the subsequent meeting of the 3rd of April last.

"The Commissioners perceive with regret, that on both those occasions the Guardians declined proceeding to the election of a Clerk of the Union, and to the exercise of their functions under the "Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages," and that instead of proceeding therein, the Guardians adjourned their meeting on both those occasions to a subsequent period.

"The Commissioners now call the attention of the Board of Guardians to the circumstance that the 'Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages,' is to take effect from the 1st of July next, before which time it will be necessary that the Guardians should have not only appointed their clerk, who by virtue of his office will become Superintendent Registrar of the Union, but should also have divided the Union into districts, and have appointed a registrar to each of those districts, and the Commissioners have to express their earnest desire that the Guardians will no longer delay the execution of the powers and functions assigned to them by the Act above mentioned.

"The Commissioners also think it their duty to acquaint the Guardians, that if the Provisions of the Registration Act should fail of being carried into effect through their default, they will alone become responsible for defeating the intentions of the Legislature; and the Commissioners have to state it as their opinion, that any further postponement of the necessary proceedings will be a direct contravention not only of the Order of Union, but of that section of the Registration Act which requires the Guardians to exercise the powers in question.

"Signed by order of the Board,

"*E. Chadwick*, Secretary.

"To the Board of Guardians of the Huddersfield Union."

At this meeting we have reason to believe, from information supplied to us through various sources, that a considerable majority of the whole number of Guardians were prepared to proceed to the election of a clerk, and to execute the functions assigned them under the provisions of the Registration Act, and that the law failed of being carried into effect on this occasion in consequence of the personal intimidation of the parties who were called upon to act in that behalf.

It appears that on the morning of the 5th of June, about one hour before the meeting of the Guardians, which had been appointed to take place at the workhouse, Huddersfield, at eleven o'clock, a large assemblage of persons collected in front of the Druids' Arms Inn, and were addressed in violent and inflammatory language by Mr. Oastler and other persons; that at the hour appointed for the meeting of the Guardians, this assemblage proceeded under the exhortation and direction of the speakers to the workhouse, where the Guardians were about to assemble; that on arriving at the workhouse the outer gates were immediately forced, and the yard and entrances to the building filled with persons in a state of great excitement; that the Guardians having adjourned their meeting to the Albion Hotel, on their way thither were insulted, threatened with violence, and actually assaulted

in several instances, by the accompanying crowd; that the chairman of the Guardians was at this time preserved with great difficulty from violence of a serious nature, and the police officers and special constables engaged in protecting his person, and the persons of the other Guardians underwent many personal injuries themselves from the violence of the crowd; that the Guardians having with difficulty obtained possession of the room provided for them at the Albion Hotel, were during the whole time of their meeting beset by a crowd of persons who several times attempted to force their way into the building; that their proceedings were interrupted by stones being thrown into the room in which they were assembled; and that ultimately the meeting broke up prematurely under the dread of violence from those assembled without.

We are informed from sources in which we place confidence, that it was under the influence of intimidation thus exercised that a majority of the Guardians on this occasion declined to proceed to the election of a clerk; a resolution to that effect having been negatived by a majority of the Guardians present. By another resolution the meeting was adjourned to meet again on Monday the 12th of June following, at the Albion Hotel.

On receiving full intelligence of these occurrences, a verbal communication on the subject was immediately made by us to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the following letter was despatched by the post of Saturday the 10th instant, addressed to the Board of Guardians of the Huddersfield Union.

"To the Guardians of Huddersfield Union.

"Gentlemen, Poor Law Office, London, 10th June, 1837.

"The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have received from your chairman an official report of the resolutions passed at your recent meeting of the 5th of June instant.

"It appears from that report that a majority of the Guardians have declined to proceed to the election of a clerk, and that the appointment of a superintendent registrar is contemplated in lieu thereof, and may probably take place at the next meeting of your Board.

"The Commissioners are therefore desirous of stating for your immediate information, that they are fully of opinion that your Board has no authority to proceed to the appointment of a superintendent registrar, under the present circumstances of the Huddersfield Union, but that the only legal course by which the Guardians can proceed to make the necessary arrangements under the Registration Act, is to elect their clerk, who will by virtue of his office become superintendent registrar of the Union, provided he chooses to accept that situation. It is only in case of his refusal to accept that situation, that the Guardians can appoint any other person than their clerk to be the superintendent registrar of the Union.

"The Commissioners desire also to point out to the Board of Guardians, that no act or resolution of a majority of their body which is in direct contravention of the law, can be of any force or validity to prevent such portion of the Board as may be willing to act in execution of the law from proceeding effectually therein, provided that three

Guardians be willing so to act, which number is sufficient to constitute a quorum under the 38th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

"The Commissioners entertain an anxious hope that the above explanation of the actual state of the law will induce a sufficient number of the ex-officio and elected Guardians of the Union to proceed in execution of the functions which have been distinctly assigned to them by the Legislature.

"Signed by order of the Board,
"*E. Chadwick*, Secretary."

A copy of the above communication was forwarded to each of the ex-officio Guardians of the Union, together with a circular letter in the following terms:—

"Sir, Poor Law Office, London, 10th June, 1837.

"I am directed by the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales to forward to you as an ex-officio Guardian of the Huddersfield Union, the accompanying copy of a letter addressed by them to the Board of Guardians of that Union, and to request the favour of your attendance at the meeting of the Board, which will take place at the Albion Hotel, Huddersfield, on Monday next the 12th instant, when it is hoped that that part of the order of the Commissioners of the date 21st January last, which relates to the appointment of a clerk of the Union, will be carried into effect by the ex-officio Guardians, and such portion of the elected Guardians as may be induced to act in execution of the law.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "*E. Chadwick*, Secretary."

Of the proceedings which took place at the meeting of the 12th of June, we have received information to the following effect:—that several of the Guardians disposed to act in execution of the law, were prevented by fear of violence from attending the meeting; that on the assembling of some of the Guardians in pursuance of the adjournment, several persons not being Guardians, intruded themselves upon the meeting, asserting their right to be present at, and to witness the proceedings; that in the presence of these persons the Guardians proceeded to business; that although there were 25 Guardians present at the meeting, of whom it appeared that only 16 were opposed to the election of a clerk, yet no election of a clerk did in fact take place, and that a further adjournment till the 11th of September next was subsequently proposed and carried.

It appears further from our information that no ex-officio Guardian attended this meeting. From Joseph Armitage, Esq., one of the ex-officio Guardians, we have received the following letters, which appear to have been written—the former on the morning of Monday the 12th of June, and previously to the meeting—and the latter in the afternoon of the same day and subsequently to the meeting:—

"Sir, "Huddersfield, 12th June, 1837.

"In reply to your letter of the 10th, I regret that we did not re-

ceive it on Saturday, there having been on that day a bench of magistrates, and I might have had an opportunity of conferring with them thereon.

"Yesterday being Sunday I did not send for my letters, and consequently your communication was not delivered to me till this morning.

"With regard to my attendance as an ex-officio Guardian at the Board this day, I fear I shall be unable to be present, as I am called on by the Secretary of State to keep the peace of the town, and my services will be required elsewhere.

"Should any other magistrates attend, your communication shall be laid before them, and if I can be spared so as to assist the Guardians in carrying the law into effect, I will do so. I will write to you again after the meeting.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) "*Joseph Armitage.*"

"Sir,

"I HAD the honour of writing to you this morning, and now beg to inform you that the meeting of Guardians was held at the Albion Hotel, agreeable to adjournment. It was quite out of my power to attend as an ex-officio Guardian, as no other magistrate came into the town during the day. I, therefore, felt that the peace and safety of the town was intrusted to my care, and I remained at the George Inn, in communication with the civil and military authorities. I am informed the Guardians resolved not to elect a clerk; and adjourned the meeting for three months.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) "*Joseph Armitage.*

"Milnsbridge House, June 12th, 1837.
"To Mr. Chadwick."

From the four other ex-officio Guardians, viz.—Joseph Walker, Esq., Sir John Lister Kay, Bart., B. R. N. Battye, Esq., and W. W. Battye, Esq.,—to whom our letters of the 10th June were addressed, we have received no communication.

Your Lordship will perceive, on reference to the Order of the 21st January, that the immediate embarrassment produced by the non-execution of that Order by the ex-officio and elected Guardians of the Huddersfield Union, arises under the provisions of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and has no present connexion with the administration of relief to the poor. Under the provisions of the Registration Act, the Guardians of Huddersfield Union are the parties called upon to assign the registration districts, and to appoint the registering officers; and we are advised that in the present state of the law no other parties are competent on occasions when this duty is neglected by the Guardians to supply the necessary arrangements.

At the same time we are desirous of pressing upon your Lordship's attention our belief that the excitement now prevailing at Huddersfield and the immediate neighbourhood is not connected with any hostility towards the provisions of the Registration Act, but is wholly attributable

to those misrepresentations of the object and effects of the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act which have been industriously circulated among the inhabitants of that district. Hence it has occurred that the election of a clerk to the Guardians, although immediately essential to the working of the Registration Act, and although not intended to be followed up by regulations relating to the administration of relief to the poor until after a full investigation of the circumstances of the district, has been resisted as the first step to the exercise of our authority over the administration of relief in the several townships in this Union.

With reference to our future intended proceedings in this case, and in the cases of other Unions which have been established on a similar footing in Yorkshire and Lancashire, your Lordship will perceive that the Order of Union itself expressly provides for the future management of the relief of the poor of all the townships united by one Board of Guardians, and for a combination of the funds of the several townships on certain terms and for certain intents carefully and strictly defined by the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

Called upon as we are by the 15th section of that Act, to assume the control of the relief of the poor throughout every parish and place in England and Wales, we have been led, after much reflection, to consider that we could not exercise that control in any other way with so much advantage as through the medium of those representative Boards, and by the application of those Union powers which had been created for our adoption by the Legislature itself. Wherever this new method of local management has been applied the expedience of its application has been established by success; and in proceeding to assume, according to the terms of our commission, the control of the relief of the poor in the northern manufacturing counties, we have acted on the fullest assurance that the new form of local executive devised by the Legislature, which has been found so successful in other parts of the kingdom, is, at the least, equally applicable to the districts now in question. It is not possible that we should, in the present communication, pass into much detail on this subject; but we may state, that in the examination of this populous district there has been found already existing a voluntary tendency to elective boards of management, and a constant endeavouring to effect, sometimes with and sometimes without the aid of any provisions of the Legislature, a combination of funds for certain of the most important of the purposes defined in the 38th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, in a degree in which we have not found the same disposition existing in any of less populous and merely agricultural districts of the kingdom.

With reference to that part of the machinery of management, which may be considered to depend upon our future orders, and with reference to such rules as we may find it expedient to issue regarding the actual dispensing of relief, we may state that our desire is to introduce as much uniformity in the administration of relief throughout the kingdom as may be compatible with the differing circumstances of different districts. So far as our present information upon this subject extends, we have not found reason to think that any wide variation from the rules and regulations which have been ordinarily enforced in Unions would be necessary or desirable in the northern counties; and we judge

from the much milder shape in which the evils connected with the administration of the Poor Law have manifested themselves in these districts, that an uniformity with the system of relief already introduced elsewhere would be effected here with far less difficulty or sense of change, under ordinary circumstances, than in any district to which our interference has been hitherto directed.

Under the influence of these convictions we desire to state to your Lordship that the sense we entertain of our duty will not allow us to be turned aside from the course we had intended to adopt, by any resistance of a violent nature which may be offered to our proceedings, so long as we can assure ourselves the same co-operation and support which we have ever received from your Lordship and the other members of the Government, in our endeavours to fulfil the duties of our commission to the best of our ability and judgment.

We have thought it right to lay before your Lordship a detailed statement of the circumstances which have occurred in the present case of violent resistance to the law at Huddersfield; and we have further to assure your Lordship, that our future measures in reference thereto will be taken with the full privity of your Lordship, and of her Majesty's Government.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's very obedient Servants,
(Signed) *T. Frankland Lewis.*
John G. S. Lefevre.
Geo. Nicholls.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

—No. 8.—

LETTER to the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, from the Poor Law Commissioners, relating to the Petition recently presented to the House of Commons from *Bury*, in *Lancashire*.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
6 *May*, 1837.

My Lord,

OUR attention has been drawn to the terms of a petition from certain of the inhabitants of Bury, in Lancashire, presented to the House of Commons by the Honourable Member for Oldham, from which the following passage, reported to be an extract, has appeared in the public papers of the 3rd May:—

"Your petitioners have seen, with scorn and disgust, the same disregard to moral principle evinced in the low cunning and deceit with which the Commissioners, under the pretence of having no object in view but to carry into effect the Act for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths, have attempted to foist the new poor law on those manufacturing districts in which there exists a general conviction that its enforcement will be destructive of the peace of society, and of the security of life and property. Your petitioners, convinced of the illegality as well as the moral turpitude of the proceedings of the Commissioners, and denying the right of executive officers to issue rules and regulations inconsistent with the law of the land, have determined not

to pay the slightest regard either to their orders or any officers under their control."

As public functionaries, entrusted with the administration of an important branch of the civil service, we feel called upon, by the nature of the terms in which our public conduct has been characterized, to supply, for your Lordship's information, some account of those proceedings which are understood to be alluded to by the petitioners, and the actual motives by which we have felt ourselves influenced to the adoption of those proceedings.

It is already known to your Lordship, that at the point of time when the Act for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages received the Royal Assent, a large proportion of the parishes in England and Wales, comprising not less than two-thirds of the whole number, had already been formed into Union, under the 26th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

With the exception of a few extremely large and populous parishes, in which the more extended details of management appeared to recommend a different course, the system of uniting parishes together and combining their funds for the relief of the poor, had been invariably adopted by us, as preliminary to the exercise of that control which we have been called on to assume over the relief of the poor of every parish and place in England and Wales.

Fully prepared, as we are, to take upon ourselves the entire responsibility of having determined to apply the same system of uniting parishes for the administration of relief throughout the whole of England and Wales, we desire to call your Lordship's attention to the peculiar nature of some of the provisions of the Act for Registering Births, Deaths and Marriages, as they bear upon the Unions of parishes which have been formed for the relief of the poor.

By that Act, the provisions of which were in the first instance directed to take effect on the 1st of March, 1837, the Unions already formed under the authority of this Commission were adopted as main registration districts, to be subdivided by the respective boards of guardians into minor districts, and the appointment of the necessary officers was also placed in the same hands.

With reference to all parishes and places which should not be formed into Unions or placed under boards of guardians on the 1st day of October next after the passing of that Act, we, as the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, were empowered to define temporary registration districts of such parishes and places, and to appoint to each such temporary district a registrar, which temporary arrangements were declared by the 11th section of the same Act to cease on the future establishment of boards of guardians, both with reference to the districts formed and the officers appointed.

In all cases in which we have found it necessary or expedient to exercise these powers, we have endeavoured as much as possible, in the arrangement of the temporary districts, to avoid the embarrassment which must inevitably ensue, as regards the business of registration, from any extensive change which might hereafter take place in the districts formed for immediate and temporary purposes.

With this view the temporary registration districts have been so formed and grouped as to class together into main districts, whose

boundaries should be identical with the boundaries of Unions formed for the administration of relief. By this means it appeared probable that the temporary districts so formed under our authority might best fall in with the districts hereafter to be formed by the boards of guardians, and the confusion be thus avoided which would otherwise arise from an extensive future change in the books and districts connected with registration.

Notwithstanding such precautions, there was reason to fear that where these temporary arrangements were made by us in the first instance, embarrassment would still arise from the new arrangements hereafter to be substituted by a body entirely independent of our control in this respect. By these considerations, as well as our unwillingness to divert the time and services of our officers more than we found requisite from the original scope and subject-matter of this Commission, we have been induced to avoid making temporary districts under the Registration Act, in all cases where it did not appear absolutely necessary and expedient to make them.

In the counties of York and Lancaster, including a vast proportion of the whole population of the kingdom, so few Unions had been formed at the time of the passing of the Registration Act, that we found ourselves in the position of being called upon to make temporary districts, and to exercise the power of appointing officers to an extent which we conceive could scarcely have been contemplated by the Legislature; and we anxiously availed ourselves of the interval which existed between the passing of the Act and the 1st of March to call into existence those representative bodies which had been singled out by the Legislature as the proper and permanent depositaries of the powers in question.

In accordance with this view 31 Unions were formed in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, so as to enable the respective Boards of Guardians to prepare the machinery, and to appoint the officers necessary to conduct the process of registration before the 1st of March; and we are enabled to state, that these arrangements have already been made by the respective Boards of Guardians (excepting only three Boards out of the whole number, 31) with that degree of discretion and efficiency which might have been expected from the local knowledge and respectability of the parties into whose hands the business had been resigned; and with reference to the three excepted cases, we have reason to believe that the necessary registration arrangements will be completed before the 1st of July, the time now appointed for the Registration Act to take effect, by the parties called upon by law to act in that behalf.

We are not conscious of having been induced to the adoption of the course described by any other motives than those which will have suggested themselves to your Lordship in the perusal of the above statement; namely, the desire of exercising the powers devolved upon us as efficiently and beneficially as possible, without compromising any part of our public duty.

With reference to the imputation, that deceit has been used in the proceedings above described, we are at a loss to know to what part of those proceedings such an imputation is due. On this point we confidently refer your Lordship to the form of the official order which has been issued in the 31 Unions above mentioned, which clearly de-

scribes the Union as an Union formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act; which calls upon the Guardians to assemble and elect their clerk; to exercise the functions assigned them by the Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and to suspend all proceedings relating to the relief of the poor until the averages of the severa townships forming the Union can be ascertained, and until further orders should be issued by ourselves in that behalf.

The inquiry into the averages of the several townships in these Unions is now proceeding, and we have availed ourselves of the assistance of the Guardians in making such an investigation of the respective circumstances of the several Unions as may enable us to issue with confidence regulations for the relief of the poor applicable to each Union; and with the means which are now within our power of forming deliberate views on the most extended as well as the most minute local information, we feel confident of being enabled to promulgate regulations for the administration of relief suitable to the circumstances of the manufacturing districts.

With reference to that part of the petitioners' statement which evinces a disposition to resist the enforcement of the law, we have only to state to your Lordship, that so long as we are clothed with the authority of superintending the relief of the poor in every parish in England and Wales, we feel cast upon us the responsibility of exercising that control to the best of our discretion and judgment; and in following out our determination to proceed in the manner we deem most beneficial to the interests entrusted to our care, we feel confident that in every legal exertion of our authority we shall receive the support of your Lordship and His Majesty's Government, and also of the Legislature itself, should any sufficient occasion for demanding such support hereafter arise. We have, &c.

(Signed) *Thomas Frankland Lewis.*
J. G. S. Lefevre.
George Nicholls.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

—No. 9.—

Correspondence between the Master Bakers of Bermondsey and the Poor Law Commissioners.

1.—*Letter to the Commissioners.*

Gentlemen, 4, Parker's Row, Bermondsey, 25 Oct. 1836.

Being appointed a deputation to present to your Honourable Board a Memorial from the Master Bakers of Bermondsey parish (a copy of which is annexed), we have to request you will favour us with an answer, when it will be convenient to honour us with an interview;

And remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble servants,

(Signed) *R. Reynolds,*
A. Baxter,
J. Green,
William Thomas Gordon.

Copy annexed to foregoing Letter.

Gentlemen,

We, the undersigned master bakers, inhabitant housekeepers, and rate-payers of the parish of Bermondsey, beg most respectfully to state, the system adopted by your Honourable Board, of affording to the out-door poor relief in bread, is so extensive in its operation, it most materially affects our consumption, lessens our trade, and places us in a situation of difficulty.

The undersigned, in laying before you a statement of their case, have the satisfaction to inform your Honourable Board, the Guardians under your direction are apprized of our application, and cordially enter into our view, and place no obstacle in bringing our case under your consideration.

As a body of master tradesmen seriously affected in their calling, and feeling the effect of supplying so large a portion of the community with an article of their trade by an individual out of the parish, and anxious at all times, as respectable parishioners, to meet any parochial engagement, hope to be excused in soliciting your Honourable Board to allow the Guardians to distribute tickets instead of bread, which will enable the poor to obtain a better loaf of their accustomed tradesmen, and prove a source of satisfaction to them, and of grateful acknowledgment by your obedient and humble servants.

II.—Reply of Commissioners to the preceding communication from the Master Bakers of Bermondsey.

Poor Law Commissioners' Office,
Somerset House, 24th Nov., 1836.

Gentlemen,

The Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have received your letter of the 25th ult., stating that you have been deputed by the master bakers of Bermondsey to present a memorial from them to the Commissioners (a copy of which you annex), and requesting to be informed when it will be convenient to the Commissioners to receive the deputation.

In reply, the Commissioners desire to state that, as they are in full possession of all the particulars of the case, and their opinion upon it is founded on the result of extensive experience beyond that of any single parish,—they do not conceive that any benefit can arise to the memorialists from the appointment of a time for an interview with you on the subject.

The Commissioners, however, wish to communicate to you, for the information of the master bakers of Bermondsey, their views on the several points which are presented to them in the copy of the memorial which you have laid before them.

In the first place, it is stated by the memorialists that "As a body of master tradesmen seriously affected in their calling, and feeling the effect of supplying so large a portion of the community with an article of their trade by *an individual out of the parish*, and anxious at all times as respectable parishioners to meet any parochial engagements,

hope to be excused in soliciting your *Honourable Board to allow the Guardians to distribute tickets instead of bread, which will enable the poor to obtain a better loaf of their accustomed tradesmen*, and prove a source of satisfaction to them, and of grateful acknowledgment by your obedient and humble servants."

In reply to this statement, the Commissioners have to inform the memorialists that, having caused inquiries to be made on the subject, they are assured that the bread supplied to the out-door paupers from the stores of the workhouse, as provided by the contractor, is unexceptionable in the quality; and that it is supplied at such times as to admit of no reasonable ground of complaint as to its being too stale for use, before the whole is consumed; but were it not so, the course which it would be the duty of the Guardians to pursue, would be to proceed against the contractor upon his bond for the breach of his contract in neglecting to supply the bread of a proper quality or at suitable times.

With respect to the party by whom the contract is at present held, not being a resident in the parish, the Commissioners are also assured that the contract was duly advertised, and that several tenders were sent in by bakers resident within the parish; but that, notwithstanding any advantages which they might possess in point of proximity to the workhouse, as compared with the tradesman who must send in his supplies from a distance, no tender was so low as that of the present contractor, namely—to supply the parish bread at 13*s.* 2*d.* per cwt., which is at the rate of 5*d.* and 5-8ths of a penny, and a small fraction, for the 4 lb. loaf. It appears that the chief bakers of the neighbourhood have recently supplied householders with bread at 8*d.* for the 4 lb. loaf; and that, in some shops, the loaf of that size has been recently sold at 6½*d.*, but none so low as at the rate at which the contractor has engaged to supply it. It appears, therefore, that by obtaining supplies in the manner proposed, namely, by the distribution of tickets to the paupers, entitling them to obtain bread from the several shops within the parish, the prevalent and increased charge beyond the contract price would have to be made on a supply of a considerable quantity of bread, which, for the last quarter, amounted to 52,038 lbs.

The memorial further sets forth, "That the system adopted by your Honourable Board, of affording to the out-door poor relief in bread, is so extensive in its operation, it most materially affects our consumption, lessens our trade, and places us in a situation of difficulty."

The Commissioners apprehend that the master bakers of the parish of Bermondsey labour under a common error, on the part of tradesmen accustomed to sell supplies paid for out of the poors'-rates, in supposing that they must eventually be losers to the full amount of any diminution of the expenditure formerly maintained from that source. Until the present extent of out-door relief is reduced by the progressive operation of the new law, and the regulations of the Commissions, tradesmen, circumstanced as those in Bermondsey, will no doubt sustain some loss and inconvenience; but it is already found, in the dispauperized districts, that the tendency of the Act in discontinuing the practice of giving relief in aid of wages, and in throwing the able-bodied paupers upon their own resources, has by no means been injurious to the whole class of shopkeepers, though it may have disturbed or dimi-

nished the trade of some few individuals; those able-bodied persons who formerly purchased goods as paupers from the poors'-rates, having upon the change of system purchased goods from their own wages, as independent labourers. Employment having become steady and increased, and wages having risen in some districts in consequence of the increased industry and value of labour, more money has been spent as wages, than has been heretofore spent as rates. Although less money and time is spent at the beer-shop, or the gin-shop, it is stated in evidence that more money is spent in necessaries and comforts of life; and that many shopkeepers who were adverse to the law, now perceive that their interests are concurrent with those of the community at large, and actually support the law, being now aware that almost every individual who remains or who becomes a pauper is a customer lost.

The memorialists add: "The undersigned, in laying before you a statement of their case, have the satisfaction to inform your Honourable Board that the Guardians under your directions are apprized of our application, and *cordially enter into our views*, and place no obstacle in bringing our case under your consideration."

In reference to the statement—that the Guardians '*enter cordially into the views*' of the memorialists, the Commissioners feel confident that the courtesy and deference which the representatives of the parish may be expected to give to any representation from so large and influential a portion of their constituents, as the fifty master bakers of Bermondsey, has been mistaken by them for a decided acquiescence in their views; and the Commissioners cannot but repeat the expressions of their regret, that the abusive modes of administration which have spread discontent and immorality amongst the labouring classes, often for the profit of a few at the expense of a great body of the rate-payers and of the community at large, should have prevailed to the extent of implanting the notion implied in the memorial,—that a profit derivable from the relief of the indigent, is the privilege of any class or of any place, and that such relief may properly be governed with a view to maintain or enhance that profit.

The Commissioners, however, feel well assured that the application of the parties to the memorial in question has been made in perfect unconsciousness of its impropriety, and the frequency with which instances have been presented to the Commissioners of attempts to bring about the same ends by false representations of the hardship of the new law, and by other indirect and violent means, even to the excitement of breaches of the peace and to the commission of serious offences, induces the Board to appreciate highly the ingenuousness of the course which has been adopted by the memorialists.

The Commissioners moreover feel it due to the memorialists to point out for their information some of the ultimate and pernicious consequences which have been produced upon the labouring classes by the practice which they advocate.

The most prominent effect of the extensive distribution of out-door relief, or of the supply of food to the paupers in the workhouse, from amongst the tradesmen within the parish, is the interest which it is found to create on the part of many persons to obtain the management and control of the parochial rates, not for the public advantage, but for

the sake of the patronage and influence acquired by the distribution of such supplies; which influence affords strong motives to the undue retention or extension of out-door relief, to the serious injury of the condition and morals of the labouring classes, amongst whom inducements to indolence, filth, and imposture, are thus maintained and diffused at the expense of the rate-payers.

Other parts of a train of evils appear in evidence, as resulting from the practice of distributing supplies amongst the tradesmen within the parish, or to support particular candidates, public-house clubs are formed, and local parties and animosities generated amongst the competitors for the management of the supplies of goods, or for the appointment of the officers. The members of these clubs predetermine at the public-house the measures which shall be carried at the open vestries, or at the elective Boards, from which the respectable inhabitants are driven by uproar and disorderly conduct.

All regulations which tend to frustrate these objects are decried and opposed, ostensibly on behalf of the paupers or of the labouring classes, to whose interests they are untruly represented to be injurious. In some instances a superior economy has been alleged as the pretext of opposition, and small improvements, which leave the great mass of supplies and of pauperism untouched, are made the pretext and the obstacles to improvements which are large and permanent.

By the operation of the sinister interests adverted to, the local management is frequently driven into the hands of active minorities opposed in effect to the interests of the majority of rate-payers, as well as to the interests of the poorer classes, of whom the clubs or minorities assume to be the advocates. The Commissioners are aware of but few instances of disturbances or of resistance to the law by the pauperized classes, in which it has not been apparent that the prime movers were persons of another class, whose interests or influence in the management of the expenditure would be disturbed by the adoption of improved modes of administration.

Under these circumstances, and with such consequences before them, manifested by wide and painful experience, from an arrangement apparently of but little moment, except in a pecuniary point of view, the Commissioners conceive that an interview with this Board on the subject of the memorial in question, will be regarded as an unnecessary occupation of your own time, as well as that of the public; and they also trust that the memorialists will themselves see the propriety of withdrawing, in the present instance, what they may consider to be their own personal interests, in favour of the paramount interests and just claims of the rate-payers, the independent labourers, the paupers, and the public at large.

Signed, by order of the Board,

E. Chadwick, Secretary.

Messrs. R. Reynolds, A. Baxter, J. Green, W. T. Gordon,
4, Parker's-row, Bermondsey.

—No. 10.—

REGULATIONS and CORRESPONDENCE on Mendicity.

HATFIELD UNION.—Regulations with Relation to the Relief of Casual and Mendicant Paupers, sanctioned by the Poor Law Commissioners.

1. TICKETS in the Form (A) annexed shall be issued to all the rate payers within the Union, with a notification, requesting that they will give no money or food to any person who, on the plea of destitution, shall beg relief.

2. The tickets, so issued, shall be numbered consecutively, and signed by the Clerk to the Board, who shall keep an account of the numbers of the tickets issued to each rate-payer.

3. Every rate-payer shall be entitled to give a ticket, recommending relief to be given in the workhouse to any person who shall, by words or signs, intimate that he or she is in a state of destitution, has no means to get his or her living, (by Stat. 43 Eliz. cap. 2) or who shall use no ordinary and daily trade of life.

4. So also every relieving officer, or other paid officer of the Union, and every churchwarden or overseer of any parish comprised in the Union, if he see such destitute person within the Union, shall either give to him or her a ticket for their admission to the workhouse, or shall conduct such person thither.

5. Every destitute person, who shall present any such ticket to the master of the workhouse, shall by the said master be received as casual poor; and after a compliance with the workhouse regulations provided for the admission of destitute persons, shall, if he or she be able-bodied, or partially disabled, be set on such work as may be provided for the able-bodied, or for the partially disabled.

6. After such person shall have performed a task of work proportioned to his or her capacity, he or she shall receive such a meal of food as is provided to be given to the regular pauper inmates of the workhouse; and thenceforth, on the performance of the prescribed work, shall receive the same diet, and be subject to the same discipline, as the other paupers in the workhouse.

7. The reception of such persons into the workhouse shall be duly notified by the master of the workhouse to the Clerk of the Union.

8. The Clerk shall, at the next meeting of the Guardians, take their order concerning the further relief, or the removal of such person to his place of settlement, or in such other respects as the case may require.

9. The master shall take an examination of the pauper, which examination shall be in the annexed form (B), for a single person, or in the Form (C), on a separate sheet of paper, for families.

10. The proceedings taken in each case, and any accounts obtained respecting the pauper, shall be entered in the fly-leaf of the sheet on which the examination is taken.

11. All convenient care shall be taken by means of inquiries made by the master of the workhouse, and as to the facts ascertainable out of the workhouse by the relieving officer, to satisfy the rate-payers, giving such tickets, that each case is duly investigated; and for this purpose every examination so taken by the master of the workhouse shall, at all convenient times, be open to the inspection of the rate-payers, and the master shall take or send it to the rate-payer giving

any ticket, if the rate-payer shall desire to be informed as to the results of the examination, or of the treatment given in the case, or if the Board of Guardians shall direct the said master so to take or send it.

12. The examinations so taken shall at the end of each quarter be bound up and submitted to the Auditor with the accounts of the Union.

13. The particulars of each such case so relieved upon tickets shall be duly entered in the Pauper Description List, under the proper heads.

14. If, in the course of the performance of his duties, any relieving officer shall see a person within the Union apparently in a state of destitution, and shall upon examination find him to be a common vagrant, then such relieving officer shall be authorized to suspend the performance of his other duties, and shall be at liberty, under the authority of the Act for the Punishment of Idle and Disorderly Persons and Rogues and Vagabonds, to take such vagrant before the magistrate.

Form of Notification to the Rate-payers.

Hatfield Union, February, 1837.

I AM directed by the Guardians of the Hatfield Union to notify to the Rate-payers within the Union, that all wayfarers travelling through any part of the Union, who are really destitute, will receive relief and medical assistance in the Workhouse, be lodged and provided with an ample supply of simple but nutritious food, and set to work suitable to their condition until they can be passed home to their parishes, or until they provide otherwise for themselves. This being so, the rate-payers should be informed, that every penny given to Mendicants operates as a bounty on filth and imposture, and an inducement to bring up poor children in miserable and wicked courses.

Any Rate-payer, by application to me, may receive Tickets, without expense, for the purpose of entitling to relief, persons travelling and at a distance from their homes; but this relief will not be afforded upon the authority of these tickets to persons having a fixed residence within the Union, or within a reasonable distance from it, as they may, by application to the relieving officer of the Union in which they reside, be relieved, if necessary.

Signed, by order of the Board,

J. Rawley, Clerk.

(Form A.)—*Ticket to the Rate-payers.*

HATFIELD UNION.

No.

The Bearer is to go to the Master of the Hatfield Workhouse.

(*Here insert the name of the place where the Workhouse is situate.*)

It is requested that this Ticket may be given to none but persons who, on the ground of destitution, are found mendicant in the Union.

(Signed) _____

Clerk of the Union.

(B.)—*Form of Casual Paupers' Examination, with Instructions.*

No.

HATFIELD UNION.

The Examination of
Aged
Native of
Referred to the Union, how, or by whom, the day of
183 .

Height
Complexion
Eyes
Hair
Particular Marks

Ascertain whether Irish or Scotch, or of what other country; also the parish or place where born.

Husband or Wife's Name.	Children's Names.	Age: Years, Months.	If can Read or Write.

Ascertain whether the parties are really street beggars, or whether they have been sent to the rate-payers without begging.

1.—Where were you begging when you received this Ticket, or did you by any sign express that you wanted relief?

Ascertain whether he has been in the neighbourhood, and find a place where inquiries may be made respecting the party.

2.—Where did you lodge last night?

Ascertain the place of settlement to which the person belongs.

3.—To what Parish do you belong, and how?

Obtain this, or other information, by which the truth of the party's statement may be tried.	4.—Have you or your family received any relief from any Parish, when and how much?		
Obtain the name of the last employer: if such employer lives within the Union, or within a walking distance beyond it, he should be seen; or if at a greater distance he should be written to for the person's character, but no dependence should be placed on written statements.	5.—What has been your usual occupation or employment?		
The answer to this question is to serve as a subject of inquiry into the truth of the person's statement.	6.—What is the cause of your distress?		
If the applicant says he has a prospect of support, ascertain from whom he expects it. A note should be got from the party giving the employment, stating what his intentions are. The applicant should be sent himself to obtain the note; when it is brought, an inquiry should be made into its truth. The relief given in the interval of the work should always be given by way of loan.	7.—Have you any prospect of support?		
The officers should be particular in obtaining characters from respectable referees, but implicit reliance should not be placed on their statements.	8.—Can you refer to any person to speak to your character?		
	9.—How long have you been in London?		
	(Master of the Workhouse or Relieving Officer's Report as to the character of the Applicant, and statement of the proceedings taken, and the nature and value of the relief given in the case.)	*s.*	*d.*

Letter from the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury on the subject of the Relief of casual Paupers, and the suppression of Mendicity.

(Copy.)

My dear Sir, London, July 16th.

I took the liberty some time since of desiring that the descriptions of the few trampers who consented to receive parish relief in the Hatfield Union should be forwarded to the Poor Law Commissioners, and I conclude that they have received them. My expectations of the result of the experiment which they permitted to be tried have been fully answered.

The trampers who pass through the Union have latterly, for the most part, combined the sale of some small articles with the trade of begging; their number is already less, and I have no doubt will materially decrease when they find that while their real wants are attended to, their impositions are no longer profitable. No inconvenience whatever has resulted from the experiment.

If the regulations under which the Poor Law Commissioners permitted trampers to be relieved in the Hatfield Union are universally adopted, it will no longer be possible that the cases of extreme distress, extending in some instances even to loss of life, the existence of which have hitherto been the greatest reproach to our system of parochial relief, should again occur. This in itself appears to be a sufficient recommendation: but I may add, that it will be no inconsiderable advantage if the impositions which are daily practised upon the charity of the country, and which divert it from its proper objects, are in any degree prevented. As far as we can judge from the limited experiment which has been tried, these results may fairly be anticipated from it, and I trust, therefore, that the Poor Law Commissioners will be encouraged gradually to extend its operation.

With many apologies for troubling you with this letter, I must request you to believe me,

My dear Sir,

Your very faithful humble Servant,

E. Chadwick, Esq. (Signed) *Gascoyne Salisbury.*

Copy of a Report from the Master of the Workhouse at Hatfield to the Marquis of Salisbury.

My Lord, Hatfield, 5th March, 1837.

I beg leave to place before your Lordship how the relief ordered to be given to travelling mendicants has operated in Hatfield Union since the commencement of the last month. The first was a blind man, with a boy, whose office it was to conduct him, and having a large dog, applied to me on a Sunday, when I offered to give him something to eat, but objected to give him anything for the dog, and refused to let him depart until the next day, when he refused to accept of any relief and insisted on going away.

I have had twenty-five different persons since that time with tickets, and all refused to work with the exception of three; these three I gave barrows to, and put them to barrow manure on the land; after showing them where to place it, seeing the barrows filled, and sending them off with them, they barrowed it to the corner, out of sight of the house, and left the barrows and ran away.

The next were three soldiers returned from Spain, who had the tickets given them at twelve o'clock in the day, but did not make their appearance at the workhouse until dusk in the evening, and when informed they would have to work for their lodging and supper, they said no, for they must go off at daylight. I informed them I should prevent that by locking them up, and should likewise make them work in the morning before they left, and that I had a little employment for them before they had their supper, and that was to have a thorough good washing and cleaning, and that they should perform by candlelight; when one man spoke to the other and said it was no go, for that is an old hand, and they would go about their business. I then informed them that if they were seen begging anywhere within the Union they would be confined.

It is my opinion that with a strict attention to this mode, and when it becomes generally known, there will not be a beggar to be seen throughout the Union; and I beg leave to conclude by subscribing myself

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
John Bridgens.

(Copy.—Enclosure 1.)

Inquiry upon arrangements proposed for the reception of Vagrants.

Sir, Spalding Union, 12th May, 1837.

I am directed by the Board of Guardians to inquire whether there will be any objection on the part of the Poor Law Commissioners to the Board appropriating one of the outhouses in the men's yard at the new poor-house in Spalding, for the nightly reception of vagrants, and allowing such inmates a supper and breakfast of bread and water, only previous to their having the latter meal and being discharged, compelling them to work at the corn-mill for two hours. This plan is found to have been adopted in some of the neighbouring Unions, and the consequence is, that the town of Spalding and its neighbouring villages are overrun with the characters alluded to, the system being very obnoxious to them, and driving them away from those places where it is operated upon. Especial care will be taken that the parties in question are not allowed to mix with the regular paupers of the house; and as the benefit arising from the adoption of the scheme will obviously attach almost exclusively to the parish of Spalding, it is proposed to charge the small cost to be occasioned by it to that parish alone.

Vagrants are now provided for by the relieving-officer, but at a much greater expense, and an infinitely worse result than by the proposed plan. Objections, however, have been made to the carrying it into effect on the ground of illegality, and the whole question is therefore submitted for the consideration and decision of the Poor Law Commissioners, whose reply is particularly requested as early as convenient.

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,
A. Maples,
Clerk of the Spalding Union.

E. Chadwick, Esq.

Extract from Mr. Gulson's Report on the preceding Application:

"This application from Spalding Union on the subject of mendicity in some degree shows the working of the plan adopted in other Unions; vagrants and beggars will not go into districts where the money payments are restricted or lessened, and those localities in which no restrictive plan is brought into operation, will soon find out that they have a super-abundance of this class of applicants. I have written to Spalding, recommending the same mode as that adopted at Bourn.

"A large placard or printed notification is stuck upon the church, upon the blacksmith's shop, and every other public place in every

village. It shows every person requiring relief, or desiring the assistance of the relieving-officer, where he may be found during the whole week; for although in the paper sent his whole route is not stated, yet other handbills are stuck up in the other districts, which show where he may be applied to at any time of the day during the week. The relieving-officers are instructed on no account to depart from the days and times here set forth.

"This large bill being thus stuck up shows also to every one how vagrants may be relieved, and the proper mode of obtaining that relief. I send a ticket which is distributed to parish-officers and rate-payers desiring to have them, which on the face of it explains the mode of relief.

"I recommend the sticking up the notices relating to the relieving-officers in all the Unions under my superintendence, and the issue of mendicity tickets and instructions as soon as the workhouses are finished. In these workhouses two rooms are provided, one for males, the other for females. So far as the plan has had time to indicate results, they are most satisfactory; and where would be the evil, when the country is all in Union, and this mode of relieving vagrants everywhere adopted, by which, if travelling from place to place, they may be passed on from one workhouse to another—where the evil of a legislative enactment punishing beggars and vagrants for being out of their course? I would make every one of them state where they are going, and what for; I would then pass them on to the next Union, and any person having once been furnished with a ticket, and deviating from his course for the purpose of begging, or without sufficient reason, I would commit. It would take time to work out this plan, but when once it became general, and every one knew the public provision for this class, we should 'stop the supplies,' and vagrancy would be at an end.

"There are many little improvements, like the putting up the notices, &c., which may be readily pointed out; but, as far as I am concerned, the more important business of the formation of new Unions, and putting them fairly to work, getting the houses erected, &c., engrosses such constant attention, that minor points are unavoidably too much overlooked.

"Every workhouse ought to be provided with two rooms, and straw beds for vagrants. A mill handle should be adjacent on the men's side. At Coventry we reduced an expenditure upon vagrants from many hundreds to a mere nothing. Very much the same plan is, I think, adopted at Birmingham."

The adoption of the proposed regulation in the Spalding Union received the sanction of the Board.

APPENDIX (B.)

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS.

—No. 1.—

Copy of a Report by James Phillips Kay, Esq., M.D., Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, relative to the Distress prevalent among the Spitalfields Weavers.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Gentlemen, London, 27th April, 1837.

In conformity with your directions I have been engaged some days in an investigation of the condition of the Spitalfields weavers.

The district called Spitalfields contains a large population not connected with the silk trade. A portion of the casual population of London frequents either the lodging-houses, or the rooms which commonly contain a household, and the rent of which is collected from week to week.

The Irish who are employed at the docks, or as bricklayers' labourers and porters throughout the city and town, together with a considerable number of Irish silk weavers, form another element of the population; and English, also employed as porters and labourers, together with shoemakers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, clockmakers, hawkers, and other similar trades are mixed with the mass of the weavers.

The parishes in which the weaving population chiefly is found are Christchurch, Spitalfields; St. Matthew, Bethnal Green; Mile End New Town; St. Leonard, Shoreditch; and St. Mary, Whitechapel.

The condition of this population is pretty fully described in the evidence which I have the honour to present to the Commissioners, and I do not propose to condense that evidence into a general summary at this moment, but rather to exhibit what appear to me to be the chief practical indications deducible from the facts thus collected.

As respects the ordinary condition of the weavers, and their resources for ordinary casualties:—

1. The weaving population is satisfied with a very low amount of household convenience, and with meagre diet and scanty clothing, notwithstanding the resources of a family of silk weavers are usually greater than among many other classes of labourers who, by a more skilful economy of their means, obtain better diet and clothing, and superior household comfort.

2. The expenses attending the ordinary casualties of life—sickness and accouchement—are almost altogether provided by charity. The expenses of burials are sometimes defrayed by subscriptions among the weavers, who meet for that purpose, when required, at a public-house; and by contributions gathered from the shopkeepers; or by what are

called Birmingham clubs, viz. burial clubs, the funds accumulated in which are divided every Christmas among the members; or by the parish; or lastly, the parish provides the coffin, shroud and grave, and subscriptions from neighbours and contributions from shopkeepers supply a fund for other contingent expenses.

3. The weavers are ordinarily so destitute of resources beyond the immediate fruits of their labour, that the masters have usually advanced from week to week money to defray the current expenses of a weaver's family, on the supposition that he had accomplished a certain amount of work; and when the "cane" was finished, and the work brought home, have had to pay him any small balance which remained. A master has thus been frequently several hundred pounds in advance to his weavers.

If the resources of the weavers for ordinary casualties are so extremely meagre, it necessarily follows that, as a body, they are altogether unprovided for great commercial crises, which occasion a loss of employment to large numbers of operatives.

From the best information which I can obtain, the embarrassment now existing in the silk trade commenced in November, 1836, and has gradually gathered intensity from that period to the present.

It is now represented, that out of 14,000 looms, one-third are altogether disused, and that certain of the remaining looms are only partially employed. Thus the most intelligent manufacturers estimate that the decrease in work executed in the trade amounts to one-half the quantity ordinarily produced.

It becomes therefore interesting to determine what are the means with which the population described in the evidence meets a crisis of so formidable a nature.

1. The pressure occasioned by the loss of employment is considerably diffused. A weaver has generally two looms, one for his wife and another for himself, and, as his family increases, the children are set to work at six or seven years of age to quill silk; at nine or ten years to pick silk; and at the age of twelve or thirteen (according to the size of the child) he is put into the loom to weave. A child very soon learns to weave a plain silk fabric, so as to become a proficient in that branch. A weaver thus, not unfrequently, has four looms, on which members of his own family are employed. On a jacquard loom a weaver can earn 25*s.* a week on the average; on a velvet, or rich plain silk loom, from 16*s.* to 20*s.* per week, and on a plain silk loom from 12*s.* to 14*s.*, excepting when the silk is bad and requires much cleaning, when his earnings are reduced to 10*s.* per week, and, on one or two very inferior fabrics, 8*s.* per week only are sometimes earned, though the earnings are reported to be seldom so low on these coarse fabrics. On the occurrence of a commercial crisis, the loss of work commonly first occurs among the least skilful operatives, who are discharged from work; but the pressure is also greatly diffused, because the masters are desirous of retaining their connexion among the weavers, and for this purpose they avoid, as much as possible, discharging an entire family of good weavers from employment, but take the work from one or two looms, according to the number employed, or give out the work at somewhat longer intervals than usual.

The income of a family is thus reduced from the produce of four

looms to two, or of two looms to one; but the loss thus experienced is, in some degree, compensated by the greater exertions of the weaver and his family in quilling and picking the silk, and upon the loom.

2. A considerable number of weavers are fellowship porters, and are employed in unloading vessels at the London Docks during seasons of distress. Others find similar employment though not fellowship porters, and many attend Billingsgate and other markets to carry fish and other articles of sale. A considerable number of the weavers are reported to be too feeble for great bodily exertion, and many of them scatter themselves over the town hawking fish, oranges, apples, and other matters comprised under the head of costermongery. The children at such periods are also hired at a market (held at Bethnal Green every Monday) to shop-keepers in all the adjoining parishes, as nurses of children, errand boys and girls, &c., and earn 2*s.* 2*d.*, or 4*s.* 2*d.* per week. The resources thus developed are probably slender when compared with the ordinary fruits of labour at the loom.

3. In a season of commercial embarrassment necessity compels the weaver to a more rigid economy of his greatly reduced means. All superfluous enjoyments are cut off; the domestic indulgences described in the evidence are at an end, and the family is put, like a ship at sea, upon short allowance.

4. If this alternative is not sufficient to adapt the means to the absolute necessities of the family, the poor stock of furniture and clothing, which had been accumulated during a period of full employment, is gradually pledged or sold, frequently at a great loss, until this means fails, as in a very short period must inevitably be the case.

The chief manufacturers are of opinion that from 10,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* per week are usually paid as the wages of the weaving population. At this moment it is supposed that the income from weaving is reduced to 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* per week.

The largest amount ever yet contributed by charitable subscriptions, or by gifts from the Government, must therefore fall very short of the wants of a population existing in such straits during several months. Such contributions have varied considerably in amount. In 1829, the subscriptions were estimated at about 10,000*l.* In 1825-6, during a period of privation of ordinary resources extending over six or eight months, these contributions exceeded 30,000*l.* This, which is stated to be the largest sum ever collected, does not amount to three weeks' wages, and, extended over a period of from twenty-four to thirty weeks, did not supply more than one-fifth or one-sixth, of the usual resources of the population, even if its distribution had been confined to the weaving population, and if it had been then only distributed to those deprived of means. Such, however, was not the case, and the evidence of the Rev. William Stone and others proves, that these charitable subscriptions have not ordinarily been so managed as to procure the largest amount of good with the least admixture of evil.

It is, therefore, desirable to ascertain what are the objects of such charitable contributions, to what abuses they are liable, and by what principles their distribution ought to be regulated.

1. The subscriptions are intended to supply the means of subsistence to the families of weavers destitute of employment. Inefficient means are commonly adopted to secure this result. At the present moment,

the distribution of the fund collected occurs in the following manner:— Tickets are given to the chief manufacturers in the trade, who become distributors of these tickets to such applicants as they may select as proper recipients of the charity. On these tickets the master certifies that the bearer is a silk weaver, who is out of work, and deserving of relief. Now a weaver may have three looms and work for three masters, each of whom may be quite unconscious that the weaver has more than one loom. Two of these looms may be at work, and the third disused, and the weaver may be successful in obtaining a ticket; or two may be out of work, and he may get a ticket from two masters, though the third loom is at work; or having recently worked for one master, he may have obtained work from another, but may apply to the first master and obtain a ticket for relief on the ground of destitution.

When two tickets are thus obtained, or when one ticket is obtained, which is not absolutely required for the relief of necessity, it is commonly lent to some neighbour or friend, and frequently to a person not connected with the silk trade.

Domiciliary visits are seldom or never made by the manufacturers who distribute tickets: such visits require a larger portion of time than manufacturers embarrassed with commercial difficulties could afford for this delicate and difficult duty; and even if domiciliary visits were made by the manufacturers, I may be permitted to doubt whether they are, as a body, so well acquainted with the manners, habits and wants of the operative population, as to be fit almoners of the charity of the public.

In consequence of these defects in the mode of distribution, two evils arise:—

1. The fund is not confined to the relief of those destitute of employment.

2. The fund is not confined to the relief of destitute silk weavers.

The charitable subscriptions of 1825-6 were still further abused:—

1. This fund was to a very great extent distributed in money, and consequently a large portion of it was expended in such a way as not to minister to the wants of distressed weavers' families.

2. The funds were not confined to the weaving population, and the distribution, therefore, attracted to Spitalfields a considerable number of casual applicants, who hired rooms, or lived in the lodging-houses during this period, in order that they might become recipients of the public bounty.

3. In consequence of the imperfection of the means adopted for the detection of fraud, a considerable portion of the funds were expended in the encouragement of imposture.

When the means adopted for the right administration of charitable subscriptions are so imperfect, a further evil necessarily ensues. The funds distributed in 1829 did not exceed 10,000*l.*, or were less than one week's wages. The distribution of these funds extended over a period of five or six months. They were, therefore, greatly inadequate to supply the place of the ordinary resources of the population, and they were squandered on casually resident strangers, or persons not connected with the trade, and were not given in such a way as to insure

their application to the relief of the wants of the distressed families. Nevertheless, it may reasonably be doubted, whether the undiscriminating manner in which these funds were distributed did not impair, not only the extraordinary exertions which the weavers at such periods put forth, but even the common industry of a certain class of operatives. This impression generally prevails in the district, not merely among the manufacturers, but the shopkeepers and other residents. An ill-regulated distribution of charitable donations may, therefore, not only fail to relieve the class for whose benefit the funds were collected, but further diminish the resources they would otherwise have obtained by their own exertions.

That some extraordinary assistance is necessary in the present condition of the weavers of Spitalfields, during the pressure of a period of commercial embarrassment, few will be inclined to doubt, though many neglect to observe how inadequate such assistance must ever be to supply the place of the resources usually procured by the exertions of the population. The ordinary exertions of the weaving population alone develop an income of 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* per week; the extraordinary exertions of charity spread such a supply over six months of privation, and, as ordinarily administered, squander a large portion of the funds collected for the weavers who are out of employment on the casually resident population.

It may reasonably be supposed, that the extraordinary exertions put forth by the population in periods of commercial embarrassment, to supply the lack of their ordinary means, are more productive than the charity of the wealthy classes when most vigorously exerted. The same sympathies, therefore, which occasion this charitable interference, ought to prompt those in whom it originates to the most active exertions to procure the right application of the funds thus collected, and especially to prevent their being so applied as to diminish the more productive extraordinary exertions of the operatives themselves.

To this end it appears desirable that these funds should be confined as closely as possible to the relief of actual destitution, and, for this purpose—

1. The Committee intrusted with the regulation of these funds should be composed of persons well acquainted with the habits, manners and resources of the population.

2. This Committee should be assisted by a sufficient number of officers accustomed to discriminate between real and feigned distress, and to make minute inquiries into the condition of the poorer classes by domiciliary visits.

3. The relief should be distributed chiefly in kind, and should, as far as possible, be consumed at the place of distribution.

4. The Committee should be furnished with a list of those who are in receipt of relief from the poor-rates, from week to week, in order to enable them to economize their resources so as to meet the actual existing wants of the population.

5. The relief distributed should be confined as closely as possible to those destitute of employment, and regulated in such a way as to render the extraordinary exertions, usually put forth in a period of great distress, preferable to dependence on charity.

By such means, the funds might be economized so as to afford effectual relief to the real distress of the silk weavers, by limiting their application to that class, and by diminishing the dissipation of the funds by fraud, or their mal-appropriation to other uses than the wants of necessitous weavers' families.

The amount of relief distributed from the poor-rates in each parish of the Spitalfields district from 1813 to 1836, is exhibited in the annexed table. From this table it appears that the poor-rates between 1824 and 1826 increased about one-sixth, or from 38,084*l.* in 1824, to 43,981*l.* in 1826, the intervening period being a season of extreme commercial embarrassment. Nevertheless, between 1826 and 1828, they underwent a further increase (beyond the former increase) of about two-fifths, or they increased from 43,981*l.* in 1826, to 59,965*l.* in 1828, though the commercial crisis was at an end in 1826. The distress of 1829 appears to have been accompanied with a still further increased outlay from the poor-rate of 3700*l.* only. A similar further increase occurs in 1830, and of 1000*l.* in 1831; since which period the expenditure has rapidly diminished.

The interference of charitable assistance deprives me of the means of estimating the real effects of the increased pressure of 1825–6 and 1829; but the increase of expenditure in those years is greatly less than in other years, where no such distress existed.

It is impossible, therefore, to derive any positive conclusion from the facts, either respecting the nature of the parochial administration, or the effects of charitable interference, on the extent of existing pauperism. The prevalent impression is, that the increased parochial expenditure of the years succeeding 1825-6 was, to a large extent, a consequence of the mal-administration of the charitable funds distributed in 1825-6.

A general apprehension appears to prevail among the most respectable inhabitants, that a large fund collected for the relief of the real distress of the silk weavers may again be so applied as to increase the pauperism of the district, if due precautions are not adopted to prevent its mal-administration.

The administration of relief from the poor-rates in this district, during the existing crisis, will require the greater skill and caution, because, unhappily, the Board of Guardians of the parish of Bethnal Green, in which the largest body of weavers resides, is unprovided with any effectual screen against a fraudulent reliance on the poor-rate, or with any sufficient means to promote an increase in the number of those who are willing to make extraordinary exertions in a season of great commercial embarrassment.

It is to be regretted that the Commissioners' rules and orders respecting the relief of the poor in this district have been issued at a very recent period; and that the population have not therefore been prepared by a careful administration to meet a season of extraordinary need. The workhouse of the parish of Bethnal Green is unhappily totally unfitted to act as an efficient test of indigence, and my friend, Mr. Mott, informs me that he despairs of being enabled to render it so, by the greatest attention to the internal arrangements, on account of the deficiency both in the extent and nature of the accommodation provided for the inmates.

In a population such as the weavers of Spitalfields are described to be in the evidence I have the honour to present, the only effectual means of affording protection to a Board of Guardians against an undue reliance on the poor-rates must consist in the provision of sufficient relief in a well-regulated workhouse. Even in a period of great commercial embarrassment, no means can be adopted for the discrimination and effectual relief of real distress so useful as that which is afforded by the systematic arrangements of a well-regulated workhouse.

Such relief effectually removes privation; it has also the useful quality, that it does not impair the energies of the population, and thus, by a luckless, though charitable interference, increase the misery which it was intended to remove.

Provided a well-regulated workhouse should be found insufficient to relieve every case of actual distress which may be found to exist during a period of commercial embarrassment, and no subsidiary means be adopted to screen the Board of Guardians from an undue reliance on the poor-rates, the out-door relief administered at such a season might be much more usefully distributed, if the Board of Guardians of a district so situated were provided with the means of applying the workhouse as a test of need, even to a certain portion of the applicants only.

The subsidiary measures which have been adopted elsewhere with considerable success deserve a careful consideration.

1. The plan pursued by the Mendicity Society of Dublin is to provide relief within the walls of their establishment, but to require work in return for relief, and to permit the mendicants to return to their own lodgings at night.

2. The Board of Guardians of Stoke-upon-Trent have successfully adopted the plan of receiving the father or head of the family into the workhouse, and of relieving the other members of the family chiefly in kind at their own homes.

3. The Board of Guardians at Nuneaton have required a certain quantity of work at the hand corn-mill in return for relief. The hand corn-mill has been placed in a building or shed provided for that purpose. The applicants for relief are set to work in this building, they are required to continue at work during certain prescribed hours, and are permitted to return to their families at night, being chiefly relieved in kind.

4. Very recently the Commissioners have valuable experience of the plan of providing extensive subsidiary workhouse accommodation by hiring dwelling-houses, and (by means of increased superintendence) introducing as much of the workhouse discipline into these establishments as circumstances will permit. Mr. Gulson's Report on Nottingham exhibits the features of this plan of relief.

5. Task-work at stone breaking, quarrying stone, digging gravel, lowering hills, &c. &c., have all been tried with more or less success, in different places, at seasons of great pressure.

The task-work provided should have these qualities:

1. It should not require an expensive stock of materials or tools.

2. The work produced should not be so valuable as to render its wilful damage or destruction a source of serious loss.

3. The labour should be such as can be easily inspected, and its results easily ascertained.

4. It should have the quality of being less desirable than the usual labour of the workmen, but it should not unfit them for pursuing their usual occupation at any period.

Which of these expedients may be most suitable to the condition of the weavers of Spitalfields, as a subsidiary means, for discriminating the actual need of the applicants for relief, appears a subject on which it is desirable that further inquiry should occur.

I further propose to condense the evidence which I have collected concerning the condition of the Spitalfields weavers into a brief summary, and to inquire into the nature of the remedies which are required, for the removal of the more remote sources of their present distress.

I have, &c.

(Signed) *J. Phillips Kay,*
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

An Account of the Monies expended in Relief and Maintenance of the Poor in the undermentioned Parishes, from the Year 1813 to the Year 1836, inclusive.

Years.	Christ-church, Spitalfields.	St. Leonard, Shoreditch.	St. Mary, Whitechapel.	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.	Mile End New Town.	Totals.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1813	9,030	12,073	9,115	6,675	1,565	38,458
1814	9,441	12,968	9,920	9,288	1,615	43,232
1815	8,015	12,212	8,320	5,427	1,794	35,858
1816	5,710	14,407	7,891	5,278	1,193	34,479
1817	6,673	18,601	8,602	9,363	1,274	44,513
1818	7,231	18,291	10,962	10,552	1,306	48,342
1819	7,468	18,598	14,016	9,212	1,087	50,381
1820	7,901	19,305	10,530	9,212	2,039	48,987
1821	6,695	18,417	9,747	8,439	909	44,207
1822	5,240	17,469	9,036	8,122	784	40,651
1823	3,095	16,026	8,830	9,211	763	37,925
1824	4,094	15,753	8,213	9,085	939	38,084
1825	4,841	17,991	9,270	10,174	1,025	43,301
1826	4,236	19,539	9,948	9,023	1,235	43,981
1827	5,581	24,486	10,192	14,247	1,465	55,971
1828	5,787	25,514	11,491	15,767	1,406	59,965
1829	5,541	28,934	10,638	17,103	1,437	63,653
1830	7,848	31,735	9,681	15,766	1,754	66,784
1831	7,705	20,902	8,125	17,801	1,876	64,409
1832	4,671	26,905	8,961	22,428	1,957	64,922
1833	MS. burnt	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	
1834	4,588	23,803	7,984	17,939	1,789	56,103
1835	4,075	21,428	6,305	12,011	1,452	45,271
1836	3,153	18,479	6,362	9,126	1,251	38,371

—No. 2.—

AN ABSTRACT derived from certain Returns which were obtained previously to the 25th March, 1837, by the Guardians and Clerks to the Guardians of several Unions in Lancashire and the West Riding of York.

	Name of the Union.	Number of Townships.	Number of Assistant-Overseers.	Total Amount of Salaries to Assistant-Overseers, Clerks, & Collectors.	Number of Workhouses & Poor-houses.	Total capacity of Workhouses and Poorhouses.	Actual Number of Inmates of Workhouses and Poorhouses.	Number of Masters and Matrons.	Salaries of Masters and Matrons, with value of maintenance and lodging at £15 per head.	Observations.
				£					£	
In the County of Lancaster.	Ashton-under-Line	13	11	705	6	200	153	2	67	Only one of the six poorhouses is superintended; some of the townships send their poor to a distant workhouse.
	Bolton	26	26	1288	4	346	223	6	200	A great many of the townships in these Unions which have not workhouses send their poor to neighbouring workhouses.
	Blackburn	24	24	766	5	1280	307	10	272	
	Bury	12	11	697	7	630	180	13	372	
	Burnley	26	24	600	4	470	147	8	222	
	Chorlton	12	12	1232	2	150	59	3	45	
	Chorley	25	*	*	5	490	231	10	259	* This Return not complete.
	Leigh	8	8	310	4	400	118	8	200	
	Preston	29	*	*	9	1170	529	18	483	* These Returns have not been obtained for this Union.
	Rochdale	6	6	508	6	360	148	4	116	Two of these poorhouses are without superintendence.
	Warrington	15	15	489	2	220	177	4	148	Many townships in these Unions send their poor to the workhouses of neighbouring townships.
	Wigan	20	20	812	3	360	149	5	150	
In the West Riding of York.	Bradford	20	18	880	6	400	97	8	202	
	Dewsbury	11	11	276	9	530	143	16	298	The poorhouse at Todmorden is superintended by a pauper; and four of the other five poorhouses of this Union have no superintendence.
	Halifax	20	20	685	11	668	231	19	482	
	Wakefield	17	10	248	6	329	120	8	231	
	Todmorden	6	6	155	6	124	46	2	43	

SUMMARY.

1. In 10 of the Lancashire Unions, containing altogether 162 townships, there are 157 assistant overseers, besides collectors of rates, and vestry or town clerks, which offices are frequently filled by distinct and

separate persons. The total amount of salaries of all these officers is 7407*l.* per annum, exclusive of journeys where such charges are allowed.

2. In 12 Unions of the same county, containing 216 townships, there appear to be 57 workhouses and poorhouses, capable of containing altogether 5976 inmates; the actual number of inmates at the time of inquiry being 2421. Of these 57 workhouses there are in the whole 91 superintendents, maintained and paid at an annual cost of 2536*l.* There is an average, therefore, of about 26 inmates to each superintendent; the cost of superintendence averaging considerably more than 1*l.* per head.

3. In five Unions of the West Riding of York, containing 74 townships, there are, besides collectors of rates and vestry or town clerks, 65 assistant overseers; the total amount of all the salaries, including those of collectors and vestry clerks, being 2244*l.* exclusive of journeys.

4. In the same Unions there appear to be altogether 38 workhouses or poorhouses, capable of containing 2051 inmates; the actual number of inmates at the time of inquiry being 637. Of these 38 workhouses or poorhouses there are 53 superintendents, maintained and paid at a cost of 1256*l.* per annum; there is an average, therefore, of about 12 inmates to each superintendent; the cost of superintendents averaging very nearly 2*l.* per head.

5. Several of the poorhouses enumerated are without superintendence.

6. The greater part of the townships, not having workhouses, use those of neighbouring townships.

7. Some inconsiderable portion of the townships are without resort to any workhouse.

(Signed) *A. Power*,
Assistant Poor Law Commissioner.

—No. 3.—

Report to the Poor Law Commissioners from E. C. Tufnell, Esq., Assistant-Commissioner on the subject of Pauper Apprenticeship.

Gentlemen,

I perceive by your report that though you have as yet abstained from issuing any regulations on the subject of pauper apprenticeship, you contemplate doing so; I therefore beg leave to address to you some observations on this topic.

The evils that seem to have arisen in Devon and Suffolk from this source are unknown in Kent, but a very injurious practice extensively prevailed of inducing persons to take parish children by giving small premiums, or by allowing weekly stipends to those who would agree to take parish children into their service. Many of the Unions were desirous of continuing this practice, on the ground that they thereby got children into service, who would otherwise remain on the poor-rate, and that the parish was a considerable gainer, as the premium or weekly payment, given with the child, was less than it would cost to

maintain it in the workhouse. The Guardians were also influenced by the threat that was very generally made use of by those who were in the habit of taking the children, that without the accustomed gratuity they would not hire a single child from the parish.

I have been enabled to influence the Guardians to give up the practice of allowing a single farthing in money to the employers of parish children, by using a line of argument which I have never found to fail in producing conviction on their minds. Those who engage the children (I have argued) do so not to benefit the parish but themselves; they take the children because they want them; in fact, they must have them; consequently, if no assistance is given from the parochial funds they must and will take them without such assistance. The employers of the children, of course, try, by the use of threats and by every other means in their power, to induce the Guardians to continue the old practice. Persist in refusing and you will inevitably find that the children will get into service just as readily as formerly. But if, on the other hand, (I continue) what you fear should actually take place; if the children should be prevented from getting places by the refusal of aid from the parish funds, the result is simply that a number of children of independent labourers, precisely equal to the number of parish children you would otherwise have got out, will be taken into service. That is, those who are independent instead of those who are pauperised, will get places, and surely this is a result rather to be wished for than lamented. I will take a particular instance:—a tradesman wants a boy as servant or apprentice; an honest hard-working labourer with a large family, living close by, knows this, and has been for some time looking out for this place for his child, and perhaps pinching himself with a view of fitting him out respectably; when, just at the moment when he thinks the long-expected prize is to be attained in steps the parish, and at once overthrows his hopes by giving a premium with a pauper child utterly beyond his own means, and which, of course, induces the tradesman to turn a deaf ear to all his solicitations in favour of his own child. Now look at the result,—the parish congratulates itself on having got a pauper child into a good place, while an independent labourer is discontented at this sudden destruction of his just hopes, and perhaps is instantly made a pauper.

Now it is obvious that some such result as this must always follow the placing out of every pauper child by the aid of a premium, though it may not be always possible to trace out the particular person that is injured. The benefit is always apparent, but if you look closely into the matter, you will see that this benefit is invariably accompanied by an injury somewhere; and further, that this injury is greater than the benefit, inasmuch as independence is directly discouraged by it. It is, of course, always extremely difficult to find out the actual labourer who is injured by this practice of inducing persons to take pauper children; but now and then I have discovered him, and I will give you an instance:—

The chairman of an East Kent Union took two pauper boys from the house to work on his farm, the parish paying part of their maintenance. A few days afterwards a labourer asked the chairman to employ two of his sons. No, replied the Chairman, I have just got two parish boys. The applicant was on the parish next week, and

from this degradation he would have been preserved had not the Union bribed off two parish boys by paying part of their maintenance.

By such an address I have been enabled to put an effectual stop to the practice in question. I should observe, however, that in certain circumstances I have counselled a departure from this strict principle, and that is in the case of orphan children brought up in workhouses. To such, when an offer of service is obtained, I have advised that one suit of clothes should be given, but no money nor anything else whatever. The reason for this relaxation is obvious.

Possibly the evils that have proceeded from the system of pauper apprenticeship in other counties, may require your direct interference, by laying down rules for its regulation, but it seems to me the best plan, and it is the object of this report to suggest it, for you to interfere no further than by throwing every obstacle in the way of the parish apprentice system, so that the thing itself may be completely annihilated. It seems to me important to maintain the doctrine that the parish is not to find work but relief; and that it is essentially a vicious principle to bribe persons to give work.

The Guardians should give the children moral and not temporal advantages; in imparting the former a labourer, by his conduct to his own children, can compete with them; but not in the latter. A good character will be a surer means towards getting a place and keeping it when got, than 100*l.* premium. To instil right principles into the children's minds is the best way to get them off in the world, and I suspect will be found more than adequate to secure their future welfare.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
your obedient servant,
E. Carleton Tufnell.

—No. 4.—

Report on Home Migration. By R. M. Muggeridge, Esq., Migration Agent.

Gentlemen, Manchester, July, 1837.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your instructions that I should report to you on the progress and results of migration in the district assigned to my superintendence.

The condition of the labourers who were induced to migrate under your sanction would, I am sure, at any time be a subject of great interest and anxiety to you; and at the present period this interest and anxiety cannot but be increased by the altered circumstances in which the district is placed compared with those which led to the introduction of migration.

Nearly every one of the possible causes anticipated as likely to lead to the ultimate ill success or defeat of this branch of the proceedings of the Commission have been suddenly and unexpectedly realized, but happily, as I trust I shall be able to show to you, without producing the injurious effects or extended mischief assumed by many as their inevitable results. The entire trade of the district was all at once paralysed, distrust and want of confidence suspended

for a season almost all commercial operations, the demand for additional labour ceased; large numbers of the native work-people were temporarily thrown out of occupation, and the extended preparations which had been made for increasing the means of employment were deferred or abandoned.

All these combining circumstances were eminently calculated to put the policy and efficiency of migration to as severe a test as could be devised, and it was impossible to regard the effects they might produce without much concern and anxiety.

The first blow migration sustained was the failure of an extensive manufacturer in the county of Derby, who had in his employment ten migrant families. All of these, however, immediately obtained fresh engagements either by my instrumentality or their own exertions; and the younger branches of several of them having acquired a knowledge of their occupations, obtained higher wages than they had previously been receiving.

A few other failures of employers have subsequently taken place, the difficulties of which have been overcome by temporary allowances from the parishes of the migrants until new engagements could be obtained for them. Three or four cases only occurred in which, in consequence, the families returned to their homes; a step that was taken by them without communication with, or the sanction of myself, and was more, I believe, the result of choice than of necessity.

The county of Suffolk having furnished a larger number of migrants than any other, I have selected that county as likely to afford the best practical illustration of the working of the migration system in all its bearings. With this object, through the several Union officers, I have obtained accurate returns—

1. Of the number of Suffolk migrant families.
2. Number of individuals comprised in them.
3. Amount of relief afforded them during the twelve months preceding their migration.
4. Number of individuals to whom this relief extended.
5. Amount of relief afforded since migration beyond cost of outfit and journey.
6. Total cost of outfit and journey.
7. Number of individuals to whom this portion of the returns extends.
8. Number of migrated families in receipt of relief at the date of the returns (July, 1837).
9. Total number of individuals who, having migrated, had returned home.

The returns distinguish those who migrated with contracts procured for them through the instrumentality of the Poor Law Commissioners from those who migrated without contracts.

Migrated with Contracts.

Name of Union from whence the Families Migrated.	No. of Migrant Families.	No. of Individuas.	Amount of Relief afforded during the 12 months preceding Migration.	No. of Individuals to whom this Relief extended.	Amount of Relief afforded since Migration beyond cost of Outfit and Journey.	Cost of Outfit and Journey.	No. of Individuals to whom this Return extends.	No. of Families now in receipt of weekly Relief.	No. of Individuals who have returned home.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Hoxne . .	50	416	518 19 10	400	17 2 0	908 2 11	381	2	5
Sudbury .	1	9	4 13 6	9	..	13 12 6	9	..	..
Stow . .	12	106	91 16 9	86	..	163 17 1	96	..	..
Wangford .	6	53	28 6 4	46	6 19 0	96 5 5	53	..	..
Thingoe. .	3	23	6 2 3	23	..	31 0 0	23	..	..
Mildenhall .	1	9	8 7 5	9	..	18 6 3	9	..	..
Woodbridge	18	164	116 8 0	105	..	371 4 11	164	3	8
Hartismere .	55	430	570 9 11	414	18 9 0	815 17 8	398	1	18
Cosford . .	10	94	14 18 8½	40	2 10 0	131 15 9	76	..	..
Blything .	14	118	142 16 9	108	2 0 0	282 12 4½	118	..	..
Plomesgate .	28	222	101 10 0	203	2 9 0	457 0 9	214	6	11
Risbridge .	5	16	4 16 3½	15	..	40 19 1	16	..	11
Totals .	203	1660	1609 6 3	1458	49 9 0	3330 14 8½	1557	12	53

Migrated without Contracts.

Name of Union from whence the Families Migrated.	No. of Migrant Families.	No. of Individuals.	Amount of Relief afforded during the 12 months preceding Migration.	No. of Individuals to whom this Relief extended.	Amount of Relief afforded since Migration beyond cost of Outfit and Journey.	Cost of Outfit and Journey.	No. of Individuals to whom this Return extends.	No. of Families now in receipt of weekly Relief.	No. of Individuals who have returned home.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Hoxne . .	8	26	73 15 4	25	1 2 0	10 0 0	8	1	17
Sudbury .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stow . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wangford .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thingoe. .	14	66	46 2 1	52	14 13 7	31 12 0	60	..	8
Mildenhall .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodbridge	5	29	21 3 1½	26	..	73 8 7½	29	2	10
Hartismere .	4	26	28 7 6	18	..	16 6 0	18	..	5
Cosford . .	15	102	124 4 8	33	..	161 19 4½	93	1	1
Blything .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plomesgate .	7	25	1 17 0	8	..	1 16 0	8	..	..
Risbridge .	18	70	49 3 4	55	..	55 17 5	64	..	17
Totals .	72	345	344 13 0½	217	15 15 7	350 19 5	280	4	59

SUMMARY—COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Total Number of Families migrated				275
Individuals comprised therein				2005
Amount of Relief afforded the Migrants during the 12 months preceding their Migration	£1953	19	3½	
Number of Individuals to whom the Relief extended . .				1675
Amount of Relief afforded since Migration beyond cost of Outfit and Journey . . .	£65	4	7	
Cost of Outfit and Journey . . .	£3681	14	1½	
Number of Individuals to whom the above return extends				1837
Number of Families now in receipt of weekly Relief . .				16
Number of Individuals who have returned to their Parishes, 53 in Families contracted for, and 59 who had no contracts				112

These returns prove the following very gratifying and incontestable results:—

1. The overstocked labour market in the county of Suffolk has been relieved of families comprising upwards of two thousand individuals.

2. Of this number 1675 were paupers in the receipt of parochial relief, all of whom, with the exception of the sixteen families, who from sickness or other causes are still needing and receiving assistance, have been rescued from a degrading state of pauperism to independent self-supported labourers.

3. The total amount paid in relief to these families for the twelve months preceding their migration was 1953*l.* 19*s.* 3½*d.* The relief afforded since migration has been 65*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, showing a diminution of 1888*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.*

4. This has been effected at a cost for outfit and journey of 3681*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.* The latter, the journey, would, as nearly as I can calculate, amount to about 1500*l.*, certainly not to more than 1681*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.*; the remaining sum of 2000*l.* has therefore been positively expended in adding to the personal comforts of the migrants, in clothing, furniture, or other necessaries, and affords, I think, another proof that while *ultimate* benefit to the rate-payers has not been disregarded, *immediate* advantage to the migrants themselves has been the main object for which their migration has been encouraged.

5. The policy as well as the humanity of the interference of the Commission in providing for the employment of the migrants previous to their migration, is most clearly and forcibly evinced in the simple fact that out of 1660 individuals who migrated from Suffolk *with contracts*, but 53 have returned to their parishes, while out of only 345 who migrated *without contracts*, 59 have returned.

After perusing the above exposition of the working of the migration system as connected with the county of Suffolk, and which I feel confident, did my limits and your time permit it, could be shown to operate in producing similar results in all the other counties from whence migration has been carried on, the Board will remark with surprise and regret that it should have been so frequently made subject of public accusation that the Boards of Guardians of the southern Unions have been actuated by mercenary motives in promoting the migration of labourers; that they have looked only to the saving thereby effected in the amount of poor's rate, regardless of the future

condition and welfare of those whom they have been instrumental in inducing to take work at a distance; that the old adage, "out of sight, out of mind," has been practically acted upon as regards them, and that as their distresses were unwitnessed they have been unalleviated or unrelieved.

Nothing can be more unfounded or more at variance with facts than such opinions. Undoubtedly, relief has not been afforded without previous full and minute inquiry into the causes and circumstances under which the application for it has been made; a course, the propriety of which will not, I apprehend, be questioned by any one who bears in mind the sources from whence poor-rates are derived, and admits the responsibility under which they should be expended. In a communication to me on this subject, to which, on a former occasion, I called your attention, it was stated to me by a gentleman of high respectability and acknowledged humanity, the Rev. Sir Augustus Henniker, Bart., the chairman of the Hartismere Union, that many of the rate-payers in that Union were in much worse circumstances than their migrating paupers would be on first entering their employment. This very Union has, nevertheless, remitted through me, whenever called upon, what I have deemed adequate for the assistance of their migrants, without, on any occasion, evincing the slightest inhumanity or indifference to the fair claims of suffering poverty.

The last winter was one of peculiar severity, and of unusual duration, and was accompanied, it will be remembered, by an epidemic from which no district and few families were wholly exempted. The migrants sustained their share of the visitation, and necessarily participated in the inconveniences it produced, in addition to which many families suffered from the small-pox, and a few from fever. To these causes, rather than to any disappointment in the benefits reasonably calculated upon from migration, must be mainly attributed the demands which I felt it my duty to make on their behalf to their respective parishes.

I am sorry to be constrained to admit that the necessity of such appeals has been rendered much more frequent than they ought to or would have been, had the advice I have always tendered the migrants in pursuance of your instructions been more generally followed—"that they should while in health, and in the receipt of good wages, enrol themselves as members of sick clubs or provident institutions."

The far greater proportion of them still inexcusably neglect this essential and salutary act of prudence. The little repugnance which long habit and the moral debasement apparently inseparable from pauperism induces them to entertain against the receipt of parochial relief, whenever or wherever it can be obtained, appears to be entirely obliterated when sickness afflicts or overtakes them. "I should never have troubled you again, Sir," said many of the best disposed of the migrants, who when in health were earning the highest wages, "had it not been for this sickness in my family." Of all such opportunities I availed myself to enforce the views and advice of the Board, but I fear with very indifferent success. They all admitted the soundness of the recommendation; many meant, they said, to adopt it, but very few indeed I found had actually done so.

It is, I am afraid, indisputable, that however perseveringly, or with

whatever purity of intention efforts may be made, emanating either from the philanthropy of individuals or the wisdom of the Legislature, to improve the social condition of the lower classes of this country, they will fail in producing this beneficent result unless accompanied by a system of education on a wide and liberal basis. Such a system must aim at higher objects than imparting the mere elementary knowledge of reading and writing. Industrial acquirements are as essential to the welfare of the poor as literary attainments, and far more important than either in the inculcation of those religious principles, which correctly teaching the duty owed by every member of society to God and man, may reasonably be expected to bring forth, under the Divine blessing, habits of order, prudence, and forethought.

It could but be anticipated that the introduction of some thousands of persons of all ages and characters into new fields of employment, and into districts the habits and customs of whose inhabitants were strange to them, should, in some instances, have failed in producing the results hoped for; and this will be regarded with less surprise when the previous condition of many of the persons who migrated is taken into consideration. Few of them but had been accustomed for periods of more or less duration to rely upon the parish for support,* entirely or partially, instead of seeking it by their own industry and independent exertions, others having at once exchanged the old misnamed workhouse, where all had been indolence and recklessness, for scenes of daily exertion and toil, had imbibed too strongly the debasing influences of their former state to appreciate or rest contented with the change offered them. A few such families abandoned or broke their contracts and returned to their parishes; but they were so small in number as to deduct but little from the good which I earnestly trust and believe has been effected.

The great body of the migrants, I may fearlessly assert, are still in the receipt of double the wages they ever earned previous to their migration, while many of them are receiving three and four times the amount. Undoubtedly, the unlooked-for depression under which most branches of manufacture are now suffering, has, in several instances, lessened the amount of their earnings, and thereby occasioned inconvenience and disappointment. Where such cases have been brought before me or come to my knowledge, I have attentively investigated them, and whenever I have found the earnings of a family inadequate to their maintenance, I have represented the circumstances to the Board of Guardians of the Union from which they migrated, who have usually afforded adequate relief.

Spontaneous migration has proceeded to an extent almost, if not

* As an illustration of the pauperised condition of many of the migrant families previous to their migration, it may be stated, that from one Union only (the Hoxne) thus migrated—

1 Family	that had been chargeable	30 years
1 Ditto	ditto	23 years
3 Ditto	ditto	21 years
2 Ditto	ditto	20 years
1 Ditto	ditto	18 years
2 Ditto	ditto	16 years
1 Ditto	ditto	14 years
2 Ditto	ditto	12 years

Not one of whom has received assistance since migrating.

quite, commensurate with that which has taken place under the authority of the Commission. Relatives, or friends, or former neighbours have followed almost every family comfortably located. Others, particularly young single men, have sought employment for themselves; and in very many cases, are in constant and profitable work. I estimate the total migration that has taken place at upwards of 10,000 persons. Through my own agency, employment has been obtained for families comprising 4680 individuals, to which may be added, Mr. Baker's exertions in the West Riding of Yorkshire; a considerable number provided for by private influence, and the still greater proportion who have been "the architects of their own fortunes."

These numbers would have been considerably augmented had the supply at all times been equal to the demand which existed during the greater part of last year, but for several weeks I was frequently without eligible lists to offer to inquirers. This is not, however, perhaps now to be regretted. Enough has been done to excite in the breasts of the unemployed labourers a conviction that work may ordinarily be obtained, if not in one part of the country, in another. The barrier which confined the labourer to the locality of his settlement having been removed, it is very unlikely we shall again witness the anomaly of machinery standing still in one district of the island for want of hands to work it, while others are maintaining in idleness an imaginary surplus population.

Another important benefit derived through migration (of which I shall in the course of this communication afford you indisputable proof) has been the great stimulus it has given to self-exertion on the part of the labourers, to procure employment for themselves at home. Evidence of this satisfactory result is borne in letters from the East Ashford Union, Kent; the Cosford and Hoxne Unions, in Suffolk; and the Bedford and Buckingham Unions, which I shall presently lay before you; and the same opinions have been expressed to me personally by many gentlemen resident in the districts from whence the migration of labourers has been effected.

The minute and accurate Returns obtained from the county of Suffolk enable us also to ascertain exactly at what expense, per head, MIGRATION has been conducted. The Appendix to your Second Annual Report laid the same information before the public as regards EMIGRATION. A comparison of the one with the other is neither unimportant nor uninstructive.

It appears that the cost of *emigration*, last year, of 5141 individuals, mainly to Canada, was effected at an outlay of 28,414*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, giving the average of 5*l.* 10*s.* 6¼*d.* per head.*

Mr. Pinnock, then Agent-General for Emigration, despatched 847 emigrants to Canada and the United States, at a total outlay of 4634*l.* 13*s.*, being 5*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* per head. We may therefore reckon, as nearly as possible, 5*l.* 10*s.* as the expense of each individual's emigration.

The emigration of 10,000 persons would therefore cost 55,000*l.*

The *migration* of 2005 individuals from the county of Suffolk was effected at a total outlay, for journey and fitting out, of 3681*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.*, or 1*l.* 16*s.* 8½*d.* per head.

The migration of 10,000 persons (about the extent to which migra-

* Under the new regulations somewhat reduced.

tion has been carried) would therefore be at a cost of 18,354*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, showing a difference in favour of migration of 36,645*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

This statement is neither offered, nor intended to prove, that migration promises greater advantages than emigration; on the contrary, I am decidedly of opinion, that either of these sources of relief may, under particular circumstances, command advantage over the other. When there exists a positive demand for labour at home, as was the case throughout the whole of last year, migration would appear to deserve the preference; when, as now, the demand at home has ceased, and the colonial markets are shown to be capable of receiving, with advantage to all interests, a large supply of labourers, emigration would seem to be the most desirable.

We now, for the first time, possess the means of ascertaining the exact expense at which each may be conducted.

In my last Annual Report I gave, in a tabular form, the terms of the contracts made for the employment of 100 families of migrants: all of these (and indeed a very considerable proportion of the whole body) are now in the second year of their engagements, and consequently receiving the stipulated advance of wages. Where the mills are, or have been working a short time, a diminution of this amount has in some instances taken place; but as this arrangement has seldom or never affected the head of the family, being confined to the factory hands only, the deductions have not been to an extent to occasion serious distress or embarrassment. Many of the masters have made no abatement whatever in the wages for the diminished period of employment; and as but few of them, comparatively, are now working short hours, I trust that the worst part of the pressure may be considered as passed.

I have also deemed it important to endeavour to ascertain what has been the effect of the migration of labourers in the districts from which it has mainly proceeded. With this object I addressed the following letter to the Chairman of several of the Unions that had encouraged migration.

Sir, Manchester, 1837.

I SHALL be obliged by your favouring me with your opinion, whether any advantageous effects have resulted from the migration of labourers from your Union to the manufacturing districts? The points upon which I am very solicitous for information, are—

1st. Whether any advance in the price of labour of those remaining behind has accrued in consequence? and—

2nd. Whether pauperism has been diminished by the offers of employment in the manufacturing districts to a greater extent than by the direct assistance migration has afforded?

Any other points, in relation to this subject, upon which you may do me the favour to write, will be duly appreciated.

I have the honour, &c.

The replies I have received I here subjoin, in the order of dates.

No. 1.—Letter from J. G. Tatem, Esq., Chairman of the Wycombe Union.

Sir, Wycombe, June 2, 1837.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., which came to hand on the 1st instant. The Guardians of this Union meeting on the following day, I availed myself of the opportunity of consulting them, and learning their opinion, which entirely coincides with my own.

I now proceed to reply to your queries.

1st. Whether any advance in the price of labour of those remaining behind has accrued in consequence of migration to the manufacturing districts? To which I must answer, Certainly not.

2nd. Whether pauperism has been diminished by the offer of employment in the manufacturing districts to a greater extent than by the direct assistance migration has afforded? I would say, that pauperism has been diminished only to the amount of the hands withdrawn by migration, and I am not aware that the opportunity of employment in the manufacturing districts has operated on the minds of the labourers.

The general effect of the New Poor Laws has been to throw the poor upon their own resources, and their condition and moral character have been evidently improved.

The parishes of Bledlow, Prince's Risborough, and Chinnor, have been those in this Union chiefly benefited by migration; and at present there is no superabundance of hands in them, as was the case some few years since.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) *J. G. Tatem,*
Chairman of the Wycombe Union.

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq.

No. 2.—Letter from Edward Moor, Esq., Vice-Chairman of the Woodbridge Union.

Dear Sir, Woodbridge, 5th June, 1837.

YOUR letter of the 29th May, addressed to Mr. Shaw, President of this Union, has, in his absence in Gloucestershire, been opened, and I, Vice-President of the Union, proceed to reply to it.

Advantageous effects have, no doubt, resulted from the migration of labourers to the manufacturing districts, by diminishing the pressure of surplus labour.

In reply to your direct queries, I answer as to No. 1. More task-work is now put out, families of labourers are more employed, earnings are consequently greater since the Union. Opinion differs as to the positive advance of wages actually accrued from the Union.

No. 2. Pauperism may not have diminished perceptibly by the offer of employment in the manufacturing districts to a greater extent than by the direct assistance that migration has afforded. No other points occur to me in relation to this subject. Put any direct questions, and they will be answered with pleasure.

The Board are quite satisfied with what has been done by you touching the Widows Dawley, Neale, and their families. They ought not to have been sent.

Dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) *Ed. Moor.*

No. 3.—Letter from C. J. B. Hamilton, Esq., Chairman of the Thame Union.

Sir, Thame Park, June 5th, 1837.

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I beg to inform you that migration has only been carried to a very limited extent in this Union, and therefore I am unable to speak as to the effect it may have in advancing the price of labour. There has been so great a demand for labourers upon the rail-roads, that our paupers prefer going to them, as being nearer their parishes.

From the inquiries I have made among the respectable farmers, I am inclined to think that the price of labour has rather increased than otherwise; but I do not expect that this will be carried to any great extent, where the population is so numerous, and only agricultural labour to employ them.

There can be *no doubt* that migration must enhance the value of labour in this district. The parish of Sydenham, in which I am more directly interested, has certainly benefited by the migration of three families to Manchester; the labour which they might have performed is now done by others, and yet there is a surplus. At this time of year, of course, this is not felt.

I am, Sir, &c.
(Signed) *C. J. B. Hamilton,*
Chairman of the Thame Union.

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq.

No. 4.—Letter from the Rev. Sir Augustus Henniker, Bart., Chairman of the Hartismere Union.

Sir, Thornham, Stonham, June 6, 1837.

I regret that duties of a public nature have prevented my returning an earlier reply to your letter of the 29th ult.

I can have no hesitation in saying that the system of migration recommended by the Poor Law Commissioners has not only been highly beneficial in reducing the redundancy of population in parishes of this Union where such redundancy existed, or was supposed to exist; but also in removing the false impression so strongly imprinted upon the minds of the labouring classes by the administration of the old law, that they were not obliged to seek for employment elsewhere, but in their own parishes.

Query 1st.—Some difference of opinion may be entertained whether an advance in the price of labour has actually accrued from the migration of families, but I conceive that there can be no doubt that more regular and more constant employment to those remaining is another benefit arising from that measure, and consequently,

Query 2.—Pauperism has been diminished by migration in a two-fold manner—by *directly* giving employment to those willing to migrate, and *indirectly* creating it for those at home.

Any further information it may be in my power to furnish you, it will give me great pleasure at all times to forward.

I am, dear Sir, &c.

(Signed) *Augustus B. Henniker.*

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq.

No. 5.—Letter from H. E. Blyth, Esq. Chairman of the Docking Union.

Sir, Burnham, June 6, 1837.

I am happy, in reply to your letter of the 1st instant, to state that considerable benefit has been derived in the Docking Union from the migration of labourers with their families to the manufacturing districts.

With regard to the particular points on which you ask information—1st, as to any alteration in the rate of wages here; and 2nd, as to a diminution of pauperism, as consequences of migration, it may not be so easy to speak.

The improvement of the condition of the labouring population in this Union since its formation, has been so great, that I can hardly particularize any part of the general plan adopted under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act as more efficacious than another; but, *as an auxiliary*, migration has been most useful. There were in this Union a great number of able hands more than were required for the proper and fair cultivation of the soil; I think there are still more than are absolutely necessary: when it appears, therefore, that in one year, ending October, 1836, 495 individuals migrated and emigrated with the assistance of their respective parishes, it is evident that the field of employment must be more beneficial to those who remained—not only by the removal of a great number of competitors from the labour market, but by the inducement given to the employer to increase the amount of labour upon his occupation in proportion as the expenses of maintaining the unemployed were diminished. Of the above number, 100 were migrants, of whom 37 were adults. I should say, therefore, in reply to your second point, that pauperism has been diminished to a great extent by this means alone.

With regard to the increase of wages, I beg to observe that there are two points of view in which this must be considered: 1st, as regards the amount of daily wages; and 2nd, the gross amount of labour expended on a given quantity of land. The wages of labour upon the terms in this Union had not fallen so low as I perceive they had done in many other districts purely agricultural. The occupiers are for the most part men of enterprise and capital, and wages ranged high in proportion: these would establish a rate of payment which prevailed with tolerable uniformity through the Union, and I do not think that any advance has taken place which can be attributed to any other cause than the advance in the price of provisions, especially of bread. These are now 20 per cent. higher than when the Union was formed,

and so are day wages. I know that a vast increase has taken place in the quantum of labourers employed in many parishes. I have no means of ascertaining the relative proportions, but I should venture to say that in many places, at certain seasons, the number is doubled.

If the amount of a day's wages has not increased, the gross amount distributed amongst the labouring poor has been augmented most materially, and migration has been one of the means by which the farmer has been enabled to make this increase.

I have been sorry to find that some of the parties who migrated last summer have lately returned. The only cases which have come before our Board have proved to be owing to the unsteadiness of the parties themselves, and not to an indisposition on the part of the masters to employ them. Will you allow me to ask how far the agreement of the master to employ a man and his family for three years (as was the case with most of our migrants) at certain wages, can be enforced? We received letters and complaints from parties that they work only three or four days in a week, and consequently earn only that proportion of their original bargain. If this is the case, even through any failure of trade, it will fall hard not only on the labourers, but also on the parishes who incurred the expense to fit them out, and operate as a great check upon others desirous of changing their means of living.

I should likewise feel much obliged by your informing me whether the present depression in trade is such as that you would not recommend any more families being sent into the manufacturing counties, or whether it is partial, and likely to be only temporary.

I enclose a copy of the report I made at the Michaelmas quarter, which contains some of the statements to which I refer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *H. E. Blyth*,
Chairman of the Docking Union.

Richard Muggeridge, Esq.

No. 6.—Reply from the East Ashford Union, Kent.

Sir, Ashford, June 7, 1837.

In reply to your letter to the Chairman of the East Ashford Union of the 30th ult., requesting his opinion whether any advantageous effects have resulted from the migration of labourers from the Union, I am requested by him to state,

1st. That so few cases having occurred, the advantages resulting therefrom have been trifling, producing certainly no increase of wages, which have hitherto been very high.

2nd. Pauperism has decreased, inasmuch as the offer of employment in the manufacturing districts has caused many to procure employment elsewhere who had hitherto failed to do so.

I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) *Frederick Underdown*,
Clerk.

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq.

No. 7.—Letter from Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P., Chairman of the Buckingham Union.

Sir, London, June 13, 1837.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, and to state in reply, that I consider the migration of agricultural labourers from the neighbourhood in which I reside to the manufacturing districts, to have been on the whole advantageous.

The system is not liked by the farmers, because during our harvest they need as many labourers as they can obtain for getting in their crops; and further, the large amount of illness prevalent in the manufacturing counties has proved very unfortunate to many of our poor migrants. They have suffered from small-pox and other disorders. Several, I grieve to say, have died in consequence, and from being thus attacked by illness before they had the means of accumulating some small sum to meet such demands, they have in many cases been disheartened—some have returned home—some have applied to their parishes for pecuniary assistance—and great discredit has been thrown on migration.

Notwithstanding which, I am of opinion that its effects have been beneficial.

Labourers who knew of nothing beyond their own village, and who felt that sort of downheartedness which attends the feeling of inability to rise in the world, have now learnt that improved sources of employment may be obtained by resorting to distant parts of the country.

I went myself lately to Wolverhampton and Manchester, and found my own poor labourers gaining three times what they obtained at home. In one case of a labourer who with his family had obtained during the winter 13*s.* a-week at Steeple Claydon, I found that at Manchester he obtained 30*s.*, working only four days. My own carter's boy, who received from me 5*s.* a-week, I found obtaining 10*s.* weekly at Wolverhampton. Both these individuals expect to increase their earnings; both came home to see their friends at Claydon; and I need not say that their visits stimulated others to desire to obtain similar situations.

I ought to add that there is certainly a hardship in calling on parishes to aid in their going. The farmers are no gainers in a pecuniary point of view by the loss of those who desire to go, who are generally their best men. The gainers are *the men themselves*, and the manufacturers who want them.

With regard to your other point, as to whether pauperism has decreased. It certainly has to an enormous degree. It is owing partly to migration, partly to railway work, and partly to the improved administration of the Poor Law.

Before the new law, many an able-bodied young unmarried man was employed by the parish at 8*d.* and 9*d.* a-day the whole winter through, but now hardly any get less than a shilling; and all know that by going elsewhere they may obtain double that sum.

You desire any further information on the subjects contained in your letter; I have only to add an observation which applies to the whole administration of the law.

The legislature contemplated the aid and attendance of both the *ex-*

officio and the elected Guardians. The latter have done their duty remarkably well in the Union of which I have the honour to be chairman (Buckingham). They have given a degree of attention, and time, and impartial consideration, of which I cannot speak too highly, and which have fully convinced me that it was a grievous mistake ever to exclude from the administration of the law those who had so much more practical knowledge than we—the landlords and magistrates—and who were willing to devote themselves in such an eminent degree to the public service.

Still the administration of the law has materially suffered by the nearly total absence of *ex-officio* Guardians. Had they attended the meetings of the Board, I have no doubt that they would have done much to remove the difficulties and the just grounds of complaint that have proceeded from those on whom the sole performance of a painful and onerous duty has fallen ; and at the same time the poor and the sick would have gained the assistance of benevolent gentlemen, who were better acquainted with their cases than the relieving officers.

I beg to suggest to the Commissioners, through you, that an urgent request be addressed to *ex-officio* Guardians, that they will not neglect this most important and interesting duty. A great improvement has taken place in the administration of the poor laws in this neighbourhood, but until it receives the sincere and cordial co-operation of the upper classes, as it has now of the respectable farmers and inhabitants of the town, it will not confer on the country that great benefit to which I have always looked.

I have the honour, &c.

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq. (Signed) *Harry Verney.*

Letter from the Rev. Frederick Calvert, Chairman of the Cosford Union.

Dear Sir, Whatfield near Hadleigh, 13 June, 1837.

The Cosford Union derived very great advantages from the migration of large families into Lancashire, upon the introduction of the new administration of the poor laws, and still feels much benefit from your kind assistance in reducing the unemployed population.

With respect to your first question, " Whether any advance in the price of labour of those remaining behind has accrued in consequence of migration ?"

I am of opinion that migration has operated more beneficially in diminishing the burden of rates, and in withdrawing a number of children and others from the Union, who must here have remained unemployed, and perhaps inmates of the workhouse, rather than in increasing the price of labour. The effect of migration has not been, in fact, the subtraction of anything like the whole surplus of our agricultural labourers. We have still a considerable superabundance of labourers beyond the number required ; and as long as that continues to be the case, any material rise of wages is not to be expected.

In reply to your next question, " Whether pauperism has been diminished by the offer of employment in the manufacturing districts to a greater extent than by the direct assistance migration has afforded?"

I have no hesitation in stating, that pauperism with us was very much reduced by the offer of assistance in migration to many who chose rather to exert themselves at home than to accept the offer. A Guardian of the poor acts with a widely different feeling and spirit in administering the law, when he can tell a pauper with confidence and truth that by travelling over a few counties he may get work and better his condition, than when he knows the only alternative consequent upon the refusal of relief is, to the applicant, either to starve or to pass into the workhouse.

I am told that some few migrants *who engaged themselves without the intervention of the Poor Law Commissioners*, have returned into this neighbourhood since the stagnation which has lately occurred in trade. It is probable that in any long-continued pressure, a considerable number of the Suffolk migrants (Suffolk people being proverbially attached to their native county,) will find their way back again. At present, however, I have not heard of any who went away under your auspices having returned; and I fervently hope that a speedy revival in the manufacturing interests will make my apprehensions groundless.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) *Frederick Calvert*,

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq. Chairman Cosford Union.

Letter from Charles L. Higgins, Esq., Chairman of the Bedford Union.

Sir, Turvey Abbey, June 19, 1837.

I MUCH regret that absence from home and arrears of correspondence should have caused so long a delay in the answer to your letter of the 29th of May.

The number of persons who have migrated from the Bedford Union has been so small, that no effect whatever has been produced, either upon the demand for, or price of labour.

I think that good has resulted, on the whole, even in those cases where no direct advantage has been taken of the work offered, by the manufacturing districts, inasmuch as knowing that an offer would be made to send them to a manufactory, the labourers have been more diligent in providing work for themselves.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) *Charles Lozquet Higgins*,

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq. Chairman Bedford Union.

Letter from the Rev. Henry Owen, Chairman of the Hoxne Union.

Dear Sir, Wilby Rectory, Eye, Suffolk, 7 July, 1837.

I DULY received your communication of the 29th May last, relating to the subject of migration, and regret exceedingly that I have been prevented by a multiplicity of engagements from replying to it before.

I entertain no doubt whatever, notwithstanding the discouragement necessarily attendant upon the recent panic, of the advantageous effects which have resulted from the migration of labourers from the Hoxne

Union to the manufacturing districts; and without entering in detail upon these effects, I may state generally, that migration has greatly tended in this Union to facilitate the employment of those remaining behind; and I am of opinion that the mere knowledge of the fact that employment could be obtained in the manufacturing districts has had a more beneficial effect than even migration itself; inasmuch as it has induced our labourers to exert themselves to a greater degree than they had ever done before to find employment at home.

There has been a good deal of sickness among the migrants themselves, but, with this exception, I think I may say that the reports from them have, upon the whole, been cheering and satisfactory.

Believe me, dear Sir, &c.

(Signed) *Henry Owen*,

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq. Chairman Hoxne Union.

Letter from the Rev. W. Blackley.

Dear Sir, East Bradenham, Shipdham, April 8, 1837.

I DID not observe till to-day that you had done me the honour of mentioning my name in your Report to the Poor Law Commissioners, and with praise.

What I did, was not from a motive of being made public, but simply to benefit the poor. Had I known that particular details would have been acceptable to you, I could have furnished you with many interesting extracts from letters which I have from time to time received from the migrants whom I have sent away. Indeed, if you wish it now, I will, as I have leisure, draw up a sketch for you.

I have found situations which have taken off at least ninety persons, and full forty more have gone, through my advice and instructions. Not one of these has returned, neither do I hear of a wish from them to return. Some have been gone now more than twelve months.

Believe me, &c.

R. M. Muggeridge, Esq. (Signed) *W. Blackley.*

Letter from the Rev. James Beard.

Dear Sir, Cranfield Rectory, Woburn, June 10, 1837.

I HAVE been so engaged that I have not had time to answer your letter sooner.

Of course, the manufacturing districts being at this time depressed, makes the migrants from this parish not quite so contented. One man with his family has returned, but the reason is because we have just got an Act *for the inclosure of this parish*, and the labourers think that the work must necessarily be done by the men in the parish, which, of course, is quite a mistake.

Rogers, the man who returned, left 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per week, that is, 12*s.* regularly for himself, and 10*s.* 6*d.* for his children. The truth is, he was dissatisfied because some other men were getting 14*s.*, and therefore he said he would leave; upon which Mr. Clayton very properly ordered him away.

All the rest, as far as I have heard, are going on well, and getting

double what they could here, but the inclosure has put thoughts into their minds that otherwise would never have occurred; besides which, I wish they had seen a little more of the working of the law ere they had left. This would have shown them, that they (the able-bodied) must depend upon their own exertions, which in many instances was not the case.

Good as I thought the law in principle, yet in practice it far surpasses my most sanguine expectations. It is impossible to describe the beneficial change that has been created through all these rural districts. Work is appreciated—civility and morality are inculcated—beer shops suppressed—our places of worship better attended—in fact, we are in a very comfortable state, and our aged and infirm much better off.

I shall always be ready to give you any assistance.

Believe me, my dear Sir, &c.

James Beard.

Richard M. Muggeridge, Esq., &c. &c.

Letter from the Rev. W. A. Musgrave, *ex-officio* Guardian, &c.

Dear Sir, Chinnor Rectory, July 24, 1837.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. Most undoubtedly migration (as far as it has gone), coupled with the working of the Poor Law Amendment Act, has produced the most beneficial effects in this district generally, and in this parish more particularly. I hope the circumstances of the manufacturing districts in the North will admit of its being more extended.

In the year between March 25th, 1831, and March 25th, 1832, the expense of this parish, exclusive of surveyor's charges, amounted to the sum of 200*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, out of which there was one item of 75*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* charged in the overseer's account for superfluous labour alone. This year, between the 25th of last March, and the 25th March, 1838, I confidently expect and predict that the whole expense of maintaining and managing the poor of this parish, together with county and other charges, will not exceed 75*l.*

I consider the Poor Law Amendment Act to be the most beneficially important statute that has been passed in the memory of any living man; and it has been administered, I should say, in this Union, with judgment, consideration, and decided success.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

(Signed) *W. A. Musgrave.*

To R. M. Muggeridge, Esq.

The Replies from the Wallingford, Guilteross, and Wangford Unions state no particular effect to have been produced by the limited migration from those districts.

I have only to add, in conclusion, that I have endeavoured on all occasions to follow as closely as practicable the instructions I have from time to time received from your Board. Whenever I have ascertained

that in my neighbourhood the native hands were adequate to the supply of the demand for labour, I have suspended the introduction of families from a distance. By these means harmony and good understanding between the inhabitants of the district and the migrants have been uninterruptedly maintained. The benefits that the latter have acquired are not grudged them, nor regarded as having been obtained at the expense or to the injury of the former.

It is probable that to a limited extent the migration of English labourers to the manufacturing districts may have lessened the necessity of, and the demand for, the labour of the younger branches of Irish families in the factories, and this may, I trust, be received as an addition to the already overwhelming demands of that generous and enterprising people, for a legal provision for their sick and destitute.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) *Richard M. Muggeridge.*

—No. 5.—

(A.)—Addresses from Boards of Guardians relative to the operation and effects of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Depwade Union, in the county of Norfolk, held at Pulham, on Monday, January 9th, 1837, at which thirty-four Guardians were present, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1. That this Board views with deep concern and regret the exertions which are now being made in various parts of the country to throw obstacles in the way of the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and to bring into disrepute with the public those who are concerned in carrying its provisions into effect, by the promulgation of statements founded neither on a correct representation of facts nor a right understanding of the true principles of the Act, and of which the tendency is to create feelings of insubordination and discontent in the poorer classes, and to influence public opinion against the measure.

2. That although this Union has not yet been incorporated for a year, the Board sees reasons for entertaining opinions completely at variance with those so industriously propagated: which reasons are founded upon the fact that great benefit has already resulted from the operation of the new poor-law, not only to the rate-payers of this Union, but also to the poor themselves.

3. That the reduction already effected in the poor-rate has been in great measure accomplished by a gradual withdrawal of relief from able-bodied paupers, and not in any degree by causing privations to the aged and infirm, who are in most instances receiving a greater amount of relief than was formerly allowed them.

4. That this Board regards with particular satisfaction the great moral improvement which the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act is gradually effecting in the habits and conduct of the working classes throughout the country, and the change from idleness and

improvidence to industry and forethought which has already been, in many instances, produced.

5. That it is the opinion of this Board that uniformity of proceeding in the management of the poor throughout the various districts of the kingdom is essential to the success of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and that such uniformity can only be secured by means of the superintendence of a Board of Commissioners invested with sufficient authority to enforce its enactments: that the weight which must attach to the judgment of persons holding stations of such vast responsibility, divested of local interests and prejudices, renders them a tribunal of reference and appeal above all suspicion of partiality.

6. That it is the bounden duty of this Board to counteract, by its testimony and all the means in its power, the evil which may result from the misrepresentations of the opponents of the Act.

7. That these resolutions be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Board, and communicated to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Frederick Paul Irby, Chairman.

To the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

My Lord,

The Board of Guardians of the Dorking Union having now been employed more than a year in carrying into effect the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, in a large agricultural district of West Norfolk, with a population of about 16,000 inhabitants, and having experienced, to a very great extent, the benefits resulting therefrom, both as regards the improvement of the condition of the poor and the reduction of the poor-rates, are anxious to convey to your Lordship their testimony to the great utility of the measure itself, and their admiration of the means by which it has been brought into operation. They are the more desirous of doing this because many individuals, by their writings or public speaking, and as it would appear for party purposes, have, by unfounded statements and misrepresentations, been endeavouring to mislead the public and inflame the minds of the lower orders against the promoters and supporters of the measure.

The Dorking Union was formed in August, 1835, but having no workhouse to facilitate the management of the poor, the attention of the Board was confined to a revision of the system of allowances to able-bodied and unemployed paupers, and the correction of abuses in general. Relief to the aged and otherwise impotent poor was continued as their only and necessary means of support; and, as an assistance to the able-bodied pauper, migration and emigration were encouraged.

It is an undeniable fact that the great body of the labouring class have been induced to seek actively for, and secure, by good conduct both at home and abroad, permanent employment, as the only means of insuring to themselves comparative independence; and this has consequently brought about a better understanding between master and labourer, and is rapidly restoring that respectful demeanour and respectable appearance which was formerly the boasted characteristic of

the English peasant. A more economical and efficient arrangement as regards medical attendance on the poor, the more general establishment of medical clubs, the almost entire reduction of the heavy expenses attending the litigation of pauper settlements, and the expunging of improper charges often made by parish officers, are amongst the good effects of the new system; and as regards the poor themselves, no better proof can be furnished of their moral improvement than that the keepers of beer-shops complain of loss of trade on the one hand, and tradesmen find themselves better paid on the other. Limited and confined as the exertions of the guardians have thus been without the aid of a workhouse, the expenses of the Union have been reduced 39 per cent. this year. A house being now built, the Board of Guardians look forward with confidence to the results of a proper use of it, and doubt not but that, under a system of judicious management, it will be the means of much further improvement in the condition of the poor, and of reduction in parochial expenditure.

The Board of Guardians of the Dorking Union have, therefore, great pleasure in being able to lay so satisfactory a statement of their first year's experience before your Lordship, and, at the same time, in acknowledging that the above-mentioned important and beneficial results are derived from a close attention to the spirit of the Act, as directed by the Poor Law Commissioners, and to the Assistant-Commissioners, this Board is greatly indebted for most able and valuable assistance.

It is further the opinion of this Board, that authority being vested in a central Board of Commissioners is an advantage of the greatest importance. The Poor Law Commissioners being removed beyond the reach of local interest, partiality, or prejudice, and possessed of information from, and the concentrated experience of the whole country, are enabled to exercise a wholesome control over the proceedings of provincial Boards; who, on the other hand, being chosen from a class of intelligent men conversant with the habits, customs, and wants of their poorer neighbours, and therefore well calculated to do justice to all parties, are a sufficient guarantee, that whilst idleness and imposition are sure to be detected and punished, poverty and old age will not be treated as crimes.

(Signed) *H. E. Blyth*, Chairman.

To his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

My Lord,

We the Guardians of the poor of the Cosford Union, in the county of Suffolk, specially convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting an address to the Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, declaratory of the benefits accruing to the Union from the working of the Poor Law Amendment Act, beg leave to certify your Lordship,

That the Cosford Union comprises twenty-eight parishes, eighteen of which, previously to the formation of the Union in August, 1835, constituted the incorporation of the Cosford hundred.

That throughout the spring of 1835, the evils arising out of the old system of relief had grown up to an alarming height. The incorporated workhouse was then tenanted by many able-bodied paupers, who refused to do any kind of work, and defied by turbulent insubordination both the rules of the house and the power of the magistrates. They broke all the windows within reach of their missiles, destroyed window-frames, doors, and door-frames; kept open apertures in the partition and outer walls of the workhouse; beat the governor, &c. &c.

From the disposition thus manifested by the paupers within the house, and shared by those without, it was quite evident that there was a design to demolish the workhouse, in order that thenceforward parochial relief might entirely cease to be measured by the necessity of the poor, but be yielded to lawless intimidation.

That in this state of things the acting Directors and Guardians, as well as the magistrates of the hundred, appealed earnestly to the Poor Law Commissioners for advice and assistance.

The Directors and Guardians, in the utter hopelessness of being able by any application of the powers granted them by the Acts of Incorporation, to re-establish order and to guard against the danger which seemed to menace the security of persons and property, in conjunction with the rate-payers of the hundred qualified to serve as Guardians, petitioned the Poor Law Commissioners to dissolve the incorporation, and to extend to them the unrestricted benefits of their power and co-operation.

That in compliance with such application, the Poor Law Commissioners dissolved the incorporation, and formed the Cosford Union, with an addition of ten parishes, the population of the new Union being more than double that of the disincorporated hundred.

That barely fifteen months have transpired since the new measures came into operation, yet the success which has attended them has in every respect been such as to excite the surprise and admiration of all who have had an opportunity of appreciating the change.

The management of the workhouse is now conducted with regularity and decorum. Profligacy and idleness and insolence among the poor have been replaced by sobriety, industry, and civility. Not only the paupers themselves, but the labourers above that class, and persons still farther removed from want, have become in a marked degree more frugal and prudent. Under the workhouse system permanent employment has become general, where it was before but casual: both the rate and sum total of wages have consequently greatly increased, and although the poor-rates have been diminished 54 per cent. (from £19,223 per annum to £8823), we have it in evidence that the general condition of the labouring population throughout the Union is improved, as it regards their means of subsistence and domestic comfort.

That the following are some among many proofs of this improvement:—The demeanour of the labouring population is more cheerful and contented; there is a greater demand for such articles of food and clothing as are consumed by the poor; independent medical clubs are supported by them in almost every parish of the Union; many new members have been enrolled in benefit societies, one of which, having been established at Hadleigh about six months, has already more than 100 members on its list; the rents of cottages have been more punctu-

ally paid this year than they have ever been known to be paid before; the number of small depositors in the savings' bank at Hadleigh is on the increase, and the deposits of the two months succeeding Michaelmas this year are greater than they were two years ago, when upwards of 400*l.* was advanced out of the poor-rates of the Union in aid of cottage rents due at the Michaelmas of 1834.

That although the population of the Union is more than double that of the old Incorporation, the average number of inmates in the workhouse is reduced from 190 to 140.

That the advantages which the Union has derived from the singular ability and discretion with which the Poor Law Commissioners have exercised their important trusts, and from the unwearied activity and anxious watchfulness of their Assistant Commissioner, are such as no powers delegated to local authorities, and no exertions of private individuals, could possibly have supplied.

That any substantial reform of the old Poor Laws must necessarily have proved detrimental to some interests, where others were to be benefited. But in the change which is now taking place it is consolatory to perceive that almost the only interests which suffer are those which formerly profited at the expense of the moral habits and domestic comforts of the poor, such as those of brewers, publicans, keepers of beer-shops, and some small tradesmen, whose profits depended mainly upon the abuses of the old practice of giving relief.

That without pronouncing the present law to be perfect in all its minor details, we believe it to be sound in principle, and in practice we know that it has produced beneficial results, far beyond the highest calculations and hopes of its most sanguine friends.

It is with feelings of sorrow and apprehension, therefore, that we observe a determination to decry the Poor Law Amendment Act manifested, not only by interested parties, and by many whose inexperience of the true effects resulting from it, or whose mistaken but honest prejudices may claim excuse, but by many persons also who holding the extremes of opposite political opinions, seem only to be running a race for popularity, in a course of violent and injurious vituperation of this measure, which, if fairly tried, we deem to be eminently calculated to promote that relationship of mutual benefits and obligations, which ought to subsist between the rich and poor of all classes.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants.

(*Signed by thirty-three Guardians, including eight* ex-officio.)

Semer Hadleigh, 20th December, 1836.

Hoxne Union.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Hoxne Union, in the county of Suffolk, held at Stradbroke on Monday the 12th day of December, 1836, it was moved, seconded, and unanimously resolved, that the following Address (to be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Board) be forthwith forwarded to the Right Honourable the Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department:—

That this Board views, with deep concern and regret, the exertions which are now being made in various parts of the country to throw obstacles in the way of the operations of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and to bring into disrepute with the public those who are concerned in carrying its provisions into effect, particularly its chief functionaries, the Commissioners. And that statements founded neither on correct representations of facts, nor a right understanding of the true principles of the Act, are promulgated, not only by a portion of the press, but by speeches made at public meetings, tending to agitate the poorer classes and influence public opinion against the measure.

That the many and great benefits which have already resulted from the operation of the new poor law in this Union, not only to the rate-payers but to the poor themselves, have caused this Board to entertain opinions completely at variance with those so industriously propagated at the present moment.

That the sentiments of this Board, as respects the beneficial operation of this measure are founded upon the following facts.

That the average annual expenditure of the parishes comprising the Hoxne Union, during the three years preceding its formation, amounted to 19,930*l*. That the total expenditure of the Union during the year since its formation (including heavy migration expenses) has been reduced to 12,000*l*.

That this reduction has not been accomplished by causing the aged and infirm, or the sick, to suffer any privation, but by gradually withdrawing all out-door relief from the able-bodied male paupers.

That previous to the formation of this Union there were usually in the winter season upwards of 800 paupers of this class without employment, receiving out-door relief in the several parishes. That in the course of the first quarter after the adoption of the workhouse system in this Union, viz., the quarter ending 25th March, 1836, fifty-two able-bodied labourers accepted temporary relief within the Union workhouse. That at the present time there are but two able-bodied men within its walls, and that the whole of this class, with those exceptions, are now maintaining themselves and families by their own industry, instead of as heretofore, frequenting the tavern and beer-shop, and receiving the wages of idleness at the parish pay-table.

That the aged and infirm are in many instances receiving a greater amount of relief, and in cases of sickness and accident the pauper obtains more minute attention and more efficient assistance, under the provisions made by this Board, than under the old system.

That this Board regards with particular satisfaction the great moral improvement which the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act is gradually effecting in the habits and conduct of the working classes, and the change from idleness and improvidence to industry and forethought, which it has already produced.

That this Board cannot but strongly express its sense of the advantage and assistance it has derived from the guidance and control of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the privilege of consulting them in all cases of difficulty or difference of opinion.

That the authority vested in the Commissioners secures uniformity of proceeding throughout the various districts of the kingdom, and affords a protection against inexperience or mismanagement on the

part of the Guardians, whilst the weight that must attach to the judgment of persons holding stations of such vast public responsibility, divested of local interests and prejudices, makes them the best tribunal of reference and appeal that can be devised.

That this Board deems it its bounden duty, as far as its testimony may have influence, to counteract the hostility of the opponents of the law by this expression of its sentiments.

Signed and sealed, on behalf of the Board,
Henry Owen, Chairman.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Hartismere Union, held at Eye the 7th day of February, 1837, it was unanimously resolved,—

That the Board of Guardians of this Union have observed with regret the various attempts of a portion of the daily press to excite a spirit of hostility against the New Poor Law Amendment Bill, and they have noticed with still deeper concern the proceeding of a meeting called together in one of the principal towns in this county to petition the Commons House of Parliament against the Bill, where, by a garbled statement of facts, and the admixture of truth with a great deal of inaccuracy, a false and erroneous impression was sought to be made upon the public mind.

That this Board of Guardians having long been accustomed to hold their meetings, amidst the continued attacks of local opposition, of wilful misrepresentation and slanderous abuse, they have learned how to appreciate the outcry raised against the law by individuals either very imperfectly acquainted with its principles, or who are actuated by motives of sordid and selfish interest. They, therefore, in their official capacity as Guardians, consider it a duty they owe to themselves and the country to endeavour to counteract this opposition to the law by stating the effects of its operation in the Union for which they have been appointed to act.

That for this purpose they conceive it unnecessary to enter into a minute and statistical detail of the several classes of paupers brought under the control of the Board; but they can confidently affirm, that since the formation of the Union, and by the gradual and temperate enforcement of the regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, the condition and moral character of the labouring classes have been improved, indolence and profligacy been checked, industry encouraged, more regular and constant employment obtained, and the parishes where a redundancy of population existed, or was supposed to exist, that redundancy has been reduced by the judicious arrangement for facilitating emigration and migration made by the Poor Law Commissioners.

That previous to the introduction of the new system of relief into this district, the agricultural interest was suffering under an excessive burden of rates, which was rapidly bringing both the employer and employed to the same level of poverty and distress.

That the aggregate assessment of rates for the thirty-two parishes comprised in the Union amounted at its commencement, on an average

taken for the three preceding years, to 18,874*l.* in the past year (the first of the Union) the amount has been, including establishment expenses, only 11,321*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; showing a saving of 7642*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, or more than 40 per cent.

That this reduction has been made chiefly among the class of able-bodied paupers who are now earning their livelihood by the wages of independent labour, instead of subsisting upon the degrading and demoralizing wages of pauperism, by the abolition of the flagrant abuses of the former system, and by the exposure of imposition and extortion.

That the Board of Guardians can therefore refer to this diminution of parochial rates with feelings of honest satisfaction; for while the idle and improvident have been taught the necessity of adopting different habits, the assistance to the aged and to the infirm has been generally increased, and the wants and comforts of the sick more liberally attended to. And they, the Guardians of the Union, would deem it a lasting reproach to them as men and as Christians had they ever knowingly or willingly endeavoured to accomplish this reduction by any single act of oppression towards the really destitute and deserving poor.

That the Board of Guardians, in viewing the progress of the law throughout this and the adjoining hundreds, feel bound to acknowledge that they consider its success is mainly to be attributed to the great advantages derived from the establishment of a Central Board of Commissioners, to whom can be referred all questions of difficulty and doubt, and whose authority prevents those deviations from the Act which would probably otherwise arise from conflicting opinions and local partialities. At the same time they must be permitted to express their high sense of the temperance and firmness with which the power vested in the Commissioners has been exercised, as well as their obligations for the ready assistance and active co-operation of the Assistant Commissioner appointed to superintend this district.

That under the fullest conviction that the benefits accruing from the new law, both as to the system of administering relief, and the authorities constituted for carrying the law into effect will prove to be of incalculable and permanent advantage to the community at large, but especially to the industrious and labouring classes of society, the Board of Guardians confidently trust that whatever alterations or improvements may be suggested in its minor details, his Majesty's Ministers will determine with the sanction of Parliament that the principles of the Bill shall be strictly and firmly adhered to.

That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the Board, and forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Aug. B. Henniker, Chairman.

St. Saviour's Union.

Gentlemen, Board-room, 1st December, 1836.

Impelled by a sense of duty, we, the undersigned, Guardians of St. Saviour's Union (who, with one exception, have served the office

of overseer under the old system), have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the beneficial operations of the new Poor Law Bill, during the time we have been deputed to carry out its principles.

Respecting the supplies of provisions for the house by public contract, we readily give our unqualified approbation to that system, having found it work efficiently, both as to economy and quality; and we feel confident, that unless the Commissioners perseveringly apply it, the public money would be wasted in favouritism and jobbing. With respect to out-door relief, we have in practice modified the strict provisions of the Bill in various cases which have been presented to the Board for its decision, with the view of ultimate compliance with a law which, although in its details occasionally wears the aspect of severity, and in a few exceptions may draw upon the sympathies of the Guardians, effectually guards against impositions, and drives the dissolute or idle to the necessity of getting a livelihood by honest industry.

We deem the powers vested in the Guardians to exercise their humanity and kindness by the exceptions allowed in the Commissioners' instructions, to be fully adequate to meet the wants occasioned by sudden illness or distress of the out-door poor who need temporary assistance, which in many cases the Board has acted upon with considerable benefit to deserving and industrious families. The advantage of confining out-door relief to cases of emergency, and to such aged persons as have heretofore been accustomed to receive aid residing within the Union, has been found to work well, as it gives the officers of the Union the means of reporting the state of each case to the Guardians weekly; thus guarding against the imposition so largely practised under the old system. Whilst the comforts of the deserving poor have never been lost sight of by this Board, we are happy to say that a considerable reduction has been effected for the rate-payers.

In regard to the new diet, no complaints have been made by the inmates of the workhouse; and we are of opinion that it is an improvement upon the former, as it includes a greater quantity of solid and fluid nutritives, also tea and sugar to the aged.

The spiritual duties of the chaplain, and the kind visits of a Dissenting clergyman, have been gratefully appreciated, especially by those inmates whose infirmities prevent their attendance on public worship.

Allow us, in conclusion, to present our grateful acknowledgments to the Commissioners for their attention and urbanity of manners when we have found occasion to consult them upon cases of doubt or difficulty; and also to express our obligation to Mr. Mott, the Assistant-Commissioner, by whose experience and friendly advice we have been aided in carrying out the various details of the new Poor Law Bill, we hope not only to the satisfaction of the rate-payers, but to the improvement of the condition of the industrious population of the Union.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servants,
(Signed) *Hugh Bowditch*, Chairman,
Andrew Clark, Vice-Chairman,
And thirteen Guardians.

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

Ampthill Union.

To the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Ampthill Union, held in the Board-room of the Ampthill Union Workhouse, at Ampthill, on Thursday the 15th December, 1836, it was Resolved,

That the Ampthill Union having been formed nearly two years, the Board of Guardians have no hesitation in declaring the peculiar satisfaction with which they regard the operation of the new Poor Law Act.

That the Guardians having heard and read of several statements made by parties, who either through ignorance or party spirit are adverse to the principle of the new Poor Law, and who have circulated reports, which upon inquiry into the facts, have been found utterly at variance with truth and sound principle, deem it a duty they owe not only to themselves but also to the numerous body of rate-payers whom they represent, thus fearlessly to acknowledge that the mode of administering relief to the poor by the establishment of Boards of Guardians has, under the guidance of the Central Board, proved one of the greatest blessings which has been conferred upon the community at large by any Act of the Legislature, during the nineteenth century.

That no less than 1086 poor persons have within the last twelve-months personally had an opportunity of stating their situation to the Board, and thereby had an unprejudiced tribunal to adjudicate upon each particular case.

That a reduction in the poor-rates has been effected to the extent of 45 per cent., and this not by depriving the aged and infirm or helpless widow of any comfort, but rather, as can readily be proved, by conferring upon them many important benefits, and, in truth, increased allowances; while, on the other hand, the habitual sturdy able-bodied pauper's habits of idleness have been put to the test by the offer of a well-regulated workhouse, where a comfortable maintenance is provided.

That in several of the parishes of the Union an extraordinary favourable change has been made in the morals and habits of many who formerly appeared to be incorrigible. That the Board have no reason to condemn the repeal of the former bastardy laws, and can with safety state that not a case of infanticide or desertion of spurious issue has come to their knowledge. That the Guardians feel it to be their duty unfeignedly to express the great advantage they have derived from the able manner in which the Poor Law Commissioners have assisted them in every point of difficulty which has been submitted to them, and consider that they are bound to uphold the benefits which they have derived from appealing to the Central Board, divested as it is of local interest and party feeling.

That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded to the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, and that they be requested to lay the same before the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

H. M. Musgrave, Chairman, J.P.
T. W. Overman, Vice-Chairman. *And twenty-one Guardians.*

Royston Union.

Moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed, That the following Address be forwarded to the Right Honourable *Lord John Russell*, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

My Lord,

We, the Guardians of the poor of the Royston Union, in the counties of Hertford, Cambridge, and Essex, having observed with regret the virulent and unjustifiable attacks which are systematically made by several of the public papers on the operation and tendency of the Poor Law Amendment Act, feel it a duty incumbent upon us to endeavour to counteract the false impressions which these publications may create, and to afford to his Majesty's Government the testimony of our experience in favour of a measure so calculated to rescue the character of the humbler classes of this country from degradation, and the property of the more wealthy from destruction.

The Union which we represent contains 29 parishes, and a population of about 16,000 persons, depending almost wholly upon agriculture. Our first meeting was held on the 3rd of July, 1835, but it was not until the following Michaelmas that the machinery of the new system could be considered as fairly at work, and then our operations were chiefly confined to watching over and directing the administration of out-door relief, as we had no workhouse capable of containing more than 20 persons. The average annual amount of money expended in the relief of the poor for the three years immediately preceding the formation of the Union was 10,231*l.*; and though in the first year a saving of 3,145*l.* was effected, we consider this of far less importance than the great improvement which has been produced in the habits, feelings, and general conduct and condition of the working classes. This has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and is daily extending. It is a change from improvidence and idleness to carefulness and industry, from turbulence and rudeness to quietness and civility, though from its nature less capable of demonstration than the pecuniary results of the measure; and we can with pleasure look back upon the means by which these effects have been produced, and sincerely assure your lordship that they have not resulted from harshness or oppression, from diminishing the comforts of the aged and infirm, or withholding relief from the really necessitous; but from a vigilant economy, an undeviating determination to give no relief to the able-bodied except in exchange for their labour, and to eradicate entirely the mischievous practice of making up wages out of the poor-rates.

In the winter immediately preceding the formation of this Union, there were within its limits at one time 1,945 persons receiving parochial relief, and generally there used at that period of the year to be about 300 able-bodied men unemployed. Last season (almost without the aid of the workhouse) this number was reduced to 146; and during the present winter there have been only 19 applicants of this class who have accepted admission into the workhouse, and few of these have remained there more than three or four days; and we believe that

scarcely any men who are really desirous of finding work are without employment in their own immediate neighbourhood.

The total number of paupers relieved during the last quarter has been 816. Of these 465 were aged and infirm; and it does not appear that there was any greater number of this class comprised in the year, 1,945 who received relief in the winter of 1834, so that the great reduction has been effected in the class of casual paupers, and not in that of the aged and infirm.

In the month of September last, we commenced the occupation of a newly-erected workhouse, capable of accommodating 300 persons; and the largest number of inmates at any one time has been 115. These consist chiefly of old men, the former inmates of parish workhouses, and orphans, deserted and illegitimate children. They all appear comfortable, and many of the former class declare that they are now better taken care of than they have been for many years. The children are under the care of an intelligent school-master and mistress, and we feel assured that their prospect of future happiness and usefulness is far brighter than it would have been had they been permitted to remain in their late state of destitution and neglect. There has been in this Union but one instance of separation of husband and wife, and that in the case of a young and athletic, but idle and dissolute agricultural labourer, who might have had work if he would in his own parish. No complaint has been made by either husband or wife on the ground of their separation; but the wife remonstrated against not being allowed tea and sugar. We feel certain that few of these cases will occur in practice, and that when they do, they will in general result from the bad conduct of the parties themselves.

The effect of this system of in-door relief upon the able-bodied paupers has been most salutary. It has almost caused a cessation of the applications for "money or work," and converted the abusive labourers on the village green, and the poachers who congregated in the gravel-pit, into active industrious labourers; it has taught them the advantage of civility to their employers, and diligence in their work, and to some extent created among them a feeling of self-respect and a solicitude for their own reputation, to which previously they were almost strangers. It may be added, that the able-bodied pauper has not been deterred from remaining an inmate of the workhouse by severity or ill usage, but merely by his disinclination to submit to the restraint of wholesome regulations and strict discipline.

We have also peculiar satisfaction in testifying from our observation and experience, that the operation of the new system has been in various ways beneficial to the independent labourer; and among others, by converting the saving in the amount of rates into a progressively-increasing fund for the employment and encouragement of profitable labour; it has also discouraged early and improvident marriages, heretofore a fruitful source of pauperism and misery.

The alteration in the law of bastardy has likewise been found to work well, and to operate as a check upon this growing evil; not a single instance of mischief has at present occurred, nor do we anticipate any such result; on the contrary, we feel assured that much incitement to evil will be thereby removed, and female chastity greatly promoted.

The alteration in the law of settlement, and the great facilities

afforded for avoiding the expenses of litigation, are entitled to our warmest approbation, and another feature of the system which we consider highly beneficial is, that it has brought together men of various grades in society, of different views, habits, and modes of thinking, who were comparatively little acquainted with each other, and thus imparted to the boards of Guardians the advantage of each individual's ability, knowledge, and experience. It has united them in the performance of a common and important duty, shown them how nearly allied are the interests of all classes of the community, and how usefully and successfully all may combine in promoting the temporal welfare and moral improvement of their poorer brethren; and, lastly, it has secured for the poor and afflicted an intelligent, unbiassed, and almost disinterested tribunal, by which every application for relief is humanely and dispassionately considered and determined.

In conclusion, we feel it our duty to express to your Lordship our high sense of the advantages we have derived from the guidance and assistance of the Central Board of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the Assistant Commissioner of the District, who have been unremitting in their exertions to promote and secure the success of the measure, and by whose judicious superintendence alone, can uniformity of procedure and sound principles of action be established and maintained.

Signed and sealed, by Order of the Board,

Royston, January 27, 1837. *Henry Thurnall*, Clerk.

Highworth and Swindon Union.

At a Meeting of the Board of Guardians held at Highworth, on Wednesday the 11th of January, 1837, the following Resolutions were moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

That the Board regard with peculiar satisfaction the working of the Poor Law Amendment Act, during the twelve months it has been in operation in this Union of sixteen parishes, and 12,611 population.

That the pecuniary savings of the rate-payers since the formation of the Union, as compared with the average expenditure of the three preceding years, is upwards of 54 per cent. per annum.

That this large reduction has not been accomplished by causing privation to the aged or infirm, or the really necessitous and deserving poor, but by economy in the general management, and by the removal of those opportunities for imposition which existed under the old law; and this pecuniary saving is also attended with decided symptoms of returning industry among the labouring poor, and it is evident that the new law is working a great moral improvement in the habits of this class of the people.

That this Board not only appreciates the benefit derived from the advice of the Central Board in all difficult cases, and in saving of law expenses, but they also recognise in the Central Board the only tribunal that is divested of local or party feelings, and capable, from their daily accumulating experience, of securing the ultimate management of the poor throughout the kingdom, on sound principles.

That therefore whatever differences may exist on particular parts of the Poor Law Amendment Act, this Board are decidedly of opinion

that, as a whole, it has been highly beneficial to this Union, and they should hear with much regret and alarm of an intention to make any material alteration in its provisions, convinced as they are from the experience they have already had of its effects, that the most beneficial results to the poor themselves, as well as to the community at large, may be confidently anticipated from it.

Signed, by order of the Board,
A. S. Crowdy, Clerk of the Union.

Moved, seconded, and carried, that the above Resolutions be forwarded to the Poor Law Commissioners, through Colonel A'Court, the Assistant Commissioner, and be inserted in one of the London and two country newspapers.

Oliver Cally Codrington, Presiding Chairman.

Statement of Expenditure in the Highworth and Swindon Union, since the formation in December 1835, to December 1836.

1836.	First Quarter	£.	s.	d.
March 25.	Bishopstone	14	8	3
,,	Blunsden St. Andrew	18	14	1¾
,,	Castle Eaton	39	0	3½
,,	Chisledon	121	5	5¼
,,	Draycot Foliat	5	18	2¾
,,	Hannington	56	10	11¾
,,	Highworth	359	10	11
,,	Hinton Parva	31	14	5¼
,,	Inglesham	10	14	0½
,,	Liddington	82	17	9
,,	Rodborne Cheney	58	12	0
,,	Stanton Fitzwarren	52	1	10
,,	Stratton, St. Margaret	99	1	7¾
,,	Swindon	209	0	8¾
,,	Wanborough	131	5	10¾
,,	Wroughton	204	5	4
		£1545	1	11

	Second Quarter.	£.	s.	d.
June 24.	Bishopstone	60	3	7
,,	Blunsden St. Andrew	11	3	2¾
,,	Castle Eaton	38	7	6
,,	Chisledon	91	14	5
,,	Draycot	5	8	6
,,	Hannington	60	9	0½
,,	Highworth	301	3	6½
,,	Hinton	25	11	2¼
,,	Inglesham	10	6	7¼
,,	Liddington	63	3	5¼
,,	Rodborne	41	4	3
,,	Stanton	31	11	1¾
,,	Stratton	89	5	7½
,,	Swindon	167	12	6¾
,,	Wanborough	100	14	0¾
,,	Wroughton	147	15	5
		£1245	14	1¼

1836.	Third Quarter.	£.	s.	d.
Sept. 24.	Bishopstone	46	11	9
,,	Blunsden	8	1	4½
,,	Castle Eaton	32	14	10½
,,	Chisledon	93	0	5¼
,,	Draycot	5	5	1¾
,,	Hannington	55	7	4½
,,	Highworth	255	5	1¾
,,	Hinton	25	0	2½
,,	Inglesham	10	0	2¾
,,	Liddington	58	4	7½
,,	Redborne	37	7	7¾
,,	Stanton	34	13	9
,,	Stratton	73	2	4
,,	Swindon	152	10	9½
,,	Wanborough	79	10	8¼
,,	Wroughton	141	16	4
		£1108	12	8½

	Fourth Quarter.	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 24.	Bishopstone	50	0	5½
,,	Blunsden	9	19	2½
,,	Castle Eaton	40	9	0
,,	Chisledon	108	4	8½
,,	Draycot	6	13	3¼
,,	Hannington	56	18	3
,,	Highworth	301	13	0¾
,,	Hinton	35	14	6¼
,,	Inglesham	11	4	2
,,	Liddington	70	7	5¾
,,	Rodborne	46	3	3
,,	Stanton	37	2	5¾
,,	Stratton	85	17	0
,,	Swindon	153	9	10½
,,	Wanborough	99	18	10¾
,,	Wroughton	182	19	3¼
		£1296	13	10½

For the whole Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Bishopstone . . .	221	4	0¼
Blunsden St. Andrew	47	17	11½
Castle Eaton . .	150	11	8
Chisledon . . .	414	5	0
Draycot Foliat . .	23	5	1¾
Hannington . . .	229	5	7¾
Highworth . . .	1217	12	8
Hinton Parva . .	118	0	4¼
Inglesham . . .	42	5	0½
Liddington . . .	274	12	5½
Rodborne Cheney .	183	7	1¾
Stanton Fitzwarren .	155	9	2½
Stratton, St. Margaret	347	6	7¼
Swindon	682	13	9½
Wanborough . .	411	9	6½
Wroughton . . .	676	16	4¼
Total . .	5196	2	7¼

	£.	s.	d.
First Quarter . .	1545	1	11
Second ditto . .	1245	14	1¼
Third ditto . .	1108	12	8½
Fourth ditto . .	1296	13	10½
	5196	2	7¼
Average Annual Expenditure for last 3 years .	£11,387	0	0
Average of first year since Union formed . . .	5,196	2	7
Saving . .	£6,190	17	5

Leighton Buzzard Union, 10th February, 1837.

Moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the following Address be forwarded to the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, through the Assistant-Commissioner, *D. G. Adey*, Esq.

Gentlemen,

Having been now formed into a Union under the Poor Law Amendment Act for England and Wales nearly eighteen months, this Board consider themselves not only competent, but called upon to state their opinion as to the practical operation of the measure.

On the formation of the Union by D. G. Adey, Esq., many of the Guardians entertained some prejudice against the system, but all acknowledging that a change was necessary, they considered it their duty to give to the plan of the Legislature a fair and impartial trial.

They commenced operations with the determination to act as Guardians in the most extensive sense of the word—not only as the pockets of the rate-payers might be affected, but that every case of application for relief should be thoroughly investigated and decided upon sound, tenable, and clearly-recognised principles. This searching investigation occupied much valuable time and close application, which the Guardians, however, cheerfully devoted; the effect was, in some instances, to increase the allowance to aged persons, which had been previously administered without a sufficient investigation, and in no case to abridge their comforts; the able-bodied and young were rather persuaded than coerced to rely on their own energies, than to be dependent on parishes.

The working of the system has by this means obtained, in a considerable degree, the co-operation of the poor, and their assent to the correctness of the principle; and whilst the greatest firmness has been exercised by the Board, it has been blended with the utmost caution not unnecessarily to wound the feelings of those whose applications were refused. The result is, the peaceful progress of the measure, and a success far exceeding the Board's most sanguine expectations.

The expenditure of the year ending Michaelmas, 1836, as compared with the average of the three years preceding the establishment of the Union, shows a saving of upwards of 70 per cent. The saving, great and valuable as it is, the Board conceive to be the least part of the advantages, when they observe that the torrent of evil and profligate expenditure ever increasing under the old system, has been stemmed by the succession pauperism cut off, the quality of labour greatly improved, and the moral tone of society much elevated.

The more experience this Board have had of the principles on which the Act is founded, and their practical application, the more they are convinced that they were framed with great caution, and that considerable pains must have been taken in digesting and deciding upon them; and whatever difference of opinion may exist on particular parts of the Act, they are decidedly of opinion that the most beneficial results to the community, and to the poor themselves, may be anticipated from it; and they feel confident that, with the continued attention of the Central Board, the aid of its Assistant Commissioners, and the general co-operation of society at large, a new and highly-improved era will be introduced, alike beneficial to the proprietor, the intermediate occupier, and the labourer on the soil, as well as highly conducive to the general interests of every class of society.

Signed, by order of the Board,

Jos. Woodman, Clerk of the Union.

Barnet Union.

It was moved, seconded, and carried,—

That this Board has observed with regret the systematic attempts made by writers in certain public journals to bring into discredit the Poor Law Amendment Act, by statements altogether unsupported by facts.

That they in consequence feel called upon, as well in justice to themselves as to the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, to endeavour to counteract the mischievous tendency of such attempts by the following expression of their honest conviction (the result of an experience of eighteen months) as to the practical effects of the new law.

That although, under the old system, the pressure upon the rates in the parishes comprising this Union was never so great as in more pauperized districts, the pecuniary saving as compared with the three years previous to the introduction of the amended law, has been equal to 15 per cent. per annum.

That the saving has not been effected at the expense of the aged and helpless poor, but by a strict and patient investigation of the cases of the able-bodied applicants, and by a proper economy in the expenditure generally.

That one great object of the Poor Law Amendment Act being the removal of the opportunities for the practice of imposition, and that encouragement to idleness and dependence upon the parish purse (in a degree influencing all classes of the able-bodied) which it was the defect of the old law to foster. This Board has great satisfaction in

testifying, that in this respect the Act has been eminently successful, and that a decided check has been given to the importunity of the idle and improvident.

That, therefore, however individuals may differ in opinion upon particular provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, the members of this Board are anxious thus to express their belief in its general usefulness, as even now participated in by all classes within this Union; and at the same time to record the full confidence they entertain, that, aided by the daily growing experience and judicious superintendence of the Commissioners, much real benefit will result to the community at large, relief will be secured on sound and uniform principles, and a great permanent improvement be effected in the moral character of the labouring poor.

Sealed, by order of the Board,
W. Norris Franklyn, Clerk.

Bath Union.

Walcot, September 24, 1836.

Gentlemen,

I BEG to enclose you a copy of an Address, unanimously agreed to at a meeting of the Board of Guardians of this Union on Wednesday last; and which has been forwarded to Lord John Russell, M.P., Secretary of State for the Home Department.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
C. Brown, Clerk to the Union.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, London.

Bath Union.

Moved, seconded, and carried unanimously,—That the following Address be forwarded to the Right Honourable Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

That this Board regard with peculiar satisfaction the working of the New Poor Law in the Bath Union, and anticipate the most beneficial results to the community at large, and especially to the poor themselves.

That when the Bath Union was incorporated there were in its various parishes 1758 paupers (heads of families) receiving out-of-door relief; this number is now reduced to 875. The annual payment to out-of-door paupers was 10,311*l.*, it is now reduced to 5360*l.* The sum paid for 100 illegitimate children in the parish of Walcot was 500*l.* a-year; there is now not a single instance of out-of-door allowance for illegitimate children in the whole Union.

That this reduction has not been accomplished by causing deserving persons to suffer any privation, but by offering the workhouse to those paupers of whom there was reason to believe that they had been receiving pay merely because they were too idle to work; the pay of the deserving poor being still continued to them, and in about one hundred instances having been actually increased.

That notwithstanding the diminution in the number of out-of-door paupers, the number of inmates in the Union Workhouses is rather less than the total number in the workhouses of the respective parishes prior to the formation of the Union; for although greater attention has been paid to cleanliness, ventilation, and every reasonable comfort, yet the new system not permitting the use of intoxicating liquors, or the privilege of going out at pleasure, which privilege was commonly abused by their begging in the streets, all those who have no relish for sobriety and decorum have departed.

That in various parts of the Union there are favourable symptoms of returning industry and good conduct, even amongst those who formerly appeared to be incorrigible; and during the last three months the unprecedented number of fifty-three persons have enrolled themselves members of that excellent institution, the "Bath Friendly Society."

That the Board reflect with pleasure upon the grand moral effects now producing upon the habits of the working classes, in the change from idleness and improvidence to industry and forethought; and especially when they consider that in the partial evils which must attend every general good, the worst that can happen, is the offer of a workhouse where a comfortable maintenance is provided, the aid of able medical men, the spiritual superintendence of a chaplain, and the unremitting attentions of a schoolmaster and schoolmistress to the children.

That it is with feelings of honest pleasure that the Board look forward to the speedy diminution of the parochial burdens, hitherto so oppressive to the rate-payers; for the non-payment of which so many persons were annually summoned before the magistrates, their goods seized, and themselves reduced to poverty.

That this Board cannot adequately express their sense of the great advantages they derive from the guidance and the control of the Central Board in London; the privilege of consulting the Commissioners in all cases of difficulty, and of referring to their authority when there exists a difference of opinion amongst themselves, has been found to be one of the greatest benefits conferred upon them by the new system.

That not only by official correspondence have the Board derived advantages from the concentrated intelligence and enlarged experience possessed by the Commissioners, but also by the frequent presence of an Assistant-Commissioner; who, with the greatest urbanity, has answered questions put to him by the Board, explained doubtful points of the law, and given most valuable advice on whatever measures were in contemplation.

That whilst a large discretionary power is vested in the Board of Guardians in deciding the cases of paupers, and in electing officers, the general rules issued by the Commissioners, and their sanction of the persons and salaries of the officers, afford a well-devised safeguard against the ignorance and inexperience of the Guardians themselves.

That the authority of the Central Board can alone secure uniformity of proceeding in the various districts of the kingdom, and prevent that discontent which inevitably arises amongst the poor of a well-regulated

parish, when the management of the poor in a neighbouring parish is at variance with sound principles.

That in all matters, connected with the conduct or character of any of the officers of the Union, the Board do not merely appreciate the weight that must ever attach to the judgment of persons holding stations of such vast public responsibility, but they recognise in the Central Board the only tribunal of appeal that is divested of local interests and party passions.

That it would not have occurred to the Board to make the present declaration of their sentiments, had they not seen in some of the London papers reports of speeches delivered at public meetings, convened for the purpose of addressing the Secretary of State against the New Poor Law, some of which speeches, purporting to come from Guardians of Unions, contain statements utterly at variance with fact and sound principle.

That as the danger attendant upon such mischievous declarations arises entirely from the lamentable ignorance of the people, as to the true nature and intent of the New Poor Law, and of the real character and conduct of its chief functionaries, the Commissioners,—this Board deem it their bounden duty to counteract the evil, as far as the weight of their testimony may have influence, by this expression of their sentiments; and by asserting the deep conviction of their minds, that the New Poor Law, under the judicious superintendence of the Commissioners, will promote prudent and moral habits amongst the working classes, and the prosperity of all.

Signed and sealed, by order of the Board,
C. Brown, Clerk.

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Guardians of the Poor of the Colchester Union in the county of Essex consider it their duty to address your Lordship, and to state generally that the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act have operated beneficially in the Union under their administration.

They consider it their duty to make this statement at the present time, when the opponents of that measure, partly from interested motives, and partly from mistaken apprehensions as to the results of the law, are endeavouring by many unjustifiable proceedings to mislead the public mind, and to influence the Legislature to a repeal of the enactments of the New Poor Law.

The Colchester Union is almost wholly a town Union, and as it included very few instances of able-bodied labourers paid from the poor-rate, the pecuniary saving under the new law is not likely to be so considerable as in country districts, but it has already been found that by the provisions of the new law many cases of deception and fraud have been detected and put an end to, and also a considerable amount of improper, and in some cases illegal expenditure, in the conducting the old law has been controlled and discontinued.

The Guardians of the Colchester Union wish to express their full

and firm conviction that humanity can be shown towards the destitute, disabled, and really deserving pauper to a greater extent now than could be extended under the old law, whilst a proper check is placed upon the unprincipled and profligate, and they do not hesitate that such results have already been experienced in their Union, and will be more fully developed as the misapprehension under which many persons are labouring upon the subject are removed.

The system of in-door relief in a properly-regulated workhouse establishment, where due attention can be paid to the aged and infirm, and destitute children, they are persuaded will be found very beneficial, as while an asylum is thereby offered under proper regulations to all who are really destitute, a proper and necessary line of discrimination between the pauper and independent labourer is drawn, and the latter is encouraged to perseverance in active and salutary exertions to maintain an honest and respected independence.

So far as the Guardians are able to express an opinion of the rules and regulations issued by the Commissioners, they would state their conviction that they are well calculated to produce the great object in view, of affording sufficient comfort to the really deserving, and also necessary restraint to those whose conduct is improper, and they have full conviction that under the present system of administering the law, such variations or modifications as may be found needful can and will be effected.

They also consider it due to the Commissioners to state that in every case of difficulty which has arisen in the Union they have always received full and proper attention from the Central Board, and that in no instance has the opinion expressed by the Guardians been treated with discourtesy or neglect, and their personal interviews with the Assistant-Commissioners always have been very satisfactory and useful.

In conclusion, they would state their opinion, that a return to the old system would be attended with ruinous consequences to this town and district, and would express their hope that if any alterations in the detail of the measure are considered advisable, the Legislature will leave the principles of the Act unchanged; and the Guardians would further state their opinion, that they are not aware of any necessity for a repeal of any part of the law as it now stands.

In testimony whereof we have caused our common seal to be affixed hereto at a weekly meeting of the Board, and by a Resolution passed thereat, this 21st day of February, 1837.

Witness—*F. G. Abel*, Clerk of the Union.

To the Right Honourable *Lord John Russell*, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

We, the Guardians of the poor of Wayland Union, in the county of Norfolk, feel it to be a duty which we owe to ourselves and to the public, to address your Lordship at this time, for the purpose of expressing our opinion, grounded on the experience of fifteen months, as to the present system of administering the laws relating to the relief of the poor.

It is a matter of deep regret to observe that systematic attempts have been, and continue to be, made in various quarters, to render the present law unpopular, by holding it up as harsh and oppressive towards the poor, without any corresponding advantage being produced to the rate-payers; the apparent saving being principally absorbed in the payment of numerous newly-created and expensive officers.

We will not take upon ourselves to attribute motives to the persons engaged in this attempt. At the same time, we cannot but express our surprise that any one, possessing the slightest practical acquaintance with the respective workings of the law under the old, and under the present system, should be found to join in this clamour.

In an economic point of view, the saving effected by the Union has been considerable; being after the rate of 45 per cent. in the first year, compared with the average annual expenditure of the several parishes for the three years ended on the 25th of March next before the declaration of the Union. This saving has been effected, not by the diminution of the pittance allowed to the aged and infirm, many of whom are now receiving a more liberal allowance than they were accustomed to receive under the old system, but to a gradual and steady reduction, amounting now almost to an abolition, of the allowances to able-bodied labourers.

It is, however, not merely in a pecuniary point of view that we estimate the advantages derived from the Union. We take our stand on other and higher grounds; so far from the condition of the poor being generally deteriorated by the alteration of the law, we do not hesitate to assert that, though there may be some few cases of apparent hardship arising from the peculiar circumstances of the individuals, and some such have always existed, on the whole their condition is progressively improving, and affords every prospect of continuing to improve.

In proof of this assertion, it is sufficient to state that between Michaelmas and Christmas, 1835, there were not fewer than 150 able-bodied labourers out of employment; whilst in the corresponding quarter of the year just ended, with the exception of two or three who have been discharged by their employers on account of their own misconduct, there has not been a single application to the Board on that account.

It is, however, in a moral point of view that the advantages of the present system appear most prominent. No one can witness without satisfaction the alteration which has taken place in the habits of the labourers, as regards their desire to obtain employment for themselves and their families, their industry when employed, and their conduct and demeanour, both towards their employers and generally; and this alteration has taken place in a direct ratio to the degree in which the parishes had become pauperized.

In conclusion, we beg to assure your Lordship, that whilst on the one hand we trust we shall never be found to turn a deaf ear to any tale of real distress; on the other, we, shall never be deterred by clamour or by fear of personal unpopularity from conscientiously per-

forming our duty in the exercise of those functions which the Legislature has intrusted to us.

Signed, on behalf of the Board of Guardians,
Thomas B. Beevor, Chairman.

Board Room, Rockland, All Saints, near Attleborough,
Norfolk, January 9th, 1837.

Freebridge Lynn Union, in the County of Norfolk.

At a Meeting of Guardians of the above Union, held this 27th day of January, 1837, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to :—

1st. That this Board having now had twelve months' experience in the working of the New Poor Law Act, think it is incumbent upon them to declare their decided conviction that its results have been beyond their most sanguine expectations beneficial to all parties who have come within the sphere of its operations.

2nd. That the improvement in the general character and conduct of the agricultural labourers is most obvious and satisfactory; many who have long been notoriously improvident, idle, and dissolute characters, are now becoming industrious, steady, and well-behaved workmen. The condition of the families of those who were formerly subsisting the greater part of the year upon parish pay is greatly improved, the money they were accustomed to receive as the wages of idleness, and squandered in beer shops and bad company, while their families were reduced to a state of the greatest wretchedness and destitution.

3rd. That the operation of the Poor Law has evidently had the effect of convincing the poor man that his main dependence for the comfortable support of his family is upon his own character and conduct; it has shown him the value of industrious habits, it has made him desirous not only to seek work, but to secure a continuance of it when obtained, and, consequently, has increased the facility of obtaining and securing employment, because the master now finds he is more readily remunerated for his outlay for labour, and beyond measure more comfortable in the superintendence of those employed.

4th. That these satisfactory results have been obtained without any undue harshness in the application of the provisions of the new law. In all cases of old age, sickness, and infirmity, and of distress from accident or unavoidable misfortune, the Board have invariably treated the applicants with the most favourable consideration.

5th. That the source from whence they have derived a considerable saving upon the average of the preceding three years' expenditure, has been in the strict and searching scrutiny into every case of suspected imposition, and in withdrawing all allowance from able-bodied labourers whenever the Board were well assured that their own misconduct only prevented their obtaining employment, and in such cases the offer of the workhouse has been found a certain and satisfactory test.

6th. That this Board are induced to offer these observations upon the effect of the New Poor Law, from learning that it is the intention of some parties to petition for its repeal. With the motives of these parties

the Board have nothing to do; but as men of some practical experience in the management of agricultural labourers, and of intimate acquaintance with their general habits and manners, they cannot but express their surprise that any parties or persons should evince such a decided hostility against a law which has been, and must continue to be, so greatly conducive to the interest, the comfort, and the happiness of society in general, and to the respectability and well-being of the poor man in particular.

Sir William Folkes, Chairman.

Farringdon Union.

On the 31st of January, 1837, the following Address to the Poor Law Commissioners was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously by the Board of Guardians of the above Union :—

This Board having witnessed with much concern the repeated endeavours of some of the public journals to prejudice the minds of the people against the operation of the New Poor Law, by encouraging erroneous impressions of its severity, deem it their bounden duty thus publicly to testify their conviction of the great moral as well as pecuniary advantages already derived by the inhabitants of this Union from the existing administration of relief.

This Board has much satisfaction in recording its conviction that whilst the rate-payers of this Union have been relieved of 44 per cent. of their contributions towards the maintenance of the poor as compared with the averages of years antecedent to the formation of this Union (a reduction which they are persuaded has arisen from improved economy, from the prevention of litigation, and from the removal of those opportunities of imposition which existed under the old law), the comforts of the aged, the sick, the infirm, and the friendless orphan, have been increased rather than diminished; the industry and frugality of the labourer have been cherished; reciprocal goodwill between master and servant has been promoted; and drunkenness, idleness, improvidence, and unchastity have been materially checked.

Though doubtless there are instances in this Union in which the parents of large families feel severely the sudden transition from a state of dependence and parochial alms for the maintenance of a portion of their offspring, to that of an entire reliance on their own exertions; and though there exists a difference of opinion amongst the members of this Board as to the propriety of a discretionary power on this head being vested in them, still they are satisfied that the resolution of the Central Board to deny in all such cases out-door relief, will eventually promote an improvement in the wages of the meritorious labourer, and stimulate him to increased exertions.

This Board, in the full knowledge of the important benefits already derived from the Poor Law Amendment Act, and in anticipation that when its fruits are matured it will prove the poor man's best friend, gladly avail themselves of this opportunity of earnestly deprecating any material alteration in its provisions.

Signed, on behalf of the Board,

Barrington, Chairman.

(B.)—List of Boards of Guardians from which similar Addresses have been received.

1.—Address to the King. —Blything Union.

2.—Petitions to Parliament.

Abingdon
Bromsgrove
Chailey
Hartismere (2 petitions)
Maldon
Milton
River
Thanet, Isle of
Stow-on-the-Wold
Wangford
Wantage
Windsor.

3.—Addresses to Lord John Russell.

Aylsham
Bath
Blean
Bourn
Bradfield
Colchester
Cookham
Cosford
Depwade
Docking
Downham
Erpingham
Faith, St.
Guiltcross
Hailsham
Hartismere
Henstead
Hoxne
Ives, St.
Mitford and Launditch
Nuneaton
Okehampton
Risbridge
Royston
Rugby
Stow
Swaffham
Tendring
Thanet, Isle of
Thetford
Thingoe
Walsingham
Wayland
Weymouth
Woodbridge.

4.—Addresses to the Poor Law Commissioners.

Alban's, St.
Ampthill
Andover
Aylesbury
Barnet
Barnstaple
Bedford
Biggleswade
Bosmere and Claydon
Bradfield
Camberwell
Cuckfield
Docking
Eastry
Faringdon
Freebridge Lynn
Grantham
Hemel Hempstead
Highworth & Swindon
Ives, St.
Kidderminster
Leighton Buzzard
Luton
Malling
Melton Mowbray
Pershore
Richmond
Saviour's, St.
Stoke-upon-Trent
Uckfield
Uxbridge
Wimborne&Cranborne
Wincanton
Woburn
Wokingham
Wycombe.

5.—Addresses to the Poor Law Commissioners from Parishes not in Union.

Ethelburga, St.
Lawrence, St., Jewry, and St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street,
Michael, St., Wood Street, in the City of London.

—No. 6.—

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Charles Lacy, of Tring, Herts, relative to the effect of the bastardy clauses of the Poor Law Amendment Act.

My Lord, Tring Parsonage, 27th March, 1837.

In addition to the Address on the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, which has this day been ordered to be sent to your Lordship by the Board of Guardians of the Berkhamsted Union—in which Address, as an ex-officio guardian, I fully concurred—I beg leave to say a few words on a subject on which, as the clergyman of by far the largest parish in the Union, I have perhaps more opportunities than many of the other Guardians of forming an opinion; I mean the effect of the bastardy clauses on the moral character of the poorer class of females. The good effects of those much calumniated clauses in my parish have fully realized the expectations formed of them. From the best inquiries I can make, the number of illegitimate children born in the parish during the last year is much less than it usually was before the passing of the Act, and in the appearance of females of the lower class at the time of marriage the difference is peculiarly striking. There are generally more than five-and-twenty marriages from that class at my church in a year; and I can truly say, that before the passing of the new law, there was rarely an instance among such marriages where the appearance of the female did not indicate a previous want of chastity; and I can say as truly, that in the last year, though the number of such marriages was fully equal to the usual average, there were not more than three or four cases where previous immorality could be suspected.

I also feel great relief as a minister of religion, by being freed from the necessity of officiating at those compulsory marriages, which were so frequently had recourse to by parish officers, under the old law, to get rid of the chargeability of the female. I have repeatedly known instances of men being apprehended under a bastardy warrant, carried off immediately to a surrogate for a license, and brought to the church, all in the same morning, to be married. I have seen the handcuffs removed from the man at the church door as I approached; and then, with the constable and overseer as witnesses to the marriage, I have been compelled, in the discharge of my ministerial duty, to pronounce over such a person the words of a service, which breathes nothing but the spirit of a free and sanctified affection.

Independently, therefore, of the moral improvement of the female character among the labouring classes, which I am quite sure the new enactment is producing, I consider that every clergyman has personally much reason to be grateful for being relieved from the necessity of performing those revolting duties to which he was before exposed.

I have, &c. (Signed) *Chas. Lacy.*

The Lord J. Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX (C).

TABLES, &c.

—No. 1.—

No. 1.—Statement of the Number of Unions formed, with the Agency of each Assistant Commissioner; the Number of Parishes united; the Population; and the Average Amount of Poor-Rates.

Name of Assistant-Commissioner.	Up to July 15th, 1837.				
	County.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes united.	Population.	Total amount of average rates included.
Mr. Mott .	Suffolk . . .		213		£
,,	Wilts . . .		25		
,,	Gloucester . .		35		
,,	Middlesex . .		182		
,,	Surrey . . .		138		
,,	Somerset . . .	39	1	618 1,588,620	862,872
,,	Kent		11		
,,	Essex		1		
,,	Hertford . . .		1		
,,	*Boards of Guardians*	11			
Mr. Power .	Hertford . . .		68		
,,	Essex . . .		422		
,,	Cambridge . .		97		
,,	Huntingdon . .		28		
,,	Suffolk . . .		7		
,,	Norfolk . . .		5	1248 1,965,128	595,030
,,	York, W. R. . .	62	233		
,,	Lancaster . .		368		
,,	York, E. R. . .		9		
,,	Chester . . .		10		
,,	*Boards of Guardians*	1			
Mr. Gilbert.	Bucks . . .		190		
,,	Berks . . .		4		
,,	Oxford . . .		4		
,,	Herts . . .		1		
,,	Surrey . . .	37	2	866 880,156	410,790
,,	Devon . . .		441		
,,	Dorset . . .		6		
,,	Cornwall . . .		216		
,,	*Boards of Guardians*	2			
Mr. Gulson .	Berks . . .		150		
,,	Oxford . . .		189		
,,	Hants . . .		1		
,,	Bucks . . .		10		
,,	Gloucester . .		140		
,,	Warwick . . .		24		
,,	Wilts		8		
,,	Northampton .	43	3	1515 871,608	402,486
,,	Worcester . .		30		
,,	Nottingham . .		251		
,,	Lincoln . . .		597		
,,	Leicester . . .		2		
,,	Derby . . .		18		
,,	York, W. R. .		101		
,,	*Boards of Guardians*	1			

Name of Assistant-Commissioner.	Up to July 15th, 1837.					
	County.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes united.		Population.	Total amount of average rates included.
						£
Mr. Weale .	Gloucester . .	36	194	837	807,589	333,338
,,	Worcester . .		159			
,,	Hereford . . .		2			
,,	Somerset . . .		459			
,,	Dorset . . .		3			
,,	Wilts . . .		3			
,,	Devon . . .		7			
,,	Salop		10			
,,	Stafford . . .		6			
,,	Warwick . . .		1			
Col. A'Court.	Hants . . .	38	280	578	443,872	317,935
,,	Wilts . . .		294			
,,	Somerset . .		1			
,,	Berks . . .		1			
,,	Dorset . . .		2			
Mr. Earle .	Northampton .	33	297	681	618,755	276,207
,,	Oxford . . .		2			
,,	Bucks . . .		3			
,,	Bedford . . .		3			
,,	Huntingdon . .		30			
,,	Lincoln . . .		1			
,,	Warwick . . .		205			
,,	Stafford . . .		111			
,,	Derby . . .		1			
,,	Leicester . .		5			
,,	Gloucester . .		4			
,,	Worcester . .		11			
,,	Salop . . .		3			
,,	Hereford . .		5			
Sir F. B. Head (resigned Nov. 22, 1835.)	Kent	24		346	281,016	270,522
Dr. Kay . .	Suffolk . . .	14	222	574	290,994	255,504
,,	Essex . . .		24			
,,	Norfolk . . .		326			
,,	Cambridge . .		1			
,,	*Boards of Guardians*	1				
Sir J. Walsham	Dorset . . .	28	43	890	526,363	177,463
,,	Somerset . . .		2			
,,	Northumberland .		533			
,,	Durham . . .		268			
,,	York, N. R. . .		44			
Mr. Adey . .	Hertford . . .	17	71	296	246,357	173,528
,,	Bedford . . .		129			
,,	Bucks . . .		13			
,,	Huntingdon . .		73			
,,	Cambridge . .		7			
,,	Middlesex . .		3			

Name of Assistant-Commissioner.	Up to July 15th, 1837.					
	County.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes united.		Population.	Total amount of average rates included.
Mr. Hall . .	Berks . . .		45			£
,,	Oxford . . .		79			
,,	Wilts		9			
,,	Bucks . . .		2			
,,	Huntingdon . .		1			
,,	Leicester . . .	16	201	462	284,661	174,100
,,	Northampton .		25			
,,	Warwick . .		7			
,,	Nottingham . .		35			
,,	Rutland . . .		47			
,,	Derby		10			
,,	*Boards of Guardians*	1				
Mr. Hawley .	Sussex . . .	13	146	147	132,401	141,531
,,	Surrey . . .		1			
Mr. Clive . .	Monmouth . .		143			
,,	Hereford . . .		7			
,,	Gloucester . .		10			
,,	Glamorgan . .	18	159	541	412,876	128,030
,,	Brecknock . .		7			
,,	Carmarthen . .		72			
,,	Pembroke . .		131			
,,	Cardigan . .		12			
Mr. Pilkington (resigned Feb. 22, 1836.)	Sussex . . .		125			
	Hants . . .		2			
	Lincoln . . .		115			
,,	Northampton .	12	14	272	159,275	134,012
,,	Rutland . . .		9			
,,	Huntingdon . .		1			
,,	Leicester . . .		6			
Mr. Neave .	Chester . . .		466			
,,	Flint	14	30	594	337,424	112,154
,,	Denbigh . . .		82			
,,	Carnarvon . .		16			
Mr. Day . .	Salop . . .		214			
,,	Stafford . . .		12			
,,	Worcester . .		3			
,,	Hereford . . .		9			
,,	Monmouth . .		1			
,,	Montgomery .		47			
,,	Denbigh . . .	24	15	475	368,522	138,261
,,	Cardigan. . .		1			
,,	Merioneth . .		35			
,,	Flint		9			
,,	Anglesey . . .		74			
,,	Chester . . .		1			
,,	Carnarvon . .		54			
Sir E. Parry . (resigned Feb. 15, 1836.) . .	Norfolk . . .	10	269	281	123,261	104,262
	Suffolk . . .		12			

Name of Assistant-Commissioner.	Up to July 15th, 1837.					
	County.	Number of Unions declared.	Number of Parishes united.		Population.	Total amount of average rates included.
Mr. Head . .	Hereford . . .		237			£
,,	Gloucester . .		3			
,,	Worcester . .		14			
,,	Radnor . . .		61			
,,	Brecknock . .	21	84	517	245,820	101,876
,,	Salop		10			
,,	Monmouth . .		2			
,,	Cardigan . .		84			
,,	Pembroke . .		17			
,,	Carmarthen . .		5			
Mr. Tufnell .	Dorset . . .		230			
,,	Somerset . . .	14	7	289	159,635	88,328
,,	Kent		52			
Mr. Revans .	York, N. R. . .		451			
,,	York, E. R. . .	21	337			
,,	City of York . .		31	826	300,330	113,718
,,	Ainsty of the City of York. .		7			
Mr. Vowles .	Westmoreland .		109			
,,	Lancaster . .	9	27	246	151,954	51,804
,,	Cumberland . .	1	109			
,,	*Boards of Guardians*					
Mr. Stevens .	Leicester . .		7			
,,	Berks . . .		3			
,,	Gloucester . .		1			
,,	Derby	6	115	172	144,291	39,000
,,	Nottingham . .		6			
,,	Stafford . . .		40			
Col. Wade .	Cambridge . .		9			
,,	Essex . . .		1	12	6019	4010
,,	Norfolk . . .		1			
,,	*Boards of Guardians*	1				
	Total . .	568	13,264	132,641	11,336,018	5,404,900

—No. 2.—

List of Unions, with the Names of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Clerk, and Auditor, respectively of each.

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
England.					
Bedford	Ampthill	H. M. Musgrave	T. W. Overman	George Robinson	Charles Austin
,,	Bedford	C. L. Higgins	Captain Bell, R.N.	Samuel Wing	D.G.Adey (Asst.-Com.)
,,	Biggleswade	C. Barnett	R. Lindsell	Edward Argles	William Smith
,,	Leighton Buzzard	Rev. W. B. Wroth	S. Reeve	Joseph Woodman	J. P. Kipling
,,	Luton	Marquis of Bute	H. B. Morris	T. E. Austin	Charles Austin
,,	Woburn	George Pearse	T. Bennett	W. Cole	R. A. Reddall
Berks	Abingdon	Rev. N. Dodson	J. C. Neale	R. Ellis	W. Graham
,,	Bradfield	Wm. Stephens	M. G. Thoyts	Thomas Beall	J. S. Pidgeon
,,	Cookham	Charles Sawyer	E. G. C. East	W. J. Ward	James Smith
,,	Easthampstead	Sir H.W.Rooke, K.C.H.	Col. T. Kenah	Charles Cave	W. Mellish
,,	Faringdon	Viscount Barrington	Geo. Dyke	John Haines	R. W. Crowdy
,,	Hungerford	G. H. Cherry	W. H. Halcomb	W. Rowland	James Jelfs
,,	Newbury	W. Mount	B. Hawkins	John Tanner	G. Barnes
,,	Reading	C. Blundy	T. Havell	T. G. Curties	John Fowler
,,	Wallingford	F. J. Skilliard	W. Toovey	Hedges and Son	H. T. Birkett
,,	Wantage	B. Wroughton	R. Sherwood	W. Ormond	J. Brooks
,,	Windsor	T. H. Ward	G. Kimberley	W. C. Long	T. W. Martin
,,	Wokingham	H. Clive	R. J. T. Perkin	J. R. Wheeler	John Bryan
Bucks	Amersham	W. T. Drake	John Rolfe	Thomas Marshall	J. Charseey
,,	Amesbury	Rev. G. P. Lowther	R. Hughes	R. M. Wilson	W. D. Whitmarsh, jun.
,,	Aylesbury	G. G. Pigott	John Dell	Acton Tindal	T. S. Chapman
,,	Buckingham	Sir H. Verney	J. Loveridge	Thomas Hearn	J. W. Cowley
,,	Eton	John Bent	G. J. Penn	C. P. Barrett	John Charsley
,,	Newport Pagnell	W. Swabey	Henry Lucas	W. Powell	John Garrard
,,	Winslow	Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bt.	John Hale	D. T. Willis	J. W. Cowley
,,	Wycombe	J. G. Tatem	James Grace	Chas. Harman	John Parker

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
Cambridge . . .	Cambridge	Richard Foster, jun.	T. Hoodson	Jos. Fotch	P. Bays
,,	Caxton and Arrington	The Earl of Hardwicke	Thos. St. Quintin, jun.	H. Mortlock	F. Barlow
,,	Chesterton	Peter Grain	J. M. Witt	F. Barlow	J. D. Fetch
,,	Ely	William Layton	Chas. Moseley	W. Marshall, jun.	George Legge
,,	Linton	W. Bryant	Rev. J. Bullen	D. P. Linton	C. T. Master
,,	Newmarket	J. P. Allix	W. Bryant	W. P. Isaacson	H. Rance
,,	North Witchford	Rev. A. Peyton	C. Addison	John Sewell	John Woodward
,,	Whittlesey	Chas. Smith	Jas. Read	John Peed	H. J. Bellars
Chester	Altrincham	Earl of Stamford	E. J. Lloyd	J. Roscoe	J. Goodier
,,	Congleton	R. Wilbraham	R. Wilbraham, jun.	W. Latham	John Hall
,,	Macclesfield	Rev. E. Stanley	Rev. J. Thornycroft	Thos. Parrott	Samuel Higginbotham
,,	Nantwich	Viscount Combermere	Rev. J. Tomkinson	J. Broadhurst	R. Leversage
,,	Northwich	Lord Delamere	G. Wilbraham and E. Corbet	T. R. Barker	R. T. Beckett
,,	Runcorn	Sir R. Brooke, Bart.	D. Ashby	D. Ashby, jun.	H. White
,,	Stockpovt	J. Thornhill	R. Gee	H. Coppock	....
,,	Wirrall	Sir T. S. M. Stanley	R. Congreve and Rev. R. Moseley	J. Mallaby	T. Cottingham
Cornwall	Camelford	T. P. Rosevear	John Brown	C. C. Hawker	J. C. Braddon
,,	St. Columb Major	H. Willyams	F. Rogers	T. Collins	T. Whitford
,,	St. Germans	Earl of St. Germans	F. Glanville, jun.	E. H. Pedler	G. N. Oxenham
,,	Launceston	T. J. Phillips	John K. Lethbridge	W. Shilson	W. T. Morgan
,,	Stratton	John Davies	H. James	E. Shearn	H. Badcock
Cumberland . . .	Alston with Garrigill, B. of G.	J. Wilson	Thos. Dickenson	W. Bainbridge	J. Watton
,,	Penrith	Sir G. Musgrave, Bart.	T. Scott	T. Hebson	W. Maychell
Derby	Derby	H. Mozley	John Sanders	John Moody	John Corden
Devon	Axminster	Sir J. Talbot, K.C.B.	A. H. D. Acland	Charles Bond	John Tyrrell
,,	Barnstaple	J. P. B. Chichester	A. S. Willett	J. S. Clay	C. W. Johnson
,,	Bideford	L. W. Buck	Rev. J. L. Harding	H. A. Harvie	C. W. Johnson
,,	Crediton	J. W. Buller	J. Sillifant, jun.	Thomas Pring	J. Tyrrell

Devon, continued ...	East Stonehouse, B. of G.	C. Burrows	Thos. Gardner	F. P. Wingate	G. N. Oxenham
,,	Holsworthy	J. Vowler, jun.	L. S. Hawkey	Chas. Kingdon	R. W. Cock, jun.
,,	Honiton	Sir J. Kennaway	E. S. Drewe	P. Mules	John Tyrrell
,,	Kingsbridge	W. J. Clark	J. Allen	T. Harris	R. Sucker
,,	Newton Abbott	W. Largemead	Jos. Garrow	John Alsop	Robart Tucker
,,	Okehampton	C. P. Hamlyn	Rev. W. Ponsford	H. Hawkes	John Tyrrell
,,	Plympton St. Mary	Viscount Boringdon	D. Boger	N. Lockyer	John S. Arscott
,,	South Molton	Viscount Ebrington	Rev. W. H. Karslake	J. E. J. Riccard	C. W. Johnson
,,	Tavistock	Sir A. Buller	John Benson	R. Long	J. Phillips
,,	St. Thomas	Earl of Devon	S. T. Kekewich	J. G. Bidwell	J. Tyrrell
,,	Tiverton	J. N. Fazakerley	J. W. Clarke	T. L. T. Rendall	C. W. Johnson
,,	Torrington	Baron Clinton	J. H. Furse	W. G. Glubb	C. W. Johnson
,,	Totness	J. Parrott	W. F. Windeatt	C. Edwards	R. Tucker
Dorset	Beaminster	Samuel Cox	Rev. G. Cookson	George Cox	B. Fox
,,	Blandford	J. J. Farquharson, jun.	M. Fisher	T. Oakley	J. T. King
,,	Bridport	H. Weld	J. Pope	J. Pitfield	J. Templer
,,	Cerne	J. J. Smith	J. T. Hart	J. Frampton	W. Beach
,,	Dorchester	J. Floyer	H. Williams	T. Abbott	J. Stone
,,	Poole	R. Easton	R. Pinney	R. H. Parr	J. Barter
,,	Shaftesbury	Rev. W. Patteson	H. Cotton	C. E. Buckland	T. B. Chitty
,,	Sherborne	J. Goodden	E. Penny	J. P. Melmoth	W. Fooks
,,	Sturminster	G. T. Jacob	H. Taylor	C. C. Foot	S. W. Long
,,	Wareham and Purbeck	Rev. N. Bond	H. Hammond	C.O.Bartlett&F.Filliter	G. Filliter
,,	Weymouth	John Cree	J. Williams	J. Henning	R. C. Phillips
,,	Wimborne & Cranborne	H. T. Bartlett	W. Burt	H. Rowden	William Low
Durham	Auckland	Henry Stobart	Rev. G. Fielding	W. Trotter	T. Bowman
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	A. Thomson	John Hogarth	W. and E. Willoby	D. Sinclair
,,	Chester-le-Street	Thomas Fenwick	J. Cookson	James Gray	T. C. Maynard
,,	Darlington	John Allan	J. B. Pease	J. Robinson	T. C. Maynard
,,	Durham	J. Brooksbank	J. H. Francwalgate	J. W. Hays	T. C. Maynard
,,	Easington	R. Burdon	Rev. H. G. Tiddell	T. Baker	T. C. Maynard
,,	Gateshead	G. K. Ramsay	W. Rowntree	J. Lotwhin	J. Charlton
,,	Houghton-le-Spring	Rev. E. S. Thurlow	G. Robinson	W. Archbold	J. R. Legge
,,	Lanchester	W. T. Greenwell	R. Balleny	J. Hutchinson	T. C. Maynard
,,	Sedgefield	R. Wright	Benjamin Ord	R. F. Middleton	G. Y. Wall

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
Durham, continued...	South Shields	R. Shortridge	T. W. Roxley	C. Bainbridge & L. G. Spurrier	T. Jackson
,,	Stockton	T. Cartwright	John Grey	J. R. Wilson & Thos. H. Faber	T. Randyll
,,	Sunderland	A. White	T. Reed, jun.	Messrs. Reed & Brunton	Robert Smart
,,	Teesdale	Ven. Archdeac. Headlam	W. L. Witham	G. Brown	John Gibson
,,	Weardale	Rev. W. N. Darnell	G. Crawhall	T. H. Bates	J. Crawhall
Essex	Billericay	P. Skipper	T. A. Oates	J. V. Penfold	C. C. Lewis
,,	Braintree	S. W. Savill	J. F. Baines	J. Cunnington	F. Smoothy
,,	Chelmsford	T. Chalk	J. Candler	R. Bartlett	H. S. Gilson
,,	Colchester	G. Stokes	J. Thorogood	F. G. Abell	G. Chisholm
,,	Dunmow	Rev. J. P. H. Cheshyre	J. Barnard	W. T. Wade	F. Smoothy
,,	Epping	J. Philley	E. Goodwin	J. Windus	T. Unwin
,,	Halstead	Rev. C. J. Gooch	O. Johnson	O. Hustler	D. Sewell
,,	Lexden and Winstree	C. G. Round	T. Marshall	W. Howard	Samuel Tillett
,,	Maldon	C. C. Parker	J. Payne	W. Codd, jun.	E. Hance
,,	Ongar	Capel Cure	T. Horner	W. Baker	W. Gibson
,,	Orsett	Rev. T. Hand	Sam. Westwood	N. Surridge	T. Bird
,,	Rochford	T. Brewitt	G. Wood	M. Comport	J. Asplin
,,	Romford	W. Pearce	J. Bearblock	E. Griffin	T. W. Twyford
,,	Saffron Walden	Lord Braybrooke	W. G. Gibson	R. D. Thurgood	C. S. Master
,,	Tendring	J. M. Leake	R. C. Salmon	W. Angell	J. W. Webber
,,	West Ham	J. Pardoe	W. C. Streatfield	S. Richardson	A. Lancaster
,,	Witham	Lord Rayleigh	W. W. Luard	J. H. Blood	E. W. Banks
Gloucester	Cheltenham	R. Capper	J. Fisher	W. H. Gyde	John Lewis
,,	Chipping Sodbury	Joseph Barker	J. Matthews	C. Wilson	John Dowding
,,	Cirencester	J. Cripps	G. G. Blackwell	John Bevir	Wm. Viner
,,	Clifton	Rev. W. Mirehouse	T. White	Robt. Mercer	James Marmont
,,	Dursley	P. B. Purnell	J. Wallington	A. Jackson	B. W. Hickes
,,	Gloucester	R. H. Carter	J. Burrup	J. F. Lesingham	J. Carter
,,	Newent	O. Ricardo	Rev. J. Simons	A. Lander	Sam. Wood

Gloucester, continued.	Northleach	H. E. Waller	Thomas Wells	F. Herbert	H. Stiles
,,	Shipston-on-Stour	Lord Redesdale	W. Dickins	J. H. Clark	W. Jusoll
,,	Stow-on-the-Wold	Rev. F. E. Witts	Robt. Beman	Geo. Pearce	R. G. K. Brooke
,,	Stroud	E. P. Carruthers	J. W. Partridge	Thomas Bond	W. W. Kearsey
,,	Tetbury	T. H. Kingscote	W. M. Paul	W. Maskelyne	J. T. Paul
,,	Tewkesbury	J. Longmore	John Moore	Sam. Ricketts	W. Moore
,,	Thornbury	W. J. Ellis	W. Ralph	R. Scarlett	J. Watts
,,	Westbury-on-Severn	Rev. C. Crawley	S. Coleman	S. R. Strode	P. Robinson
,,	Winchcombe	Lord Ellenborough	C. Marshall	D. Frenfield	J. Sandford
,,	Bromyard	J. Barneby	Rev. W. P. Hopton	Thos. Griffiths	T. W. Davis
Hereford	Hereford	R. B. Phillips	W. Humfrys & J. Benbow	N. Lamvarne	Jas. Fowler
,,	Kington	J. Davis	J. Cheese	B. Bodenham	W. P. Edwards
,,	Ledbury	T. Heywood	W. Biscoe	W. Reece	T. W. Davis
,,	Leominster	E. Evans	T. Edwards	J. Husbands	T. W. Davis
,,	Ross	Kingsmill Evans	W. Bridgeman	H. Minett	T. Edwards
,,	Weobly	Samuel Peploe	Rev. W. E. Evans	P. S. Parker	T. W. Davis
,,	St. Alban's	G. R. Marten	T. Oakley	R. G. Lowe	D. G. Adey (Ass. Com.)
Hertford	Barnet	Rev. T. H. Elwin	Rev. A. Lendon	W. N. Franklyn	E. Taplin
,,	Berkhamstead	Rev. D. Jenks	F. J. Moore	W. Smith	J. M. Mills
,,	Bishops Stortford	J. A. Howblon	J. Fairman	J. D. Taylor	W. T. Wode
,,	Hatfield	Marquis of Salisbury	W. Franks	J. H. Binyon	F. Osbaldeston
,,	Hemel Hempstead	Hon. G. D. Ryder	Alexander Fraser	C. E. Grover	F. Day
,,	Hertford	Sir C. E. Smith, Bart.	Hon. G. F. Hotham	Thos. Sworder	E. R. Spence
,,	Hitchin	Rev. F. Sullivan	Thos. Hailey	W. Stevens	W. Bentley
,,	Royston	H. Hawkins	J. G. Fordham	H. Thurnall	T. Wortham
,,	Ware	G. J. Bosanquet	D. Hankin	C. E. Dampier	Geo. Moore
,,	Watford	N. Stibbert	J. Goodwin	R. Pugh	T. Fellows
,,	Welwyn	W. Blake	Robt. Dering	J. Hewlett	D. G. Adey (Ass. Com.)
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	G. Rust	John Butt	C. Margetts	Jas. Balfour
,,	St. Ives	J. C. Daintree	J. Tebbutt	G. G. Day	J. Constable
,,	St. Neots	M. Welstead	T. Hawkins & J. B. Squire, jun.	N. Day	W. Medland
Kent	Ashford, East	J. B. Wildman	Edw. Hughes	F. Underdown	R. Farley
,,	Ashford West	J. Wightwick	E. Strouts	A. Briggs	W. Norwood
,,	Bridge	Robt. Lake	C. F. Dowsett	H. Collard	R. Pilcher

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
Kent, continued	Bromley	Viscount Sydney	G. W. Norman	R. B. Latter	J. F. Madox
,,	Blean	W. Hyder	T. Rammell	W. M. Smithson	S. Greaves
,,	Cranbrook	Giles Miller	J. Hilder	J. E. Wilson	C. Willis, jun.
,,	Dartford	J. Solomon	T. W. Parkhurst	T. B. Tooks	A. Russell
,,	Eastry	William Henderson	Thos. Collett, jun.	E. Grey	F. Laslett
,,	Elham	R. Jones	T. Mount	R. Thompson	W. Bowes
,,	Faversham	J. Rigden	A. Cobb	M. T. Irish	J. G. Shepherd
,,	Gravesend and Milton	R. Oakes	H. Ditchburn	F. Southgate	D. T. Langton
,,	Hollingbourne	Joseph Oliver	William Hobbs	W. James	W. Beale
,,	Hoo	W. H. Nicholson	H. Everist	H. Wickham	Thos. Patten
,,	Lewisham	Rev. Thos. Bowdler	Col. G. Tead	T. Parker, jun.	W. Fossett
,,	Maidstone	W. Barnes	C. G. Whittaker	W. N. Ottaway	W. Beale
,,	Milton	Sir J. M. Tylden	Chas. Lake	R. Hinde, jun.	R. Bathurst
,,	Malling	James Woodbridge	Geo. Goodwin	J. N. Dudlow	R. Baker
,,	Medway	H. Prentis	J. G. Bryant	R. Hearnden	M. S. Stephens
,,	North Aylesford	T. Bentley	W. Edmeades	J. S. Ballard	T. Patten
,,	River	Rev. A. B. Mesham	W. Mowell	W. Cross	J. Worsfold
,,	Romney Marsh	David Denne	J. Walker	W. Harrison	J. Robinson
,,	Sevenoaks	Samuel Love	J. A. Selby	W. D. Knowles	T. Carnell
,,	Sheppey	G. B. Chambers	John Pratt	E. Eastman	R. Edmeades
,,	Tenterden	Capt. Tweedie	T. Kingsnorth	J. Exall	C. Willis
,,	Tonbridge	Rev. H. Bishop	W. Saxby	J. Scoones	Rev. W. Ramsden
,,	Isle of Thanet	J. M. Cramp	Saml. Sackett	W. Freeman	Martin L. Daniel
Lancaster.....	Ulverstone	Earl of Burlington	W. Gale	J. Postlethwaite, jun.	R. F. Yarker
Leicester	Ashby de la Zouch	Benj. Cheatle	J. Simmonds	J. Davenport	T. Piddocke
,,	Billesdon	H. Greene	Benjamin Kirby	T. Ingram, jun.	J. H. Miles
,,	Blaby	T. Hind	R. Fulsham	W. Gregory	T. Ingram
,,	Hinckley	J. S. Needham	Thos. Farmer	Benj. Law	E. K. Jervis
,,	Leicester	R. Rawson	J. Chamberlain	H. W. Riley	R. Luck
,,	Market Harborough	L. Rokeby	T. Lynes	T. Abbott	J. L. Douglass
,,	Market Bosworth	Earl Howe	H. Chamberlaine	J. Bodin	J. Edwards

Leicester, continued ..	Melton Mowbray	Richard Norman	Rev. E. Gillet	E. Batty	W. T. Taxford
Lincoln	Boston	Rev. W. Roy	R. Calthrop	J. G. Calthrop	G. J. Cuckow
,,	Bourn	Benjamin Handley	John Osborne	W. D. Bell	W. Hopkinson
,,	Caistor	George Skipworth	J. G. Dixon and J. Grantham	George Marris	George Babb
,,	Gainsborough	C. H. J. Anderson	John Tidd	T. Oldman	H. Spurr
,,	Glandford Brigg	Sir R. Sheffield, Bart.	J. Uppleby	John Het	C. H. Holgate
,,	Grantham	Earl Brownlow	Sir W. E. Welby, Bt. and Chas. Allex	R. H. Johnson	G. White
,,	Holbeach	Rev. J. Morton	Rev. T. Clark	Edward Key	R. B. Hoff
,,	Horncastle	The Hon. the Champion Dymoke	J. H. Short	E. Babington	T. Walesby
,,	Lincoln	The Hon. A. L. Melville	T. Wood	R. Cooke	T. Dudding
,,	Sleaford	C. Chaplin	R. A. Christopher	C. Clements	C. Pearson
,,	Spalding	Rev. W. Moore	T. F. Johnson	A. Maples	C. Bonner
,,	Stamford	Earl of Exeter	Sir J. Trollope, Bt., F. Eagleton, Rev. B. V. Layard, Jos. Phillips	J. Clapton	J. Torkington, jun.
Middlesex	Brentford	T. Clitherow	H. Pownall	G. Clark	C. H. Mitchiner
,,	Edmonton	H. P. Powys	E. T. Busk	T. Sawyer	A. M'Math
,,	St. George in the East, B. of G.	J. Massingham	G. Gibson	R. Willey	R. D. Drury
,,	Hackney	J. R. D. Tyssen	W. Dudley	C. H. Pulley	J. Butt
,,	Hendon	Rev. T. Williams	Jas. Garrard	W. S. Tootell	W. Flower
,,	Holborn	R. Baldwin	W. R. James	J. S. Taylor	J. H. Mitchiner
,,	St. Martin in the Fields	Robert Cuff	R. Cobbett, jun.	P. H. Le Breton	J. H. Mitchiner
,,	Staines	Sir J. Gibbons, Bart.	G. Thackerah	R. Horne	J. H. Mitchiner
,,	Strand	E. Willoughby	Sir F. M. Ommanney	James Corder	J. H. Mitchiner
,,	Poplar	J. Garford	S. Knight	T. W. Townsend	R. D. Drury
,,	Stepney	G. F. Young	J. G. Hammack	W. Baker, jun.	R. D. Drury
,,	Uxbridge	Sir W. S. Wiseman	Rev. J. Addison	C. Woodbridge	J. H. Mitchiner
,,	Whitechapel	J. S. Smith	T. Brushfield	T. Smith	R. D. Drury
Monmouth	Abergavenny	Rev. W. Powell	F. H. Williams	W. Powell	T. Hughes
,,	Chepstow	C. Bathurst	G. Omerod	W. E. Toye	W. Cooper
,,	Monmouth	C. Marriott	P. T. Ducarrell	W. F. Powell	J. G. George

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
Monmouth, continued.	Newport	Lt.-Col. D. Mackworth	Rev. R. A. Roberts	H. Spratt	J. Williams
,,	Pont-y-pool	E. H. Phillips	S. Churchill	C. T. Edwards	H. Mostyn
Norfolk	Aylsham	Rev. W. J. Blake	J. Warner	H. Pike	Sir T. B. Beevor
,,	Blofield	H. N. Burroughes	B. H. Baker	W. H. Codling	G. K. Wilson
,,	Depwade	Hon. F. P. Irby	C. Etheredge	F. Holson	W. C. Hotson
,,	Docking	H. E. Blyth	George Bate	F. Oakes	G. K. Wilson
,,	Downham	C. B. Plestow	J. L. Milnes	E. Kett	G. K. Wilson
,,	Erpingham	Lord Suffield	G. B. Ballarkey and W. H. Windham	John Crowe	Sir T. B. Beevor
,,	St. Faith's	J. Longe	W. Howard	F. J. Blake	G. K. Wilson
,,	Freebridge Lynn	Sir W. J. H. B. Folkes, Bt.	J. Beck	B. Aldham	G. K. Wilson
,,	Guiltcross	H. N. Palmer	J. Coulson	Samuel Caley	G. K. Wilson
,,	Henstead	J. S. Muskett	Rev. E. Postle	T. Waters	G. K. Wilson
,,	King's Lynn	R. Clifton	C. Willett	J. J. Coulson	G. K. Wilson
,,	Loddon and Clavering	J. Kerrick	W. Carpenter	J. Copeman	W. C. Hotson
,,	Mitford and Launditch	F. W. Keppel	B. Francis	S. King	Sir T. B. Beevor
,,	Swaffham	H. F. Day	W. Pearson	R. Sewell	G. K. Wilson
,,	Thetford	G. Gill	J. Chambers	W. Clarke	G. K. Wilson
,,	Walsingham	T. W. Coke	R. England	J. Overton	Sir T. B. Beevor
,,	Wayland	Sir T. B. Beevor	J. W. Swan	S. Caley	G. K. Wilson
Northampton	Brixworth	Earl Spencer	J. Nethercoat & Rev. R. Harington	R. Hewitt	R. Howes
,,	Daventry	T. R. Thornton	G. Mallaber	E. S. Burton	B. W. Palmer, jun.
,,	Hardingstone	Marq. of Northampton	E. Bouverie	C. Markham	W. Flesher
,,	Kettering	Rev. Sir G. S. Robinson, Bt.	R. Salmon	W. J. F. Marshall	H. Lamb
,,	Northampton	Rev. R. J. Goldart	Rev. T. W. Barlow	W. Tomalin	C. Britten
,,	Oundle	Lord Lilford	J. W. Smith	S. Tibbits	H. Roper
,,	Peterborough	Earl Fitzwilliam	Earl of Aboyne	T. Atkinson	J. Broughton
,,	Pottersbury	W. Vincent	J. Brafield	J. Congreve	T. Worley
,,	Thrapstone	J. Yorke	R. Wilson & S. E. Eland	J. Archbould	H. Greene
,,	Towcester	Lord Southampton	J. Elliott	J. H. Sheppard	W. G. Elliot

Northampton,continued	Wellingborough	C. Hill	R. L. Arlebar	H. M. Hodson	W. Murphy
Northumberland	Alnwick	E. Dale	Rev. L. S. Orde	W. Dickson	W. Johnson
,,	Belford	Sir T. Haggerston	P. J. Selby	G. Selby	M. F. Steele
,,	Bellingham	W. H. Charlton	N. Wright	J. Crawford	J. Dixon
,,	Castle Ward	E. Collingwood	J. Colbeck	R. R. Dees	J. Robson
,,	Glendale	Geo. Darling	G. H. Hughes	G. W. Howey	C. Moffatt
,,	Haltwhistle	L. Manney	R. Carrick	W. Carrick and J. Lee	G. Makepeace
,,	Hexham	J. C. Jobling	J. Kersopps	J. Ruddock	W. Donkin
,,	Morpeth	C. W. Bigge	A. R. Fenwick	G. Brumell	T. Swan, jun.
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	R. Plummer	H. Ingledue	T. Brown	R. Usher
,,	Rothbury	W. Orde	J. Storey	W. Woodman	W. Cowans
,,	Tynemouth	J. Finley	C. Hunter	Messrs.R. & J.L.Barker	R. Simpson
Nottingham	Basford	H. Smith	G. Farrand	W. Ashton	J. Riley
,,	Bingham	Rev. R. Lowe	W. Taylor	W. Huckerly, jun.	J. Strong
,,	East Retford	Earl Spencer	G. H. Vernon & J. Lee	T. Rigsby	G. Marshall
,,	Mansfield	John Need	E. Union	W. Goodard, jun.	G. Sanderson
,,	Newark	Sir R. Heron	T. T. Godfrey	G. Tallents	R. Caparn
,,	Nottingham	T. Wakefield	S. Fox	A. Barnett	T. H. Smith
,,	Radford	M. Needham	W. Wilson & R. Morley	S. Cresswell	J. Ashwell
,,	Southwell	Lord Manvers	W. H. Barrow	T. Marriott	P. Bansor
,,	Worksop	Duke of Portland	Rev. G. Mason	J. Whall	J. Hickson
Oxford	Banbury	Rev. J. Ballard	G. Warriner	G. Moore	W. Walford
,,	Bicester	Viscount Chetwynd	Edmund Creek	E. W. Jones	R. Maley
,,	Chipping Norton	J. H. Langston	W. Davis	A. L. Rawlinson	W. Aplin
,,	Headington	R. Weyland	Rev. T. L. Cooke	P. Walsh	R. Wood
,,	Henley	T. Stonor	J. Dixon	C. H. Chapman	N. Mercer
,,	Thame	C. J. B. Hamilton	W. Wall, jun.	J. Hollier	R. Bignell
,,	Witney	L. Pickering	D. Rutter	T. Whitaker	T. Edginton
,,	Woodstock	S. F. Cox	T. Creek	B. Holloway	J. C. Deddington
Rutland	Oakham	J. M. Wingfield	Rev. T. Kaye	H. Hough	W. Robinson
,,	Uppingham	S. R. Fydell	T. Brown	W. Gilson	C. A. Welby
Salop	Atcham	Sir B. Leighton, Bart.	Mr. John Richards & Mr. Dickinson	T. Everest	R. Loxdale
,,	Bridgenorth	W. W. Whitmore	R. H. Gwyn	A. T. Sparkes	J. Trevor
,,	Church Stretton	W. Pinches	T. Robinson	T. Belton	J. Hinton, jun.

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
Salop, continued	Cleobury Mortimer	W. L. Childe	T. L. Hall	W. C. Turner	W. L. Jones
,,	Clun	J. Brown	W. Oakley	G. H. Dansey	C. Rhodes
,,	Ellesmere	R. A. Slaney	J. K. Mainwaring	A. Bickley, jun.	W. A. Mealove
,,	Ludlow	C. Walker	Rev. C. Walcot	W. Tench	T. Pritchard
,,	Madeley	W. Anstice	R. Darby	G. Potts	W. R. Anstice
,,	Market Drayton	T. Twemlow	Rev. T. Lee	W. M. Wilkinson	J. Stanley
,,	Newport	F. Cotes	T. Boultbee	H. Heane	R. Fisher
,,	Shiffnall	Duke of Sutherland	T. Whitmore	G. A. Moultin	A. Phillips
,,	Wellington	W. Turner	W. Lawley	G. Marcy	H. Harriss
,,	Wem	Sir R. Chambre Hill	R. Wycherley	W. Owen	T. Walmsley
Somerset	Axbridge	T. S. Kmifton	F. H. Synge	R. Trew	H. Hope
,,	Bath	G. H. Anderson	C. Batsford	C. Brown	J. Taylor
,,	Bedminster	Rev. G. T. Seymour	J. Whetham & R. H. Bean	J. H. Bower	H. Hope
,,	Bridgewater	G. Warry	Rev. S. Starkey	R. Underdown	Rev. H. Barker
,,	Chard	Rev. W. B. Whitehead	J. James	W. Fowler	Rev. H. Barker
,,	Clutton	G. T. Scobell	F. B. Wright	J. R. Mogg	R. F. Wright
,,	Dulverton	Rev. B. Mitchell	Rev. G. B. Warren	S. H. Warren	Rev. H. Barker
,,	Frome	Rev. G. Rous	W. H. Sheppard	L. Hagley	C. Moresby
,,	Keynsham	Rev. J. Gaskin	C. Bush	R. J. Mason	J. L. Simmons
,,	Langport	T. B. Uttermore	T. W. Bagehot	J. F. H. Warren	Rev. H. Barker
,,	Shepton Mallet	Hon. J. Talbot	Rev. E. Dighton	R. Norton	A. C. Phipps
,,	Taunton	F. Popham	G. Stevenson	J. Chorley	Rev. H. Barker
,,	Wellington	Rev. W. P. Thomas	P. Broadmead	W. Rodham	Rev. H. Barker
,,	Wells	Col. R. B. Coles	T. Barnes	J. S. Churchill	H. Hope
,,	Williton	F. F. Luttrell	T. Pulman	H. White	Rev. H. Barker
,,	Wincanton	F. Rogers	U. Messiter	R. Clarke	E. W. Fitzherbert
Southampton	Alresford	W. S. Beare	J. Roberts	E. Rous	J. Forder
,,	Alton	C. Trimmer	T. Jobbing	M. H. Moss	R. Caffall
,,	Andover	Rev. C. Dodson	T. B. Northeast	T. Lamb	H. A. Loscombe
,,	Basingstoke	W. L. Sclater	E. W. Blunt	G Lamb	C. Headeach

Southampton, continued	Catherington	H. Padwick	R. C. Blendworth	H. Glasse	C. Stevens
,,	Christchurch	G. O. Aldridge	J. Peerman	H. Pain	H. Humby
,,	Droxford	R. H. Stares	H. Wooldridge	H. C. Smith	C. H. Roberts
,,	Fareham	J. Martin	R. Wooldridge	B. P. Rubie	T. F. Kilsall
,,	Fordingbridge	Sir C. Hulse, Bart.	G. T. Brice	G. C. Rawlence	J. G. Reade
,,	Hartley Wintney	W. Seymour	T. Monk	J. Brooks	G. Hewett
,,	Havant	Rev. W. Morris	G. A. Shawe	C. B. Longcroft	C. Stevens
,,	Hursley	Sir W. Heathcote, Bart.	W. C. Younge	J. Fowlie	J. Soffe
,,	Kingsclere	Rev. J. H. Ashworth	Rev. R. Pole	W. Holding	J. Holding
,,	Lymington	Capt. Blakeston	Capt. Symonds	A. Guy	J. H. Richman
,,	New Forest	Rev. W. J. G. Phillips	F. C. Wilson	E. Coxwell	G. B. Footner
,,	New Winchester	J. Young	J. Theobald	J. Ventham	G. Woodward
,,	Petersfield	C. J. Hector	W. Coulthard	W. Albery	W. Mitchell
,,	Portsea Island	Capt. Travers	G. T. Scale	T. Moorman	T. Wade
,,	Ringwood	J. E. Ridout	J. Cranston	H. St. J. Neale	G. M. Hutton
,,	Romsey	J. George	W. Randall	J. Lordan	W. Stead
,,	South Stoneham	N. N. Jefferys	Rev. W. Waring	A. F. Patterson	T. Morgan
,,	Stockbridge	Rev. R. Cropp	P. Emmott	W. Busigney	J. Andrews
,,	Whitchurch	T. Longman	C. Edney	H. Earle	W. Sprent
Stafford	Lichfield	E. Grove, Esq.	Rev. W. Gresley	T. P. Dyott, jun.	T. Cooke
,,	Penkridge	Rt. Hn. Baron Hatherton	E. Monckton	J. Hay	J. Davidson
,,	Seisdon	Sir J. Wrottesley, Bart.	W. Mosely	W. Callum	Capt. Dickins
,,	Stafford	Earl Talbot	Hon. & Rev. A. C. Talbot	P. Lowe	J. Davison
,,	Stoke-upon-Trent (Bd. G.)	J. Smith	J. Tittenson	T. Griffin, jun.	W. Dutton
,,	Walsall	Sir E. D. Scott, Bart.	P. Potter & G. B. Stubbs	H. Deignan	T. Mason
,,	Wolverhampton	J. Barker	T. Banks	H. N. Payne	T. S. Simkiss
Suffolk	Blything	Rt. Hn. Earl of Shadbroke	Sir T. S. Gooch, Bart.	H. White	W. C. Hotson
,	Bosmere & Claydon	Sir W. F. F. Middleton	T. K. Moore	T. P. Bray	C. Gibbs, jun.
,,	Cosford	Rev. F. Calvert	R. Newman	T. Plum	J. Last
,,	Hartismere	Sir A. B. Henniker, Bart.	H. Case	H. W. Buchanan	F. W. Ellis
,	Hoxne	Rev. H. Owen	W. Trever	G. A. Carthew	G. Pearl
,	Ipswich	W. Rodwell	Rev. E. Woolnough	T. Grimsey	F. W. Ellis
,,	Mildenhall	H. S. Waddington	G. Gataker	W. Isaacson	E. R. Buchanan

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
Suffolk, continued . .	Plomesgate	W. A. Shuldham	J. P. Barclay	D. Pollard	F. W. Ellis
,,	Risbridge	S. Y. Benyon	Rev. T. B. Syer	J. H. Jardine	C. Punchard
,,	Stow	J. E. Rust	J. H. Heigham	R. Marriott	C. Gross, jun.
,,	Sudbury	H. Logan	R. Mapleloft	E. Stedman	E. R. Buchanan
,,	Thingoe	J. H. Powell	J. M. Rodwell	J. Sparke	E. R. Buchanan
,,	Wangford	Rev. G. Sandby	Rev. J. Littistone	R. Beales	W. C. Hotson
,,	Woodbridge	R. N. Shawe	E. Moor	B. Moulton	F. W. Ellis
Surrey	Bermondsey	S. Elkington	G. Bayley	B. Drew	J. C. Meymott
,,	Chertsey	Sir E. Curry, K.C.H.	Sir H. Fletcher	H. G. Grazebrook	T. C. Pickering
,,	Croydon	D. R. Warrington	R. G. Loraine	J. Andrews	C. Mott (Asst. Com.)
,,	Dorking	E. Kerrick	....	G. Hills	J. White
,,	Epsom	H. Gosse	J. Bonsor	W. Everest	J. Pickering
,,	St. George the Martyr	J. Roberts	W. Griffiths	J. Fitch	J. C. Meymott
,,	St. Giles' Camberwell	Rev. J. G. Storie	C. Dodd	T. W. Gilbert	W. Fossett
,,	Godstone	W. L. Gower	C. H. Turner	A. G. Davidson	C. Mott (Asst. Com.)
,,	Guildford	Right Hon. Lord King	J. Haydon	G. S. Smallpiece	J. Rand
,,	Hambledon	R. S. Webb	J. Jones	C. J. Woods	H. Marshall
,,	Kingston	C. Devon	J. M. Strachan	R. F. Bartrop	T. Pickering
,,	Lambeth Board of Guardians	W. Shadbolt	J. M. Rosseter	R. Watmore	J. C. Meymott
,,	St. Mary, Newington	C. Pugh	J. E. Johnson	J. Inville	T. B. Fleming
,,	St. Mary, Rotherhithe	Rev. E. Blick	R. A. Morgan	M. Nottingham	W. Skeggs
,,	St. Olave's	J. Ledger	H. Smith	Corner and Doughney	J. C. Meymott
,,	Reigate	Right Hon. F. J. Lord Monson	J. Sperling	T. Hart	C. Mott (Assist. Com.)
,,	Richmond	E. Penrhyn	Rev. J. Jeffreys	W. Chapman	H. Belstead
,,	St. Saviour's	A. Clarke	T. Fort	R. C. Smith	W. Turner
,,	Wandsworth and Clapham	Rev. W. Borradale	L. Higgs	B. Field	J. W. Harris
Sussex	Battle	T. C. Bellingham	W. Ticehurst	T. Ticehurst	N.P. Kell
,,	Chailey	R. W. Blencowe	J. Ingram	W. Cramp	W. P. Kell

Sussex, continued .	Cuckfield	R. Trotter	J. M. Norman	S. Waller	J. Blaker
,,	Eastbourne	A. Denman	W. Rason	G. Whiteman	F. H. Gell
,,	East Grinstead	Lord Colchester	R. Crawfurd	C. N. Hastie, jun.	W. A. Head
,,	Hailsham	S. Martin	D. Lade	H. Isted	G. Whiteman
,,	Hastings	H. E. Wyatt	H. Beck	F. C. Inskipp	B. Breeds
,,	Horsham	R. Aldridge	T. Sanctuary	W. Stedman	P. Medwin
,,	Lewes	W. Thompson	G. Adams	W. P. Kell	J. W. Woolgar
,,	Midhurst	H. Hollist	W. Fisher	R. Wardroper	W. Mason
,,	Newhaven	N. Willard	H. Croft	C. Plumer	W. P. Kell
,,	Petworth	J. Napper	J. L. Ellis	A. Daintrey	W. Knight
,,	Rye	T. Cooper Langford	S. Selmes	H. E. Payne	J. Mills
,,	Steyning	H. Fuller	T. Blaker	J. Tribe	W. Mason
,,	Thakeham	C. Tubbs	J. Hampton	A. Mant	W. Mason
,,	Ticehurst	J. Baldock	H. Noakes	R. Tournay	E. W. Gilbert
,,	Uckfield	Earl of Liverpool	T. V. Shelley	W. A. Rooke	W. H. Newnham
,,	Westbourne	W. Postlethwaite	D. Padwick	D. Smart	W. Mason
,,	West Firle	J. Ellmann	J. Putland	G. Webb	F. H. Gell
,,	Westhampnett	Duke of Richmond	C. S. Dickins	R. Raper	W. Mason
Warwick	Alcester	Sir C. Throckmorton	H. Humphrey	C. Jones	J. Murrell
,,	Aston	J. Webster	W. Gammon	E. Pearson	G. Willmott
,,	Atherstone	C. H. Bracebridge	Rev. S. B. Heming	J. J. Baxter	H. Power
,,	Foleshill	G. Wheeldon	W. W. Brown	R. Dewes	W. Wilmot
,,	Meriden	Earl of Aylesford	Hon. C. Finch	J. Clark	W. Wilmot
,,	Nuneaton	Lord Viscount Lifford	W. Warner	J. and G. Craddock	J. Buchanan
,,	Rugby	H. Grimes	G. H. Scott	Harris and Son	B. M. Holbeche
,,	Solihull	E. B. King	Rev. P. M. Smythe	G. T. Harding	E. Short
,,	Southam	H. T. Chamberlayne	T. Gardner	P. P. Saunders	H. A. Horner
,,	Stratford-on-Avon	Sir J. Mordaunt, Bart.	J. B. Freer	R. H. Hobbes	T. Lane
,,	Tamworth	Lieut.-Col. Dickenson	T. Bramale	F. J. Hamall	S. Hanson
,,	Warwick	H. C. Wise	Rev. T. Beudier	E. Draper	J. C. Dew
Westmoreland . .	East Ward	W. Crackenthorpe	M. Irving	M. Hewitson	I. Bell
,,	Kendal	W. D. Crewdson	W. H. Baldwin	R. Remington	J. J. Rawlinson
,,	West Ward	E. W. Hasell	Rev. W. Jackson	F. Weyms	W. Maychell
Wilts	Alderbury	Earl of Radnor	G. Matcham	W. D. Whitmarsh	C. W. Squarey
,,	Bradford	J. Spackman	G. Watts	W. Timbrell	W. Merrick

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
Wilts, continued . .	Calne	W. Atherton	W. Wayte	J. Broxholm	J. N. Ladd
,,	Chippenham	T. Clutterbuck	W. Gundey	W. Awdry	W. Wilmot
,,	Cricklade & Wootton Bassett	H. N. Goddard	Rev. Giles Daubeny	J. Pratt	J. Bradford
,,	Highworth & Swindon	T. Vilett	O. C. Codrington	A. S. Crowdy	J. Montford
,,	Malmsbury	Earl of Suffolk	W. Ody	B. C. Thomas	J. T. Handy
,,	Marlborough	J. Goodman	Capt. H. H. Budd	T. B. Merriman	W. W. Lucy
,,	Melksham	W. H. L. Bruges	J. Fowler	P. Phelps	J. Read
,,	Mere	Rev. W. F. Grove	J. Lush	F. Seymour	C. E. Buckland
,,	Pewsey	G. W. Wroughton	R. Stratton	T. White	N. Strong
,,	Tisbury	T. Grove	C. Wyndham	E. V. Clarke	J. Richardson
,,	Warminster	J. Ravenhill	T. Davis	J. Boor	J. E. White
,,	Westbury & Whorwelsdown	T. H. H. Phipps	W. Matravers	S. Brown	H. Pinniger
,,	Wilton	A. Powell	W. Seagrim	T. Thring	W. A. Sarjeant
Worcester	Bromsgrove	G. F. Jadins	Rev. J. Clayton	J. Granger	W. Dogood
,,	Droitwich	J. S. Pakington	J. H. Galton	T. Laurence	T. Richards
,,	Dudley	P. Williams	G. Barrs	T. Shorehouse	J. Darby
,,	Evesham	J. Ashwin	C. Burlingham	J. B. Saunders	C. Best
,,	Kidderminster	Earl of Mount Morris	A. Turner	H. Saunders	W. Talbot
,,	King's Norton	R. E. E. Mynors	J. Y. Bedford	R. Docker	J. A. Edgbasten
,,	Pershore	Lieut.-Gen. T. Marriott	Rev. Dr. Grove	Woodward Annesley	F. D. Woodward
,,	Stourbridge	G. H. H. Foley	G. Bate	W. B. Collis	H. Saunders
,,	Tenbury	Sir C. S. Smith, Bart.	Rev. C. Turner	W. Trumper	T. W. Davies
,,	Upton-upon-Severn	T. C. Horngold	Rev. H. J. Taylor	J. Skey	T. W. Walker
,,	Worcester	H. B. Tymbs	T. Thomas	W. Thomason	T. H. Wheeler
,,	West Bromwich	Earl of Dartmouth	I. Spittle and S. Lloyd	J. Marshall	J. Puckle
York, E. R.	Beverley	C. Grimston	Rev. W. R. Gilby	J. Boyes	J. Wharton
,,	Bridlington	Y. Greame	Rev. J. W. Bower	R. Millner	G. Furby
,,	Driffield	J. Grimston	Rev. J. Blanchard	T. Scotchburn	A. R. Pickering
,,	Howden	T. Clarke	Rev. T. Guy	G. England	R. Sugden

York, E.R., continued	Patrington	Rev. C. Sykes	Rev. R. Metcalf	J. Little	W. Carlin
,,	Pocklington	R. Denison	S. W. Surney	H. Powell	N. Holmes
York, N. R.	Easingwould	E. S. Strangways	Rev. W. Lockwood	J. Haxby	R. Rowntree
,,	Guisbrough	Hon. Sir R. L. Dundas	R. Ord	W. Walker	G. Pierson
,,	Helmsley Blackmoor	Lord Feversham	Rev. G. Dixon & Rev. T. Simpson	W. Rowland	R. Ward
,,	Leyburn	T. V. Stranbenyce	C. Other	H. T. Robinson	G. Emerson
,,	Malton	H. Willoughby	W. Allen	A. Simpson	C. Tagger
,,	Northallerton	Rev. W. Dent	J. W. Smith	J. S. Walton	J. Reid
,,	Pickering	T. Mitchelson	Rev. J. D. J. Preston	F. D. Parkinson	T. Grundon
,,	Richmond	S. Cradock	G. Hartley	C. Hammond	J. Heniton
,,	Stokesley	R. Hildyard	J. Richardson	J. P. Sowerby	W. Garbutt
,,	Thirsk	J. S. Crompton	T. Smith	J. Rider	W. Johnson
,,	Whitby	R. Moorsom	T. Fishburn	R. Breekon	J. Buchannon
York, W. R.	Bradford	H. Leak	W. Hardcastle & G. Anderton	J. R. Wagstaff	
,,	Halifax	G. B. Browne	G. Binns	C. Burstow	
WALES.					
Brecon	Brecknock	J. L. V. Watkins	Rev. H. Bold	W. Churchey	E. Williams
,,	Builth	Rev. C. Price	Rev. D. Evans	E. Vaughan	E. Williams
,,	Crickhowel	W. H. Bevan	W. Williams	E. Davies	E. Williams
,,	Hay	Tomkins Dew	Hon. H. Devereux	T. Lewis	E. Williams
Cardigan	Aberayron	A. T. J. Gwynne	Hon. Capt. G. Edwards	G. J. Wigley	....
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	J. Evans	W. Davies	T. Spurrell	J. Brown
,,	Llandilofawr	D. Protheroe	D. H. T. G. Williams	J. P. Lewis	T. Richards
,,	Llandovery	J. Johnes	D. T. Lewis	R. Williams	W. Goode
,,	Llanelly	W. Chambers	J. H. Rees	W. Rees, jun.	F. L. Brown
Denbigh	Llanrwst	W. Hanmer	Rev. T. G. Roberts	W. Griffith	....
,,	Ruthin	J. Ablett	G. Adams	W. Cole	T. Overton
Flint	Holywell	Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn	R. J. Mostyn and Col. Phillips	J. Oldfield, jun.	W. Williamson, jun.
,,	Wrexham	Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bt.	H. W. Meredith and Rev. G. Cunliffe	T. Edgworth	C. Townshend
Glamorgan	Bridgend & Cowbridge	J. Nicholl	J. E. Bickeres	W. Edmonds	E. Bassett

County.	Union.	Chairman.	Vice-Chairman.	Clerk.	Auditor.
Glamorgan, continued	Cardiff	Hon. W. B. Grey	T. B. Rous	T. Watkins	R. Evans
,,	Merthyr Tydvil	J. J. Guest	D. W. James	J. W. Edwards	W. Davies
,,	Neath	H. J. Grant	Rev. H. Hey	A. Cuthbertson	E. Thomas
,,	Swansea	Rev. W. Hewson	George Gape	C. Collins	A. Jenkin
Merioneth	Bala	J. Davies	R. W. Price	J. Gilbertson	W. W. Jones
,,	Corwen	Rev. M. Hughes	W. P. Jones	J. Clarke	W. W. Jones
,,	Dolgelly	L. O. Edwards	G. Evans	R. Jones	W. W. Jones
Montgomery.....	Llanfyllin	M. Williams	E. Foulkes	H. L. Williams	W. W. Jones
,,	Machynlleth	Col. Edwards	Captain Thurston	R. H. Thomas	....
,,	Newtown & Llanidloes	Rev. J. Davies	Rev. J. A. Herbert	D. Smith	W. W. Jones
Pembroke.....	Haverfordwest	H. Leach	Rev. T. Martin	R. James	J. Saves
,,	Narberth	J. H. Allen	Rev. W. Lloyd	J. Miles	....
,,	Newcastle in Emlyn	J. R. L. Lloyd	G. B. J. Jordan & T. Thomas	T. Jones	Geo. Clise (Assist. Com.)
,,	Pembroke	Earl Cawdor	W. Richards	J. J. Ford	D. Edwards
Radnor.....	Presteigne	Sir H. T. Brydges, Bt.	R. Lewis	R. Phillips, jun.	T. Jones
,,	Rhayader	T. L. Lloyd	T. Prickard	E. Williams	E. Williams

—No. 3.—

A Statement of the Number of Medical Officers employed under the Regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales; specifying the qualifications under which they act, and the Number of Years which they have severally been in practice; prepared from a Return called for by the House of Commons.

Description of Practitioners.	Total Number in each Class.	Number of Years in Practice, according to the Date of the several Diplomas and Licenses																		20 and upwards.	Date of Diplomas, &c. not specified.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Physicians, only	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Surgeons, only	294	5	2	3	4	5	7	6	7	4	3	2	6	2	3	7	9	6	4	4	200	5
Licentiates of the Apothecaries' Company only	316	11	9	16	12	23	21	20	11	19	27	26	13	15	11	11	13	14	11	13	19	1
Legalized Practitioners under 55 Geo. III., cap. 194 (1815)	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	..
Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries	14	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..		..
Physicians and Surgeons	19	2	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	..
Physicians and Apothecaries	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Surgeons and Apothecaries	914	34	48	57	46	61	44	61	56	54	80	58	36	33	38	31	22	27	30	24	53	21
Surgeons in the Army	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Surgeons in the Navy	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	..
Practising without a License or Diploma, and not specified as acting prior to 1815	27	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	..
Practitioners who have not answered the Commissioners' queries	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Totals	1830	54	64	80	64	93	75	90	77	80	115	88	57	56	55	50	46	51	48	43	511	33

Of the above Number the proportion of Medical Officers under 5 years' standing is 1-7th, or 262
,, the proportion of Medical Officers of 5 and under 10 years' standing, is near 1-4th, or 415
,, the proportion of Medical Officers of 10 years' standing or upwards, is 2-3rds, or 1120

—No. 4.—

List of Unions for which Workhouses have been ordered by the Poor Law Commissioners to be built or purchased, with the Number of Persons to be provided for, and the Sum authorized to be expended.—(*Continued from Second Annual Report, App. D., No. 11 a.*)

Name of Union.	Counties.	No. of Persons to be provided for.	Amount authorized to be expended. £. s. d.	Additional Amount authorized to be expended on Workhouses previously ordered to be built. £. s. d.	
Alban's, Saint	Hertford	126	3300 0 0	..	
Alcester	Warwick and Worcester	200	3340 0 0	..	
Alderbury	Wilts	..	..	1000 0 0	
Ampthill	Bedford	..	..	1600 0 0	
Andover	Hants	..	..	1500 0 0	
Ashford, East	Kent	..	..	2100 0 0	
Axminster	Devon and Dorset	300	4650 0 0	..	
Aylesbury	Buckingham	..	4500 0 0	..	(Purchase)
Aylesford, North	Kent	..	..	1000 0 0	
Barnet	Hertford and Middlesex	..	..	2500 0 0	
Barnstaple	Devon	270	4800 0 0	..	
Bath	Somerset	500	6550 0 0	..	
Beaminster	Dorset	220	5500 0 0	..	
Bedminster	Bristol and Somerset	300	6600 0 0	..	
Biggleswade	Bedford	..	..	800 0 0	
Bingham	Nottingham and Leicester	200	2800 0 0	..	
Boston	Lincoln	300	6640 0 0	..	
Braintree	Essex	300	6342 5 6	..	
Bridport	Dorset	200	5000 0 0	..	
Brixworth	Northampton	..	..	200 0 0	
Bromsgrove	Worcester, Warwick, Stafford, and Salop	300	5500 0 0	..	
Bromyard	Hereford and Worcester	..	..	1000 0 0	
Cardiff	Glamorgan & Monmouth	..	5500 0 0	..	
Caxton and Arrington	Cambridge & Huntingdon	160	5367 0 0	..	
Chelmsford	Essex	400	5550 0 0	..	
Chepstow	Monmouth & Gloucester	150	4000 0 0	..	
Chertsey	Surrey	..	..	2000 0 0	
Chipping Norton	Oxford, Gloucester, & Warwick	..	..	467 0 0	
Cirencester	Gloucester and Wilts	..	..	800 0 0	
Clun	Salop and Montgomery	150	3407 0 0	..	
Colchester	Essex	..	..	1800 0 0	
Cookham	Berks	..	..	634 19 4	
Crediton	Devon	300	6500 0 0	..	
Downham	Norfolk and Cambridge	250	4260 0 0	..	
Driffield	York	200	2820 0 0	..	
Droitwich	Worcester	200	4000 0 0	..	
Droxford	Southampton	200	4452 0 0	..	
Durham	Durham	160	2550 0 0	..	
Elham	Kent	..	..	863 14 4	
Ely	Cambridge	300	7440 0 0	..	
Epsom	Surrey	..	1630 0 0	..	(Purchase)
Evesham	Worcester and Gloucester	200	3200 0 0	..	
Fareham	Southampton	..	..	500 0 0	
Freebridge Lynn	Norfolk	..	..	1146 0 0	
Frome	Somerset	350	5400 0 0	..	
Grantham	Lincoln and Leicester	300	6000 0 0	..	
Guildford	Surrey	300	5075 0 0	..	
Haverfordwest	Pembroke	250	4000 0 0	..	
Hay	Brecknock, Hereford, and Radnor	150	3200 0 0	..	
Headington	Oxford	..	..	3400 0 0	
Hemel Hempstead	Hertford	..	..	1800 0 0	
Hereford	Hereford	300	5600 0 0	..	
Hertford	Hertford	..	2250 0 0	..	(Purchase)
Holbeach	Lincoln	..	..	230 10 0	
Horncastle	Lincoln	200	3500 0 0	..	
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	200	4500 0 0	..	
Ives, Saint	Huntingdon	200	3815 0 0	..	
Kettering	Northampton	250	5000 0 0	..	
Keynsham	Somerset and Gloucester	300	4960 0 0	..	
Kidderminster	Worcester, Stafford, & Salop	400	5650 0 0	..	
Kingsbridge	Devon	350	5673 0 0	..	

Name of Union.	Counties.	No. of Persons to be provided for.	Amount authorized to be expended.	Additional Amount authorized to be expended on Workhouses previously ordered to be built.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Kington	Hereford and Radnor	150	3150 0 0	..	
Knighton	Radnor, Hereford, & Salop	120	1800 0 0	..	
Langport	Somerset	200	4450 0 0	..	
Ledbury	Hereford and Worcester	150	3970 0 0	..	
Lexden and Winstree	Essex	300	6800 0 0	..	
Lincoln	Lincoln	350	6650 0 0	..	
Llanelly	Carmarthen & Glamorgan	200	2500 0 0	..	
Louth	Lincoln	300	5050 0 0	..	
Ludlow	Salop and Hereford	250	5000 0 0	..	
Luton	Bedford and Hertford	..	..	1350 0 0	
Maidstone	Kent	..	1850 0 0	..	
Malmesbury	Wilts	250	3100 0 0	..	
Mansfield	Nottingham and Derby	300	4272 0 0	..	
Marlborough	Wilts	180	4362 5 0	..	
Newport	Monmouth & Glamorgan	200	4000 5 0	..	
Newton Abbot	Devon	350	6260 0 0	..	
Oakham	Rutland and Leicester	167	3730 0 0	..	
Okehampton	Devon	200	4000 0 0	..	
Ongar	Essex	..	4416 0 0	..	(Purchase)
Orsett	Essex	200	3115 0 0	..	
Patrington	York	120	2250 0 0	..	
Pembroke	Pembroke	180	4000 0 0	..	
Pershore	Worcester	..	..	940 0 0	
Petersfield	Southampton	100	4350 0 0	..	
Pewsey	Wilts	..	..	1300 0 0	
Pontypool	Monmouth	100	3000 5 0	..	
Radford	Nottingham	200	2600 0 0	..	
Reigate	Surrey	..	4600 0 0	..	(Purchase
Retford, East	Nottingham	200	3730 0 0	..	
River	Kent	..	..	2000 0 0	
Rochford	Essex	300	5000 0 0	..	
Ross	Hereford and Gloucester	160	3500 0 0	..	
Saviours, Saint	Surrey	..	10,000 0 0	..	(Purchase)
Shaftesbury	Dorset	..	..	210 0 0	
Sherborne	Dorset and Somerset	200	5000 0 0	..	
Sleaford	Lincoln	181	3756 0 0	..	
Stafford	Stafford	250	4300 0 0	..	
Stockbridge	Hants and Wilts	200	2626 0 0	..	
Stoneham, South	Southampton	..	..	1416 4 0	(Purchase)
Stratford-on-Avon	Warwick, Gloucester and Worcester	200	4380 0 0	..	
Stroud	Gloucester	500	10,610 0 0	..	
Swaffham	Norfolk	..	..	1300 0 0	
Tavistock	Devon	300	5000 0 0	..	
Thame	Oxford and Bucks	..	..	1000 0 0	
Ticehurst	Sussex	..	..	400 0 0	
Tiverton	Devon	300	6000 0 0	..	
Thomas, Saint	Devon	450	8050 0 0	..	
Thrapston	Northampt. & Huntingdon	..	..	69 7 10	
Torrington	Devon	..	..	1000 0 0	
Totness	Devon	300	4450 0 0	..	
Towcester	Northampton	..	..	1043 18 0	
Ulverston	Lancaster	300	4950 0 0	..	
Uppingham	Rutland, Leicester, & Northampton	158	4200 0 0	..	
Uxbridge	Middlesex	..	6000 0 0	..	(Purchase)
Wallingford	Berks and Oxford	..	..	1600 0 0	
Walsall	Stafford	350	4500 0 0	..	
Walsingham	Norfolk	250	5900 0 0	..	
Wandsworth and Clapham	Surrey	..	600 0 0	..	
Wareham & Purbeck	Dorset	250	5300 0 0	..	
Warwick	County Warwick & Co. of the City of Coventry	200	8000 0 0	..	
Watford	Hertford	200	5000 0 0	..	
Wellington	Somerset and Devon	360	5840 0 0	..	
Williton	Somerset	300	5300 0 0	..	
Wirrall	Chester	130	2500 0 0	..	
Wisbeach	Cambridge and Norfolk	400	6900 0 0	..	
Witchford, North	Cambridge	250	4000 0 0	..	
Witney	Oxford, Berks, and Gloucester	..	..	1000 0 0	
Woodstock	Oxford	..	..	1100 0 0	
Worksop	Nottingham., Derby & York	200	4000 0 0	..	
Yeovil	Somerset	300	5200 0 0	..	

—No. 5.—

List of Unions for which Workhouses have been ordered by the Poor Law Commissioners to be altered and enlarged; with the Sums authorized to be expended.—(*Continued from Second Annual Report, App. D., No. 11 b.*)

Name of Union.	Counties.	Amount authorized to be expended.			Amount authorized to be expended in addition to that previously ordered.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Atherstone	Warwick and Leicester	2,500	0	0	..		
Beverley	York	815	0	0	..		
Bosmere and Claydon	Suffolk	..			660	0	0
Bridgnorth	Salop	600	0	0	..		
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	2,800	0	0	..		
Chailey	Sussex	..			450	0	0
Chester-le-Street	Durham	92	0	0	..		
Cleobury Mortimer	Salop	450	0	0	..		
Clifton	Somerset	4,200	0	0	..		
Cuckfield	Sussex	1,375	0	0	..		
Dartford	Kent	..			815	0	0
East Grinstead	Sussex and Surrey	1,586	15	0	..		
Foleshill	Warwick and County of the City of Coventry	400	0	0	..		
George, St. the Martyr	Surrey	..			5,920	0	0
Godstone	Surrey	1,000	0	0	..		
Guildford	Surrey	58	0	0	..		
Hartismere	Suffolk	1,850	0	0	..		
Hartley Wintney	Southampton	..			500	0	0
Hendon	Middlesex	..			1,100	0	0
Henley	Oxford and Berks	79	0	0	..		
Highworth & Swindon	Wilts	..			400	0	0
Horsham	Sussex	600	0	0	..		
King's Lynn	Norfolk	750	0	0	..		
Lambeth	Surrey	20,000	0	0	..		
Leominster	Hereford	2,000	0	0	..		
Lewes	Sussex	550	0	0	..		
Lewisham	Kent	2,000	0	0	..		
Lutterworth	Leicester and Warwick	115	0	0	..		
Madeley	Salop	400	0	0	..		
Maldon	Essex	..			1,406	16	6
Martin, St. in the Fields	Middlesex	1,850	0	0	..		
Mary Magdalen, St., Bermondsey	Surrey	1,400	0	0	..		
Mary, St., Newington	Surrey	242	0	0	..		
Mildenhall	Suffolk	..			140	0	0
Monmouth	Monmouth	800	0	0	..		
Newark	Nottingham and Lincoln	2,746	10	0	..		
Newbury	Berks and Southampton	900	0	0	..		
Newport	Salop and Stafford	250	0	0	..		
Potterspury	Northampton and Bucks	..			150	0	0
Richmond	Surrey	500	0	0	..		
Risbridge	Suffolk and Essex	..			600	0	0
Rothbury	Northumberland	875	0	0	..		
Rye	Sussex and Kent	2,383	0	0	..		
Seisdon	Northumberland	500	0	0	..		
Sevenoaks	Kent	..			400	0	0
Stepney	Middlesex	227	0	0	..		
Tenterden	Kent	..			600	0	0
Tetbury	Gloucester and Wilts	1,200	0	0	..		
Tynemouth	Northumberland	600	0	0	..		
Wantage	Berks	2,000	0	0	..		
Westbourne	Sussex	..			500	0	0
Westbury on Severn	Gloucester	1,850	0	0	..		
Westhampnett	Sussex	2,103	0	0	..		
Wheatenhurst	Gloucester	1,745	0	0	..		
Wimborne & Cranborne	Dorset	..			105	8	0
Wokingham	Berks and Wilts	900	0	0	..		

—No. 6.—

STATEMENT of the Number of PERSONS who have EMIGRATED, the Sums raised or borrowed, &c. under the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners, between July, 1836, and July, 1837, in continuation of Statement contained in Second Annual Report, Appendix, No. 13.

COUNTY.	NAME OF PARISH.	Amount authorized to be raised or borrowed either from the Exchequer Loan Office, or from private Individuals.			Number of Persons who have Emigrated.			To what part Emigrated.
					Adults, persons exceeding 14 years.	Children between 7 and 14 years.	Children not exceeding 7 years.	
		£.	s.	d.				
BEDFORD . . .	Cople . .	50	0	0	6	..	2	Upper Canada
,,	Willington .	21	0	0	3	..	..	British Colonies
,,	Wilshamstead	100	0	0	11	1	6	Upper Canada
BERKS	Stanford . .	150	0	0	7	5	3	Ditto
CAMBRIDGE . .	Landbeach .	50	0	0	2	1	2	Quebec
,,	Whaddon . .	100	0	0				
,,	Wimple . .	60	0	0	11	4	9	Canada
DEVON	Merton . .	10	0	0	1	1	1	Upper Canada
,,	Tiverton . .	25	0	0	2	2	..	New S. Wales
ESSEX	Thaxted . .	70	0	0	5	2	6	Upper Canada
GLOUCESTER .	Bisley . .	500	0	0	.			*
,,	Wootton-under-Edge	30	0	0	3	2	1	New York
HUNTINGDON .	Holywell with Needingworth	38	11	4	9	2	2	Montreal
KENT	Cheriton . .	6	0	0	1	..	..	Canada
,,	Egerton . .	150	0	0	10	7	3	Ditto
,,	Harrietsham .	15	0	0	2	..	2	New York
,,	Hever . .	70	0	0	5	3	4	Upper Canada
,,	Hunton . .	50	0	0	5	4	3	Hobart Town
,,	Ditto . .	21	10	0	2	3	..	Montreal
,,	Lenham . .	100	0	0	6	6	7	Upper Canada
,,	Moldash . .	65	0	0	3	3	3	Ditto
,,	Stockbury . .	250	0	0	22	6	11	Ditto
,,	Ulcomb . .	200	0	0	15	5	11	Ditto
,,	Warehorne .	30	0	0	2	..	2	Canada
MIDDLESEX . .	St James's Westminster	210	0	0	6	16	..	Cape Town and New York
NORFOLK . . .	Bodham . .	130	0	0	13	4	5	Canada
,,	Brooke . .	74	0	0	7	3	4	Quebec
,,	Cawston . .	70	0	0	8	3	3	British Colonies
,,	Coltishall . .	20	0	0	2	..	4	New York
,,	Colton . .	50	0	0	4	3	2	Quebec
,,	Cranworth. .	50	0	0	3	6	2	New York
,,	Honingham .	100	0	0	6	6	7	Upper Canada
,,	Heveringham .	150	0	0	31	14	6	Canada
,,	Knapton .	75	7	6	7	4	7	Ditto
,,	Lopham, South	100	0	0	8	2	4	Lower Canada
,,	Ringstead, Great	65	0	0	4	3	5	Upper Canada
,,	Roughton . .	125	0	0	10	7	8	Canada
,,	Shelfanger .	90	0	0	5	4	6	Lower Canada
,,	Tuttington .	114	0	0	12	12	6	Quebec
,,	Winfarthing .	130	0	0	11	6	9	Lower Canada
NORTHAMPTON	Harringworth .	25	0	0	2	1	3	Canada
,,	Woodford . .	100	0	0	3	..	2	Montreal

* This emigration has not yet taken place.

County.	Name of Parish.	Amount authorized to be raised or borrowed either from the Exchequer Loan Office, or from private Individuals.			Number of Persons who have Emigrated.			To what part Emigrated.
					Adults, persons exceeding 14 years.	Children between 7 and 14 years.	Children not exceeding 7 years.	
		£.	s.	d.				
Oxford . . .	Garsington .	60	0	0	5	1	3	Quebec
,,	Holton . .	100	0	0	9	4	3	Ditto
,,	Wheatley . .	150	0	0	12	7	12	Upper Canada
Somerset . .	Banwell . .	150	0	0	16	7	10	Quebec
,,	Bruton . .	5	0	0	1	..	1	New York
,,	Henstridge .	23	6	0	2	1	2	Upper Canada
Suffolk . . .	Ashfield with Thorpe	100	0	0	9	6	5	British Colonies
,,	Brandeston .	240	0	0	23	8	12	Canada
,,	Campsey Ash .	100	0	0	6	6	6	British Colonies
,,	Easton . .	72	10	2	6	2	4	Ditto
,,	Framlingham	100	0	0	6	4	1	Toronto
,,	Glemham, Great	15	0	0	3	..	..	Canada
,,	Glemham Parva	45	0	0	4	..	3	Upper Canada
,,	Glemsford . .	100	0	0	4	1	6	Canada
,,	Horham . .	260	0	0	23	9	16	Ditto
,,	Iken . .	25	0	0	2	..	2	Upper Canada
,,	Kelsale . .	60	0	0	1	2	3	Montreal
,,	Kessingland .	30	0	0	2	4	4	Canada
,,	Market Weston	150	0	0	17	..	10	Ditto
,,	Occold . .	180	0	0	17	1	8	Quebec
,,	Otley . .	90	0	0	4	5	6	Upper Canada
,,	Theberton .	19	9	1	2	2	..	Canada
,,	Wrentham .	160	0	0	19	5	7	Quebec
Surrey . . .	Cranley . .	75	0	0	6	2	4	Upper Canada
Sussex . . .	Alfriston . .	100	0	0	6	3	3	Montreal
,,	Balcombe . .	185	0	0	11	1	7	12 to Kingston, & 7 to Toronto
,,	Eastbourne .	100	0	0	5	3	2	Montreal
,,	Farnhurst .	30	0	0	2	..	1	Toronto
,,	Fishbourn, New	63	0	0	3	2	3	Ditto
,,	Folkington .	100	0	0	12	1	..	Montreal
,,	Heyshott . .	50	0	0	5	6	6	Toronto
,,	Jerington . .	50	0	0	4	2	3	Montreal
,,	North Chapel	20	0	0	2	3	4	Toronto
,,	Northiam . .	63	0	0	6	..	..	Upper Canada
,,	Petworth . .	30	0	0	3	2	1	Toronto
,,	Uckfield . .	30	0	0	2	3	2	Quebec
,,	Westham . .	156	0	0	13	10	6	Montreal
,,	Woolbeding .	100	0	0	3	3	2	Toronto
Wilts	Fittleton . .	70	0	0	8	2	4	Upper Canada
,,	Purton . . .	150	0	0	12	8	1	Quebec

The Commissioners have sanctioned the emigration to the United States in instances where circumstances (such as the relations of the emigrants being there have rendered it expedient.

—No. 7.—

SUMMARY of a RETURN in pursuance of an Order of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, "Of the Number of able-bodied Labourers between the ages of Sixteen and Sixty, in each of the Union Workhouses under the orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, on the 1st March, 1837, distinguishing the Unmarried, and if Married, whether their Wives and Children are with them, and what number of Children.

	Married.						Unmarried.	Total No. of able-bodied Labourers.	Total No. of their Children.
	Without their Wives or Children.	With their Wives only.	With their Wives and Children.		Widowers who have children.				
			No.	No. of Children.	No.	No. of Children.			
Total of 360 Unions which have workhouses . . .	258	63	577	1950	122	304	1217	2237	2254
Average for 120 Unions which have workhouses . .	86	21	192	650	41	101	406	746	751
Proportion which the number of the above classes bear to the total in-door Poor in 120 Unions	$\frac{1}{188}$	$\frac{1}{771}$	$\frac{1}{84}$	$\frac{1}{25}$	$\frac{1}{395}$	$\frac{1}{161}$	$\frac{1}{40}$	$\frac{1}{22}$	$\frac{1}{22}$
Proportion of ditto to total out-door .	$\frac{1}{1185}$	$\frac{1}{4853}$	$\frac{1}{531}$	$\frac{1}{157}$	$\frac{1}{2485}$	$\frac{1}{1009}$	$\frac{1}{251}$	$\frac{1}{137}$	$\frac{1}{136}$
Proportion of ditto to total Poor . .	$\frac{1}{1373}$	$\frac{1}{5624}$	$\frac{1}{615}$	$\frac{1}{182}$	$\frac{1}{2880}$	$\frac{1}{1170}$	$\frac{1}{291}$	$\frac{1}{158}$	$\frac{1}{157}$

AN ACCOUNT showing the number of PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS in each County in E
9th Geo. IV. c. 40; those confined in Private Lunatic Asylums; and those under th
pursuance of an Address to the Crown of the 5th July, 1836,

COUNTIES.	Population in 1831.	Confined in Asylums built under provisions of the 9th Geo. IV. c. 20.						Confined i	
		Lunatics.			Idiots.			Luna	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Bedford	95,483	18	12	30	1	1	2	..	..
Berks	145,389	6	9	15	..	1	1	22	20
Bucks	146,529	1	1	2	..	..	..	15	9
Cambridge	143,955	3	5	8	..	1	1	5	3
Chester	334,391	31	31	62	1	2	3	..	..
Cornwall	300,938	37	27	64	2	..	2	1	1
Cumberland	169,681	7	2	9	..	..	..	9	1
Derby	237,170	6	4	10	2	..	2	12	5
Devon	494,478	5	7	12	10	6	16	12	10
Dorset	159,252	42	43	85	..	1	1	4	6
Durham	253,910	18	18	36	..	..	..	6	9
Essex	317,507	8	9	17	2	..	2	30	36
Gloucester	387,019	49	55	104	2	3	5	8	5
Hereford	111,211	4	12	16	4	14	18	8	3
Hertford	143,341	6	2	8	2	..	2	18	18
Huntingdon	53,192	4	2	6	..	..	..	3	..
Kent	479,155	69	67	136	14	4	8	12	17
Lancaster	1,336,854	135	152	287	11	13	24	10	11
Leicester	197,003	10	5	15	..	..	..	2	2
Lincoln	317,465	15	21	36	1	..	1	14	7
Middlesex	1,358,330	222	335	557	21	11	32	81	153
Monmouth	98,130	3	2	5	..	..	..	6	7
Norfolk	390,054	69	82	151	..	1	1	..	..
Northampton	179,336	9	12	21	..	..	..	4	5
Northumberland	222,912	8	5	13	1	..	1	31	28
Nottingham	225,327	38	37	75	..	..	..	..	2
Oxford	152,156	2	..	2	..	..	..	21	22
Rutland	19,385	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Salop	222,938	12	16	28	4	1	5	8	5
Somerset	404,200	3	4	7	..	..	..	52	58
Southampton	314,280	31	32	63	..	..	..	29	37
Stafford	410,512	50	29	79	5	4	9	5	1
Suffolk	296,317	61	74	135	2	..	2	1	2
Surrey	486,334	16	22	38	..	..	..	75	129
Sussex	272,340	7	7	14	..	1	1	25	29
Warwick	336,610	11	16	27	1	..	1	18	24
Westmoreland	55,041	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	240,156	17	21	38	..	..	..	45	19
Worcester	211,365	16	15	31	1	2	3	11	17
York, East Riding	204,253	6	15	21	..	2	2	36	31
,, North ,,	190,756	24	12	36	..	..	..	8	6
,, West ,,	976,350	160	121	281	12	12	24	1	2
Totals of England	13,091,005	1243	1342	2585	89	80	169	649	740
Anglesey	48,325	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	47,763	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Cardigan	64,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	100,740	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	1
Carnarvon	66,448	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Denbigh	83,629	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	60,012	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	126,612	6	2	8	..	..	..	2	3
Merioneth	35,315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	66,482	2	1	3	1	..	1	..	..
Pembroke	81,425	7	2	9	..	..	..	1	..
Radnor	24,651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Wales	806,182	17	8	25	1	..	1	10	4
Totals of England and Wales	13,897,187	1260	1350	2610	90	80	170	659	744

s, distinguishing those confined in Pauper Lunatic Asylums, built under the provisions of the gement of the Guardians and Overseers of the Poor of their respective Parishes, required in

tic Asylums.		Under the care and management of Parish Officers, as in-door or out-door paupers.						Totals of the three classes.			
Idiots.		Lunatics.			Idiots.			Lunatics and Idiots.			
Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Total.	Rate per cent. on Population.
..	..	2	10	12	61	60	121	42	123	165	·17
5	8	5	16	21	58	86	144	78	153	231	·16
1	1	12	26	38	62	82	144	64	145	209	·14
..	..	7	8	15	44	39	83	31	84	115	·08
..	2	28	21	49	62	81	143	111	148	259	·08
..	1	19	21	40	54	38	92	106	95	201	·07
..	..	13	13	26	21	29	50	45	50	95	·06
7	9	17	25	42	38	42	80	69	91	160	·07
..	..	57	126	183	190	208	398	217	414	631	·13
..	..	2	11	13	60	73	133	108	134	242	·15
1	3	7	9	16	44	41	85	67	88	155	·06
..	..	19	13	32	90	105	195	115	197	312	·10
..	..	27	86	113	73	105	178	230	183	413	·11
..	..	13	21	34	49	65	114	61	132	193	·17
..	..	6	20	26	61	53	114	70	116	186	·13
..	..	2	3	5	13	11	24	14	24	38	·07
2	2	24	46	70	92	131	223	235	233	468	·10
..	..	37	57	94	120	136	256	402	280	682	·05
3	3	32	36	68	66	72	138	87	141	228	·12
..	..	22	38	60	73	79	152	117	153	270	·09
14	21	41	109	150	128	137	265	941	318	1259	·09
..	..	4	13	17	38	68	106	35	106	141	·14
..	..	31	33	64	95	83	178	215	179	394	·10
..	..	20	30	50	68	98	166	80	166	246	·14
3	4	16	28	44	61	78	139	116	144	260	·12
..	..	25	20	45	57	61	118	122	118	240	·11
1	3	10	17	27	52	59	111	72	114	186	·12
..	..	6	8	14	12	11	23	16	23	39	·20
1	1	8	29	37	78	99	177	78	183	261	·12
..	2	34	58	92	118	155	273	209	275	484	·12
3	4	31	42	73	126	109	235	202	239	441	·14
1	1	14	28	42	59	65	124	127	134	261	·06
..	..	5	23	28	84	93	177	106	179	345	·12
4	5	36	45	81	72	104	176	323	181	504	·10
4	8	14	17	31	76	80	156	99	165	264	·10
1	2	34	57	91	91	137	228	160	231	391	·12
..	..	8	10	18	16	30	46	22	46	68	·12
1	1	7	18	25	70	122	192	127	193	320	·13
1	2	27	36	63	71	67	138	122	143	265	·13
..	4	9	15	24	35	33	68	112	74	186	·09
..	..	20	26	46	42	38	80	96	80	176	·09
..	..	22	29	51	168	157	325	335	349	684	·07
53	87	773	1297	2070	2948	3420	6368	6044	6624	12,668	·10
..	..	3	7	10	12	10	22	10	22	32	·07
..	..	12	24	36	16	14	30	39	30	69	·14
..	..	12	27	39	25	32	57	39	57	96	·15
..	1	28	29	57	51	61	112	63	113	176	·17
..	..	18	17	35	34	43	77	36	77	113	·17
..	..	9	15	24	45	37	82	26	82	108	·13
..	..	6	7	13	21	20	41	14	41	55	·09
..	..	16	17	33	24	51	75	46	75	121	·10
..	..	7	3	10	25	21	46	10	46	56	·16
..	..	11	14	25	15	19	34	28	35	63	·09
..	..	17	13	30	28	27	55	40	55	95	·12
..	..	3	4	7	3	5	8	7	8	15	·06
..	1	142	177	319	299	340	639	358	641	999	·12
53	88	915	1474	2389	3247	3760	7007	6402	7265	13,667	·10

A TABLE, showing the number of PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS in 436 Un
Pauper Lunatic Asylums built under the provisions of the 9th Geo. IV
ment of the Guardians and Overseers of the Poor of their respective H
of Idiots who have been so from birth.

COUNTIES.	Confined in Asylums built under Provisions of 9 Geo. IV., c. 40.								Confined in Private Lunat Asylums.					
	Lunatics.				Idiots				Lunatics.				Idio	
	Males.	Females.	Believed Incurable.		Males.	Females.	Born Idiots.		Males.	Females.	Believed Incurable.		Males.	Females.
			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.		
Bedford	18	12	16	10	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	6	9	4	6	..	1	..	..	22	20	20	19	3	5
Bucks	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	15	9	11	7	..	1
Cambridge	3	5	3	..	..	1	..	..	4	3	1	3	..	..
Chester	13	15	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devon	4	7	3	4	10	6	5	4	11	9	7	3	..	..
Dorset	42	43	23	17	..	1	..	..	4	6	4	5	..	..
Durham	10	8	4	6	..	..	..	..	5	7	3	7	2	1
Essex	8	9	3	7	2	..	2	..	29	35	12	18	..	..
Gloucester	49	55	35	41	2	3	2	2	8	5	4	1	..	..
Hereford	4	8	3	7	4	14	2	6	8	3	1	..	..	..
Hertford	6	2	4	..	2	..	1	..	16	17	14	16	..	..
Huntingdon	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
Kent	67	65	47	51	4	4	1	4	12	17	10	15	..	2
Lancaster	4	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	9	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	3
Lincoln	10	14	7	13	..	..	..	..	12	6	11	4	..	..
Middlesex	71	64	62	56	9	5	6	1	23	49	20	41	6	10
Monmouth	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	6	7	5	6	..	..
Norfolk	57	71	37	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	9	12	8	9	..	..	..	..	4	5	3	4	..	..
Northumberland	8	5	5	4	1	..	..	..	31	28	15	14	1	3
Nottingham	37	36	18	23	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Oxford	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	22	15	20	2	1
Rutland	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	10	11	7	5	..	1	..	1	7	3	5	2	..	..
Somerset	3	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	52	58	41	49	2	..
Southampton	29	26	21	23	..	..	..	..	29	37	23	24	1	3
Stafford	24	19	20	16	5	4	2	1	4	1	4	1	..	..
Suffolk	58	68	25	35	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Surrey	15	22	1	5	..	..	..	..	75	129	62	117	1	4
Sussex	7	4	7	4	..	1	..	1	22	17	19	15	3	1
Warwick	6	4	6	2	1	..	1	..	17	24	16	23	1	1
Westmoreland	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	17	21	16	9	..	..	..	..	42	17	33	14	..	1
Worcester	16	15	10	5	1	2	1	2	11	17	6	13	1	1
York, E. Riding	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	16	5	9	2	1	..
Brecon	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Carmarthen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	1	..
Glamorgan	6	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..
Radnor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	642	648	430	433	42	45	24	22	519	564	380	448	25	37

8 *b.*—

the following Counties of England and Wales; distinguishing those confined in those confined in Private Lunatic Asylums; and those under the care and manage- stating the number of such Lunatics believed to be incurable, and the number

Under care and management of the Guardians as In-door or Out-door Paupers.								Total Number of						
Lunatics.				Idiots.				Lunatics.		Idiots.		Lunatics and Idiots of both Sexes.	Total number of Lunatics believed to be Incurable.	Total number of Idiots from birth.
Males.	Females.	Believed Incurable.		Males.	Females.	Born Idiots.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.							
2	10	1	6	61	60	44	51	20	22	62	61	165	96	33
5	16	3	6	58	86	45	64	33	45	61	92	231	113	58
12	26	12	21	59	80	55	65	28	36	59	81	204	120	53
6	8	4	4	44	39	39	33	13	16	44	40	113	72	15
16	4	3	2	36	54	28	40	29	19	36	54	138	68	25
48	109	41	87	83	201	142	159	63	125	193	207	588	310	145
2	11	..	3	160	76	43	44	48	60	60	74	242	87	52
2	1	2	1	28	29	11	18	17	16	30	30	93	29	23
19	13	5	6	86	102	58	56	56	57	88	102	303	116	51
17	44	7	20	71	102	69	95	74	104	73	105	356	168	108
11	19	5	10	44	62	27	30	23	30	48	76	177	65	26
5	19	5	16	59	53	52	44	27	38	61	53	179	97	55
2	3	2	2	13	11	9	10	9	5	13	11	38	19	9
23	45	15	31	90	129	79	104	102	127	94	135	458	190	169
..	2	..	1	8	13	8	12	4	5	8	14	31	20	4
22	27	16	21	54	67	43	55	33	30	54	70	187	101	45
11	27	6	21	47	55	40	48	33	47	47	55	182	88	62
16	35	8	20	54	59	29	27	110	148	69	74	401	68	207
4	13	3	3	38	68	21	42	13	22	38	68	141	63	21
20	22	11	14	85	77	66	58	77	93	85	77	332	124	113
20	29	17	18	66	98	56	78	33	46	66	98	243	134	59
16	28	4	12	61	78	43	58	55	61	63	81	260	104	54
25	20	14	9	53	60	31	41	62	58	53	60	233	72	66
7	17	6	10	50	59	37	40	29	39	52	60	180	80	53
6	8	..	2	12	11	8	7	8	8	12	11	39	15	3
6	20	3	16	73	94	52	61	23	34	73	95	225	114	38
34	58	12	40	118	155	99	124	89	120	120	155	484	224	148
20	27	16	26	115	103	93	78	78	90	116	106	390	175	133
9	18	9	11	34	48	25	38	37	38	39	52	166	66	61
5	20	4	18	78	82	44	45	63	89	78	82	312	89	83
35	41	26	28	68	104	52	60	125	192	69	108	494	113	239
14	15	11	13	70	75	59	65	43	36	73	77	229	128	69
17	27	10	10	54	98	45	81	40	55	56	99	250	128	67
8	10	3	4	16	30	8	7	11	11	16	30	68	15	9
7	18	3	11	69	122	41	82	66	56	69	123	314	124	86
27	36	13	20	71	67	45	48	54	68	73	70	265	96	67
2	3	..	1	13	9	11	8	19	9	14	9	51	19	14
12	23	12	22	14	11	13	10	15	23	14	11	63	23	35
23	20	10	14	37	55	30	44	27	21	38	55	141	74	26
16	17	2	3	24	51	11	22	24	22	24	51	121	33	14
3	4	2	2	2	4	1	..	3	4	2	4	13	1	4
555	913	326	585	2276	2834	1712	2052	1716	2125	2343	2916	9100	3841	2602

A TABLE, showing the number of PAUPER LUNATICS and IDIOTS in each County in England a
Geo. IV. c. 40; those confined in Private Lunatic Asylums, and those under the care and mana
head under each management, and the proportion which the number of Lunatics and Idi

COUNTIES.	Confined in Asylums built under Provisions 9 Geo. IV., cap. 40.								Confined in Priv			
	Lunatics.				Idiots.				Lunatics.			
	Males.	Females.	Average Weekly Expenditure per Head.		Males.	Females.	Average Weekly Expenditure per Head.		Males.	Females.	Average Weekly Expenditur per Head	
			M.	F.			M.	F.			M.	F.
			s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s.
Bedford	18	12	7 7	7 7	1	1	7 6	7 6	..	..	..	..
Berks	6	9	8 10	9 0	..	1	..	10 0	22	20	9 4	8
Bucks	1	1	6 0	6 0	..	..	..	..	15	9	10 0	10
Cambridge	3	5	5 10	5 4	..	1	..	4 0	5	3	8 5	8
Chester	31	31	4 6	4 10	1	2	5 0	4 4	..	..	..	..
Cornwall	37	27	7 2	7 7	2	..	4 9	..	1	1	8 0	7
Cumberland	7	2	8 6	8 6	..	..	..	..	9	1	8 0	8
Derby	6	4	10 8	9 0	2	..	7 6	..	12	5	10 0	9
Devon	5	7	10 4	10 1	10	6	15 0	14 7	12	10	11 1	12
Dorset	42	43	6 4	6 4	..	1	..	6 5	4	6	8 0	8
Durham	18	18	6 11	6 11	..	..	..	..	6	9	7 9	7
Essex	8	9	9 0	7 9	2	..	10 0	..	30	36	9 4	10
Gloucester	49	55	10 0	10 0	2	3	10 0	10 0	8	5	10 6	10
Hereford	4	12	6 9	6 9	4	14	..	..	8	3	11 7	13
Hertford	6	2	8 8	9 0	2	..	9 3	..	18	18	9 6	9
Huntingdon	4	2	8 10	8 6	..	..	..	..	3	..	7 0	..
Kent	69	67	9 0	9 0	4	4	10 0	10 0	12	17	9 4	9
Lancaster	135	152	6 0	6 1	11	13	6 0	6 1	10	11	10 8	10
Leicester	10	5	9 0	10 1	..	..	..	..	2	2	15 0	9
Lincoln	15	21	9 1	8 6	1	..	9 0	..	14	7	9 4	8
Middlesex	222	335	6 0	6 1	21	11	5 10	5 10	81	153	9 10	9
Monmouth	3	2	10 0	10 0	..	..	..	..	6	7	14 0	13
Norfolk	69	82	5 0	5 0	..	1	..	5 0	..	..	..	..
Northampton	9	12	10 0	10 0	..	..	..	..	4	5	7 0	6
Northumberland	8	5	7 9	7 2	1	..	5 3	..	31	28	8 6	8
Nottingham	38	37	8 9	8 10	..	..	..	..	..	2		8
Oxford	2	..	11 0	..	..	..	..	..	21	22	9 0	9
Rutland	1	..	8 10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10 3	..
Salop	12	16	9 0	7 10	4	1	7 0	5 0	8	5	8 6	8
Somerset	3	4	8 0	7 7	..	..	..	..	52	58	8 3	8
Southampton	31	32	7 7	7 9	..	..	..	..	29	37	8 6	8
Stafford	50	29	5 1	5 1	5	4	2 11	2 2	5	1	7 8	..
Suffolk	61	74	6 0	6 0	2	..	5 9	..	1	2	6 0	8
Surrey	16	22	9 9	9 6	..	..	..	..	75	129	9 6	9
Sussex	7	7	9 8	9 4	..	1	..	10 9	25	29	9 5	10
Warwick	11	16	9 2	10 4	1	..	5 0	..	18	24	10 1	9
Westmoreland	3	1	10 8	10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	17	21	8 3	8 2	..	..	..	..	45	19	7 11	8
Worcester	16	15	7 2	5 9	1	2	6 4	6 4	11	17	10 7	11
York, East Riding	6	15	7 7	7 5	..	2	..	7 0	36	31	9 0	8 11
,, North Do.	24	12	7 10	6 11	..	..	..	..	8	9	7 4	6 7
,, West Do.	160	121	6 3	6 4	12	12	6 2	6 4	1	2	6 6	6 6
Totals of England	1243	1342	6 11	6 5	89	80	7 5	7 2	649	740	9 3	9 3
Anglesey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12 6	..
Cardigan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	9 4	6 0
Carnarvon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4 0	..
Denbigh	1	1	12 0	9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	..	1	..	12 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	6	2	10 10	12 0	..	..	..	..	2	3	15 0	9 4
Merioneth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	2	1	11 0	12 0	1	..	6 6	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	7	2	7 10	8 0	..	..	..	..	1	..	8 0	..
Radnor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals of Wales	17	8	9 7	10 5	1	..	6 6	..	10	4	10 5	8 6
Totals of England & Wales	1260	1350	6 11	6 5	90	80	7 5	7 2	959	744	9 3	9 3

c.—

ales; distinguishing those confined in Pauper Lunatic Asylums built under the provisions of the 9th ent of the Guardians and Overseers of the Poor of their respective Parishes; also the weekly cost per ar to the population of each County.

unatic Asylums.				Under Care and Management of the Guardians as In-door or Out-door Paupers.								Total Number of				Total Number of Lunatics and Idiots.	Proportion of Lunatics and Idiots to Population.
Idiots.				Lunatics.				Idiots.				Lunatics.		Idiots.			
Females.	Average Weekly Expenditure per Head.			Males.	Females.	Average Weekly Expenditure per Head.		Males.	Females.	Average Weekly Expenditure per Head.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
	M.		F.			M.	F.			M.	F.						
	s. d.		*s. d.*			*s. d.*	*s. d.*			*s. d.*	*s. d.*						th.
..	..		..	2	10	3 0	2 8	61	60	2 6	2 6	20	22	62	61	165	1-579
3	10 0		7 0	5	16	3 2	3 4	58	86	2 10	2 9	33	45	61	92	231	1-629
1	..		10 0	12	26	2 10	2 10	62	82	2 11	3 3	28	36	62	83	209	1-701
..	..		..	7	8	3 6	3 2	44	39	2 11	2 11	15	16	44	40	115	1-1252
..	3 7		..	28	21	3 0	3 2	62	81	2 8	2 3	59	52	65	83	259	1-1291
..	4 0		..	19	21	3 6	3 4	54	38	2 7	2 6	57	49	57	35	201	1-1497
..	..		..	13	13	3 3	3 2	21	29	2 10	2 2	29	16	21	29	95	1-786
7	5 0		5 9	17	25	3 8	3 2	38	42	3 1	2 8	35	34	42	49	160	1-1482
..	..		..	57	126	3 5	3 8	190	208	3 0	3 0	74	143	200	214	631	1-784
..	..		..	2	11	7 0	3 10	60	73	3 0	3 1	48	60	60	74	242	1-658
1	7 9		7 9	7	9	3 5	3 5	44	41	2 10	2 5	31	36	46	42	155	1-1638
..	..		..	19	13	3 10	4 5	90	105	2 9	2 10	57	58	92	105	312	1-1018
..	..		..	27	86	3 8	3 7	73	105	2 5	3 0	84	146	75	108	413	1-937
..	..		..	13	21	3 3	4 0	49	65	3 1	3 6	25	36	53	79	193	1-576
..	..		..	6	20	3 8	4 3	61	53	3 3	3 5	30	40	65	53	186	1-771
..	..		..	2	3	3 0	2 8	13	11	3 0	3 8	9	5	13	11	38	1-1400
2	..		9 0	24	46	3 1	3 4	92	131	3 0	3 0	105	130	96	137	468	1-1024
..	..		..	37	57	3 2	3 3	120	136	2 8	2 8	182	220	131	149	682	1-1960
3	..		8 0	32	36	3 8	3 3	66	72	3 1	2 11	44	43	66	75	228	1-864
..	..		..	22	38	3 5	3 1	73	79	2 6	2 9	51	66	74	79	270	1-1176
14	6 3		8 7	41	109	3 5	3 6	128	137	3 5	3 5	344	597	156	162	1259	1-1079
..	..		..	4	13	4 0	3 3	38	68	2 7	2 11	13	22	38	68	141	1-696
..	..		..	31	33	3 3	2 11	95	83	2 8	2 11	100	115	95	84	394	1-990
..	..		..	20	30	3 8	3 4	68	98	2 10	2 10	33	47	68	98	246	1-729
3	9 0		8 6	16	28	3 5	2 9	61	78	2 3	2 3	55	61	63	81	260	1-857
..	..		..	25	20	2 8	2 7	57	61	2 7	2 5	63	59	57	61	240	1-939
1	8 6		8 6	10	17	2 4	3 3	52	59	3 3	2 8	33	39	54	60	186	1-818
..	..		..	6	8	3 8	2 1	12	11	3 3	2 7	8	8	12	11	39	1-497
1	..		7 0	8	29	2 7	2 9	78	99	2 8	2 8	28	50	82	101	261	1-854
..	8 0		..	34	58	3 3	3 6	118	155	2 7	2 5	89	120	120	155	484	1-835
3	8 0		7 0	31	42	5 5	5 0	126	109	2 7	2 9	91	111	127	112	441	1-713
1	..		..	14	28	3 7	3 7	59	65	3 0	2 11	69	58	64	70	261	1-1573
..	..		..	5	23	3 5	3 0	84	93	2 7	2 5	67	99	86	93	345	1-859
4	9 3		10 0	36	45	6 1	4 5	72	104	3 3	3 1	127	196	73	108	504	1-965
4	9 9		10 0	14	17	3 0	3 10	76	80	2 10	2 11	46	53	80	85	264	1-1032
1	10 0		9 0	34	57	3 10	3 8	91	137	3 5	3 3	63	97	93	138	391	1-861
..	..		..	8	10	2 5	2 4	16	30	2 11	2 10	11	11	16	30	68	1-869
1	..		10 0	7	18	4 6	2 10	70	122	2 7	2 6	69	58	70	123	320	1-750
1	9 0		13 2	27	36	5 6	3 4	71	67	3 4	3 2	54	68	73	70	265	1-798
..	8 2		..	9	15	3 6	3 1	35	33	2 11	3 1	51	61	39	35	186	1-1098
..	..		..	20	26	4 5	4 8	42	38	2 9	2 5	52	44	42	38	176	1-1084
..	..		..	22	29	4 10	3 2	168	157	2 10	2 8	183	152	180	169	684	1-1427
53	7 8		8 3	773	1297	3 9	3 5	2948	3420	2 9	2 10	2665	3379	3071	3553	12,668	1-1033
..	..		..	3	7	2 9	3 10	12	19	2 8	2 4	3	7	12	10	32	1-1510
..	..		..	12	24	2 5	2 5	16	14	2 3	2 1	15	24	16	14	69	1-692
..	..		..	12	27	1 10	2 5	25	32	2 2	2 1	12	27	25	32	96	1-675
..	7 0		..	28	29	2 6	2 5	51	61	2 0	1 10	32	31	52	61	176	1-572
..	..		..	18	17	3 5	2 1	34	43	2 9	2 3	19	17	34	43	113	1-588
..	..		..	9	15	3 6	2 6	45	37	2 0	2 0	10	16	45	37	108	1-774
..	..		..	6	7	2 9	3 0	21	20	2 3	2 5	6	8	21	20	55	1-1091
..	..		..	16	17	3 8	3 3	24	51	2 11	2 11	24	22	24	51	121	1-1046
..	..		..	7	5	1 9	2 11	25	21	2 1	2 11	7	3	25	21	56	1-631
..	..		..	11	14	3 5	3 3	15	19	2 2	2 9	13	15	16	19	63	1-1055
..	..		..	17	13	2 10	3 1	28	27	2 0	2 2	25	15	28	27	95	1-857
..	..		..	3	4	2 7	2 2	3	5	2 2	2 4	3	4	3	5	15	1-1643
..	7 0		..	142	177	2 10	2 8	299	340	2 3	2 2	169	189	301	340	999	1-807
53	7 8		8 3	915	1474	3 8	3 4	3247	3760	2 9	2 10	2834	3568	3372	3893	13,667	1-1017

—No. 8 *d.*—

AN ACCOUNT, showing the proportion of the Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor in the year ended 25th March, 1834, with reference to the population of 1831, in which each County is placed according to its rate of Expenditure; also a Statement of the number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots in each of such Counties, as shown by an Account required in pursuance of an Address of the House of Commons, dated 5th July, 1836, specifying the proportion that each class bears to the population.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1831.	Expended per Head in 1833-34.	Families employed in 1831 in		Lunatics.	Proportion to Population.	Idiots.	Proportion to Population.	Lunatics and Idiots.	Proportion to Population.
			Agriculture.	Trade.						
		s. *d.*				ths.		ths.		ths.
Sussex	272,340	18 1	22,450	17,489	99	1-2750	165	1-1651	264	1-1032
Bucks	146,529	16 11	16,893	8,395	64	1-2290	145	1-1011	209	1-701
Suffolk	296,317	16 7	31,491	18,116	166	1-1785	179	1-1655	345	1-859
Bedford	95,483	16 4	11,364	5,137	42	1-2273	123	1-776	165	1-579
Oxford	152,156	15 10	15,304	9,454	72	1-2113	114	1-1335	186	1-818
Norfolk	390,054	15 9	37,610	28,871	215	1-1814	179	1-2179	394	1-990
Northampton	179,336	15 8	18,334	12,895	80	1-2242	166	1-1080	246	1-729
Essex	317,507	15 1	34,589	18,282	115	1-2761	197	1-1612	312	1-1018
Wilts	240,156	14 6	25,045	15,627	127	1-1891	193	1-1244	320	1-750
Kent	479,155	14 3	31,667	29,419	235	1-2039	233	1-2056	468	1-1024
Berks	145,389	13 9	14,047	9,884	78	1-1864	153	1-950	231	1-629
Huntingdon	53,192	13 6	6,231	2,940	14	1 3799	24	1-2216	38	1-1400
Cambridge	143,955	13 5	16,093	8,213	31	1-4644	84	1-1714	115	1-1252
Southampton	314,280	12 11	22,761	20,983	202	1-1556	239	1-1315	441	1-713
Herts	143,341	12 0	13,268	8,552	70	1-2048	116	1-1235	186	1-771
Surrey	486,334	10 9	14,647	49,616	323	1-1506	181	1-2687	504	1-965
Dorset	159,252	10 7	14,601	10,106	108	1-1474	134	1-1188	242	1-658
Leicester	197,003	10 3	12,352	22,984	87	1-2264	141	1-1397	228	1-864
Hereford	111,211	10 2	12,888	6,105	61	1-1823	132	1-843	193	1-576
Lincoln	317,465	10 2	35,749	17,284	117	1-2713	153	1-2075	270	1-1176
Warwick	336,610	9 5	15,880	43,291	160	1-2104	231	1-1457	391	1-861
Rutland	19,385	9 4	2,299	1,102	16	1-1212	23	1-843	39	1-497
York, E. Riding	204,253	8 11	14,351	14,715	112	1-1824	74	1-2760	186	1-1098
Somerset	404,200	8 9	30,452	28,230	209	1-1934	275	1-1470	484	1-835
Middlesex	1,358,330	8 7	9,882	173,822	941	1-1443	318	1-4271	1259	1-1079
Devon	494,478	8 6	35,505	33,339	217	1-2279	414	1-1194	631	1-784
Gloucester	387,019	8 4	21,185	33,179	230	1-1683	183	1-2137	413	1-937
Westmoreland	55,041	8 1	4,454	4,116	22	1-2502	46	1-1196	68	1-869
York, N. Riding	190,756	7 11	17,964	11,298	96	1-1987	80	1-2384	176	1-1084
Worcester	211,365	7 9	14,654	19,030	122	1-1733	143	1-1478	265	1-798
Salop	222,938	7 5	17,096	16,210	78	1-2858	183	1-1218	261	1-854
Northumberland	222,912	6 6	10,127	14,246	116	1-1922	144	1-1548	260	1-857
Durham	253,910	6 3	8,408	18,511	67	1-3790	88	1-2885	155	1-1638
Cornwall	300,938	6 2	18,351	13,382	106	1-2839	95	1-3168	201	1-1497
Derby	237,170	6 2	13,324	20,788	69	1-3437	91	1-2606	160	1-1482
Nottingham	225,327	5 10	13,351	25,578	122	1-1847	118	1-1910	240	1-939
Stafford	410,512	5 10	18,156	43,648	127	1-3232	134	1-3064	261	1-1570
Monmouth	98,130	5 8	5,614	8,626	35	1-2804	106	1-926	141	1-696
Chester	334,391	5 6	16,397	34,997	111	1-3013	148	1-2259	259	1-1291
York, W. Riding	976,350	5 2	31,188	118,733	335	1-2914	349	1-2798	684	1-1427
Cumberland	169,681	5 1	10,630	12,026	45	1-3771	50	1-3394	95	1-1786
Lancaster	1,336,854	3 9	24,696	173,693	402	1-3326	280	1-4774	682	1-1960
Totals of England	13,091,005	9 3	761,348	1,182,912	6044	1-2166	6624	1-1976	12,668	1-1033
Radnor	24,651	10 7	3,135	1,028	7	1-3522	8	1-3081	15	1-1643
Montgomery	66,482	10 3	6,610	4,198	28	1-2374	35	1-1899	63	1-1055
Merioneth	35,315	8 6	3,583	1,815	10	1-3532	46	1-768	56	1-631
Brecon	47,763	7 11	3,959	2,954	39	1-1225	30	1-1592	69	1-692
Denbigh	83,629	7 11	8,135	4,478	26	1-3217	82	1-1020	108	1-774
Carmarthen	100,740	6 8	9,987	5,299	63	1-1599	113	1-892	176	1-572
Flint	60,012	6 6	4,660	3,101	14	1-4287	41	1-1464	55	1-1091
Anglesey	48,325	6 5	5,314	2,141	10	1-4833	22	1-2197	32	1-1510
Glamorgan	126,612	6 4	6,814	8,929	46	1-2752	75	1-1688	121	1-1046
Pembroke	81,425	6 3	7,974	4,519	40	1-2035	55	1-1480	95	1-857
Carnarvon	66,448	6 1	5,778	2,937	36	1-1846	77	1-863	113	1 588
Cardigan	64,780	5 9	7,246	3,243	39	1-1661	57	1-1136	96	1-675
Totals of Wales.	806,182	7 2	73,195	44,702	358	1-2252	641	1-1253	999	1-807
Totals of England and Wales	13,897,187	9 1	834,543	1,227,614	6402	1-2171	7265	1-1913	13,667	1-1017

—No. 9.—

LIST of UNIONS formed, PARISHES included therein, POPULATION, AVERAGE POOR RATES, and NUMBER of GUARDIANS, (*in continuation of List contained in Second Annual Report, Appendix* (D.) No. 6.)

COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Parishes United. (Cambridge.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
ST. MARY AND ST. ANDREW, WHITTLESEA.			
Board of Guardians.			
St. Mary and St. Andrew, Whittlesea,	6,019	4,010	20
Declared to take place from and after 29th September 1836.			

COUNTY OF CHESTER.

GREAT BOUGHTON UNION:		£.	
In the County of Chester:			
Parish of Aldford:			
1 Aldford	488	154	1
2 Buerton	59	17	1
3 Churton	38	62	1
4 Churton Heath, or Bruerae	14	no poor.	1
5 Edgerley	11	no poor.	1
6 Boughton, Great	900	253	1
Parish of Backford:			
7 Backford	165	79	1
8 Chorlton	86	66	1
9 Conghall or Coughall	26	15	1
10 Lea	92	52	1
11 Mollington, Great	118	61	1
Parish of Barrow:			
12 Barrow, Great	678	234	1
13 Barrow, Little		145	1
Parish of Christleton:			
14 Christleton	633	171	1
15 Calton Abbots	11	39	1
16 Calton Edmunds	70	23	1
17 Littleton	48	31	1
18 Rowton	122	35	1
Parish of Coddington:			
19 Aldersey	153	86	1
20 Chawley	70	40	1
21 Coddington	122	111	1
Carried forward	3,904	1,674	21

		£.	
Brought forward	3,904	1,674	21
In the Parish of Doddleston:			
22 Doddleston	252	102	1
23 Kinnerton Lower	104	69	1
In the County of Flint:			
In the Parish of Doddleston:			
24 Kinnerton, Higher	450	82	1
In the County of Chester:			
Parish of Eccleston:			
25 Eaton	73	127	1
26 Eccleston	288	162	1
27 Barton (Parish of Farndon.)	168	43	1
28 Churton by Farndon (Parish of Farndon.)	122	32	1
29 Clutton (Parish of Farndon.)	100	65	1
30 Crewe (Parish of Farndon.)	51	14	1
31 Farndon (Parish of Farndon.)	423	140	1
32 Guilden Sutton (Parish)	130	61	1
33 Golborn David (Parish of Handley)	80	38	1
34 Handley (Parish of Handley)	240	171	1
35 Harthill (Parish)	164	41	1
36 Blacon-cum-Crabhall (In the Parish of the Holy Trinity.)	72	59	1
37 Ince (Parish)	487	276	1
Carried forward	7,108	3,146	37

Parishes United. (Cheshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
Brought forward	7,108	3,146	37
38 Kingsmarsh (Ex. Parish)	70	4	1
In the Parish of Malpas:			
39 Broxton	454	108	1
40 Duckington	36	71	1
41 Edge	310	180	1
In the Parish of St. Mary:			
42 Marlston-with-Leach	130	42	1
43 Mollington, Little	24	21	1
44 Maston	17	14	1
45 Upton	289	141	1
Parish of Oswald:			
46 Eddisshall	24	10	1
47 Bache	34	no poor.	1
48 Groughton	39	1	1
49 Huntington	112	88	1
50 Lea Newbold	43	32	1
51 Newton-by-Chester	213	36	1
52 Saighton	303	108	1
53 Wervin	64	56	1
Parish of Plemonstale:			
54 Bridge Trafford	58	26	1
55 Hoole	249	116	1
56 Pickton	97	42	1
57 Mickle Trafford	333	119	1
Parish of Pulford:			
58 Poulton	128	43	1
59 Pulford	161	136	1
In the Parish of Shocklack:			
60 Caldecote	75	33	1
61 Cappenhurst (In the Parish of Shotwick.)	159	92	1
62 Saughall, Great (In the Parish of Shotwick.)	367	66	1
63 Saughall, Little (In the Parish of Shotwick.)	40	70	1
64 Shotwick (In the Parish of Shotwick.)	96	53	1
65 Woodbank (In the Parish of Shotwick.)	59	23	1
66 Shotwick Park (Ex. Parish)	18	no poor.	1
67 Stanlow House (do.)	13	no poor.	1
In the Parish of Stoke:			
68 Stanney, Great	32	13	1
69 Stanney, Little	201	70	1
70 Stoke	101	57	1
Parish of Tarvin:			
71 Ashton	405	208	1
72 Bruen Stapleford	159	125	1
73 Burton	84	48	1
74 Clotton Hoofield	401	132	1
Carried forward	14,507	5,520	74

Parishes United. (Cheshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
Brought forward	14,507	5,520	74
75 Dudden	203	71	1
76 Foulk Stapleford	244	186	1
77 Hockenhall	35	17	1
78 Horton-cum-Peele	36	25	1
79 Kelsale	648	252	1
80 Mouldsworth	180	98	1
81 Tarvin	1020	400	1
Parish of Tattenhall:			
82 Golborn Bellow	96	46	1
83 Newton-by-Tattenhall	67	70	1
84 Tattenhall	917	424	1
Parish of Thornton:			
85 Dunham	322	108	1
86 Elton	210	110	1
87 Hapsford	83	62	1
88 Thornton-in-the-Moors	181	76	1
89 Wimbold's Trafford	118	48	1
Parish of Tilston:			
90 Carden	207	43	1
91 Grafton	18	4	1
92 Horton	148	97	1
93 Stretton	105	47	1
94 Tilston	395	126	1
Parish of Waverton:			
95 Hatton	150	140	1
96 Huxley	246	195	1
97 Waverton	324	146	1
In the Parish of Whaley:			
98 Willington	115	68	1
County of Flint.			
In the Parish of Hawarden:			
90 Hawarden	5414	1543	1
100 Saltney		83	1
County of the City of Chester.			
101 Boughton-cum-Spittle	Included in Great Boughton.	8	1
Totals	23,988	10,033	10

Declared to take place from and after 17th May, 1837.

Parishes united. (Cheshire.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
			£	
Congleton Union:				
In the Parish of Barthomley:				
1 Alsager	Parish of Astbury.	446	186	1
2 Buglawton	Parish of Astbury.	2,087	385	1
3 Congleton	Parish of Astbury.	9,352	2,042	3
4 Davenport	Parish of Astbury.	103	49	1
5 HulmeWalfield	Parish of Astbury.	109	90	1
6 Moreton-cum-Alcumlow	Parish of Astbury.	141	82	1
7 Newbold Astbury	Parish of Astbury.	598	347	1
8 Odd Rode	Parish of Astbury.	1,300	393	1
9 Smallwood	Parish of Astbury.	554	251	1
10 Summerford-cum-Radnor	Parish of Astbury.	112	108	1
11 Summerford Booths	Parish of Astbury.	297	159	1
12 Brereton-cum-Smethwick	Parish of Astbury.	661	330	1
13 Church Lawton		516	217	1
In the Parish of Sandbach:				
14 Arclid		75	26	1
15 Bechton		818	415	1
16 Blackden		170	83	1
17 Bradwell		297	175	1
18 Church Hulme		406	203	1
19 Cotton		86	21	1
20 Cranage		438	282	1
21 Hassell		200	158	1
22 Leese		126	56	1
23 Sandbach		3,710	728	2
24 Twenlow		132	102	1
25 Wheelock		440	149	1
Parish of Swettenham:				
26 Kermincham		174	106	1
27 Swettenham		247	162	1
28 Elton	Parish of Wirmingham	430	180	1
29 Moston	Parish of Wirmingham	184	87	1
30 Tetton	Parish of Wirmingham	181	79	1
31 Biddulph		1,987	421	1
Totals		26,377	7,072	34

Declared to take place from and after 13th January, 1837.

Macclesfield Union:			
Parish of Prestbury:			
1 Macclesfield Town	23,129	4,427	7
2 Macclesfield Forest	279	71	1
Carried forward	23,408	4,498	8

Parishes united. (Cheshire.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
			£	
Brought forward		23,408	4,498	8
3 Adlington		1,066	432	1
4 Birtles		54	62	1
5 Bollington		2,685	467	2
6 Bosley		597	168	1
7 Butteley		808	172	1
8 Capesthorne		72	63	1
9 Chelford		191	91	1
10 Eaton		525	106	1
11 Fallybroom		25	16	1
12 Henbury with Pexhall		421	181	1
13 Hurdsfield		3,083	347	2
14 Kettleshulme		232	94	1
15 Lyme Handley		222	103	1
16 Marton		354	138	1
17 Motram St. Andrews		387	110	1
18 Newton		90	29	1
19 Poynton		747	152	1
20 Pott-Shrigley		334	85	1
21 Prestbury		470	130	1
22 Rainow		1,807	635	1
23 North Rode		256	102	1
24 Siddington		479	221	1
25 Sutton		5,856	800	2
26 Tytherington		427	110	1
27 Upton		64	5	1
28 Wildboar-Clough		476	161	1
29 Wincell		453	115	1
30 Withington, Lower		584	265	1
31 Withington, Old		191	57	1
32 Woodford		403	179	1
33 Worth		490	83	1
34 Alderley, Sup.	Parish of Alderley.	402	174	1
35 Alderley, Inf.	Parish of Alderley.	587	242	1
36 GreatWarford	Parish of Alderley.	349	164	1
37 Gawsworth		847	372	1
In the Parish of Rostherne:				
38 Snelson		136	73	1
Parish of Taxal:				
39 Taxal		184	58	1
40 Whaley-cum-Yeardsley		403	100	1
In the Parish of Wimstone:				
41 Chorley		474	174	1
Totals		50,639	11,534	50

Declared to take place from and after 26th September, 1836.

Parishes United. (Cheshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Nantwich Union.		£	
Parish of Acton:			
1 Acton	309	156	1
2 Acton-juxta-Mondrum	152	153	1
3 Austerson	69	76	1
4 Baddington	132	176	1
5 Brindley	153	144	1
6 Burland	515	161	1
7 Chalmondstone	180	98	1
8 Cool Pilate	48	37	1
9 Eddlestone	104	70	1
10 Faddiley	316	87	1
11 Henhull	62	52	1
12 Hurleston	198	130	1
13 Newhall	1,011	480	1
14 Poole	188	127	1
15 Stoke	124	86	1
16 Worleston	367	233	1
In the Par. of Audlem:			
17 Audlem	1,558	399	1
18 Buerton	464	273	1
19 Dodcot-cum-Wilkesley	637	547	1
20 Hankelow	289	175	1
21 Barthomley (In the Parish of Barthomley)	446	243	1
22 Crewe (In the Parish of Barthomley)	295	140	1
23 Haslington (In the Parish of Barthomley)	1,028	376	1
24 Baddiley (Parish)	267	232	1
Parish of Coppenhall:			
25 Coppenhall, Church	350	99	1
26 Coppenhall, Monk's	148	95	1
27 Marbury-with-Quoisley (Par. of Marbury)	403	288	1
28 Norbury (Par. of Marbury)	408	182	1
29 Minshull, Church (Parish)	468	252	1
30 Alvaston (In the Parish of Nantwich)	41	no poor.	1
31 Leighton (In the Parish of Nantwich)	261	112	1
32 Nantwich (In the Parish of Nantwich)	4,886	1,388	2
33 Woolstanwood (In the Parish of Nantwich)	70	55	1
34 Wirswale (In the Par. of Whitchurch)	83	92	1
35 Wistaston (Parish)	350	204	1
Parish of Wrenbury:			
36 Broomhale	181	207	1
37 Chorley	168	75	1
38 Dodcot-with-Wilkesley	returned in Audlem		1
39 Woodcot	30	11	1
40 Wrenbury-with-Frith	524	219	1
Carried forward	17,183	7,930	41

Parishes United. (Cheshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Brought forward	17,183	7,930	41
41 Bartherton (Parish of Wybunbury)	34	47	1
42 Basford (Parish of Wybunbury)	85	32	1
43 Blankenhall (Parish of Wybunbury)	245	151	1
44 Bridgemere (Parish of Wybunbury)	236	98	1
45 Cheekley-with-Wrinehill (Parish of Wybunbury)	235	143	1
46 Chorlton (Parish of Wybunbury)	109	73	1
47 Doddington (Parish of Wybunbury)	37	45	1
48 Hatherton (Parish of Wybunbury)	447	125	1
49 Hough (Parish of Wybunbury)	252	86	1
50 Hunsterston (Parish of Wybunbury)	226	104	1
51 Lea (Parish of Wybunbury)	56	49	1
52 Rope (Parish of Wybunbury)	119	89	1
53 Shavington and Gresty (Parish of Wybunbury)	320	166	1
54 Sound (Parish of Wybunbury)	255	116	1
55 Stapely (Parish of Wybunbury)	356	219	1
56 Walgherton (Parish of Wybunbury)	213	161	1
57 Weston (Parish of Wybunbury)	401	166	1
58 Willaston (Parish of Wybunbury)	122	106	1
59 Wybunbury (Parish of Wybunbury)	445	98	1
60 Warmingham (Parish of Wybunbury)	372	196	1
61 Wettenhall (Parish of Over)	272	134	1
62 Eaton	502	291	1
63 Rushton	330	173	1
64 Tarporley	995	409	2
65 Utkington	564	304	1
66 Alpraham	418	137	1
67 Beeston	434	272	1
68 Bunbury	834	261	1
69 Calveley	170	113	1
70 Haughton	172	102	1
71 Peckforton	331	184	1
72 Ridley	100	201	1
73 Spurston	588	304	1
74 Tilston Fernal	170	101	1
75 Tiverton	618	297	1
76 Wardle	144	105	1
77 Burwardsley	394	114	1
78 Bickley	451	324	1
79 Bickerton	373	134	1
80 Bulkeley or Buckley	185	43	1
81 Cholmondeley	272	179	1
82 Egerton	114	152	1
83 Hampton	273	124	1
84 Larkton	44	40	1
85 Macefen	48	37	1
86 Tushingham-with-Grindley	328	107	1
Totals	30,972	14,842	88

Declared to take place from and after 18th February, 1837.

Parishes United. (Cheshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
THWICH UNION:		£	
he Parish of Great Budworth:			
Northwich . . .	1,481	694	1
Anderton . . .	327	240	1
Allostock . . .	448	250	1
Barnton . . .	730	192	1
Birches	9		
Castle Northwich .	392	136	1
Cogshall . . .	77	51	1
Comberback . .	295	69	1
Hartford . . .	863	232	1
Hulse	55	37	1
Little Leigh . .	381	271	1
Lach Dennis . .	32	24	1
Lostock Gralam .	537	145	1
Marbury . . .	26	100	1
Marston . . .	465	234	1
Meover Nether . .	226	158	1
Winnington . .	256	134	1
Witton-cum-Twambrook	2,912	882	2
Wincham . . .	589	132	1
h of Davenham:			
Lostock . . .	218	162	1
Davenham . . .	413	134	1
Aton	13	7	1
Eftwich . . .	1,799	341	1
Moulton . . .	243	59	1
Newhall . . .	22		
Lipbrook . . .	83	63	1
Murlach . . .	98	24	1
Panthorne . . .	149	253	1
Sharton . . .	1,060	370	1
Shatcroft . . .	50	65	1
Oldheath . . .	367	179	1
of Delamere:			
Delamere . . .	424	31	1
Kidsbury . . .	178	19	1
Kingsmere . . .	140	5	1
of Middlewich:			
Aley-cum-Yatehouse	123	109	1
Clive	123	92	1
Coxton	43	74	1
Anderton-cum-Hulme . . .	493	308	1
Middlewich . .	1,325	464	1
Nantwich Vernon .	385	339	1
Pickmeresbarrow-cum-Marme	25	56	1
Swanton . . .	1,649	335	1
Tarleston . . .	93	60	1
Wavenscroft. . .	16		
Carried forward	19,543	7 530	42

Parishes United. (Cheshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Brought forward	19,543	£.7,530	42
45 Sproston . . .	128	144	1
46 Stublach . . .	66	41	1
47 Sutton	18		
48 Wimboldesley . .	102	93	1
49 Weever	196	80	1
Parish of Whitegate:			
50 Darnhall . . .	198	123	1
51 Marton	711	188	1
Parish of Weaverham:			
52 Acton	335	101	1
53 Crowton . . .	361	177	1
54 Cuddington . .	277	141	1
55 Onston	92	51	1
56 Wallerscoat . .	10	23	1
57 Weaverham . .	1,206	688	1
In the Parish of Over:			
58 Low Oulton . . }	55	59	1
59 Over . . . . }	2,605	804	2
60 Little Badworth .	621	305	1
Parish of Sandbach:			
61 Goostrey-cum-Barnshaw	292	157	1
Totals . . .	26,906	10,795	59

Declared to take place from and after 20th October, 1836.

STOCKPORT UNION.			
In the County of Chester:			
1 Stockport . . .	25,469		4
2 Cheadle Mosley .	1,946		1
3 Cheadle Bulkley	4,228		1
4 Stockport Etchells	1,443		1
5 Bramhall . . .	1,401		1
6 Norbury . . .	671		1
7 Torkington . . .	284		1
8 Marple	2,678		1
9 Werneth . . .	3,462		1
10 Romilly. . . .	1,290		1
11 Hyde	7,144		2
12 Offerton . . .	431		1
13 Bredbury . . .	2,374		1
14 Brinnington . .	3,987		1
In the County of Lancaster.			
15 Heaton Norris . .	11,238		2
16 Reddish	860		1
Totals . . .	68,906	..	21

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 3rd February, 1837.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Parishes United. (Cornwall).	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
St. Austell Union:		£.	
1 St. Austell	8,758	2,070	6
2 St. Blazey	2,155	444	3
3 Creed	258	135	1
4 St. Dennis	721	278	1
5 St. Ewe	1,699	781	2
6 Fowey	1,767	379	2
7 Gorran	1,205	639	2
8 Grampound	715	216	1
9 Mevagissey	2,169	962	3
10 St. Mewan	1,306	247	2
11 St. Michael Carhayes	197	93	1
12 Roche	1,630	471	2
13 Saint Stephens (in Branwell)	2,477	976	3
14 Saint Sampson	314	109	1
15 Tywardreath	2,288	624	3
Totals	27,659	8,424	33

Declared to take place from and after 30th April, 1837.

Bodmin Union:			
1 Bodmin (Parish)	407	216	1
2 Bodmin (Borough)	3,375	878	4
3 Blisland	644	198	1
4 Cardingham	728	303	2
5 Endellion	1,218	621	2
6 Egloshayle	1,335	495	2
7 Helland	285	30	1
8 St. Kew	1,316	651	2
9 Lanhydrock	239	82	1
10 Lanhivet	922	322	2
11 Lanlivery	1,687	423	3
12 Lostwithiel	1,074	304	2
13 Saint Minver Highlands	711	410	2
14 Saint Minver Lowlands	399	76	1
15 Saint Mabyn	793	324	2
16 Temple	29	4	1
17 Saint Tudy	658	269	1
18 Warleggon	274	149	1
19 Withiel	406	96	1
20 Saint Winnow	1,048	424	2
21 Luxulion	1,288	385	2
Totals	18,836	6,660	36

Declared to take place from and after 10th May, 1837.

Parishes United. (Cornwall.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 183 35-36.
Camelford Union:		£.
1 Lanteglos (with Camelford)	1,359	531
2 Advent	244	145
3 St. Breward	627	223
4 St. Clether	171	110
5 Davidstow	389	149
6 Forrabury	358	67
7 St. Juliot	271	108
8 Lesnewth	127	105
9 Michaelstow	215	110
10 Minster	497	179
11 Otterham	227	46
12 St. Teath	1,260	648
13 Tintagle (with Bossiney)	1,006	359
14 Trevalga	192	83
Totals	6,943	2,863

Declared to take place from and aft 1st February, 1837.

St. Columb Major Union.		
1 St. Columb Major	2,790	1,183
2 St. Breock	1,450	516
3 Colan	261	46
4 St. Columb Minor	1,406	653
5 Crantock	458	21
6 Cubert	487	12
7 St. Enoder	1,124	336
8 St. Ervan	453	164
9 St. Eval	354	10
10 St. Essey	720	37
11 Little Petherick	224	4
12 Mawgan (in Pyder)	745	31
13 St. Merryn	576	28
14 Newlyn	1,218	37
15 Padstow	1,822	79
16 St. Wenn	649	19
Totals	1,4737	5,71

Declared to take place from and aft 9th May, 1837.

Falmouth Union:		
1 Falmouth (Town)	4,761	95
2 Falmouth (Parish)	2,523	58
3 Budock	1,797	41
4 Constantine	2,004	52
5 St. Gluvias	969	36
6 Mabe	512	25
7 Mawnan	578	16
Carried forward	13,144	3,27

Parishes United. (Cornwall.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Brought forward	13,144	£.3,273	14
Mylor	2,647	714	3
Perranarworthal .	1,504	309	2
Penryn	3,521	754	4
Totals . . .	20,816	5,050	23

Declared to take place from and after 13th June, 1837.

GERMANS UNION:

unty of Cornwall.			
St. Germans . .	2,586	1,483	3
Antony	3,099	919	3
Botusfleming . .	279	158	1
t. John . . .	150	97	1
andrake-with-St. Erney	872	404	1
andulph . . .	570	305	1
t. Mellion . . .	330	133	1
illaton . . .	413	166	1
uethiock . . .	692	265	1
ame	896	304	2
altash	1,637	330	2
neviock . . .	453	188	1
t. Stephen's (by Saltash) . . .	1,455	743	2
Counties of Cornall and Devon.			
aker	2,637	679	3
Totals . . .	16,069	6,174	23

Declared to take place from and after 14th January, 1837.

ON UNION:

elston	3,293	852	4
Anthony (in Meeage)	300	159	1
eage	5,149	973	5
owan	4,332	1,007	4
ry	523	119	1
rmoe . . .	1,175	169	2
ade	306	175	1
nwalloe . . .	284	101	1
Keverne . .	2,437	955	3
ndewednack . .	406	89	1
Martin (in Meage) . . .	508	139	1
wgan in (Menee)	1,094	263	2
arried forward	19,817	5,001	25

Parishes United. (Cornwall.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Brought forward	19,817	£.5,001	25
13 Manaccan . . .	654	157	1
14 Mullion	733	199	1
15 Ruan Major . .	162	81	1
16 Ruan Minor . .	269	51	1
17 Sithney	2,772	595	3
18 Wendron . . .	4,780	1,431	4
Totals . .	29,177	7,515	37

Declared to take place from and after 12th June, 1837.

LAUNCESTON UNION:

County of Cornwall:			
1 St. Mary Magdalen	2,231	712	4
2 St. Stephen's with the Borough of Newport . . .	1,084	452	2
3 St. Thos. the Apostle	248	112	1
4 St. Thomas Street .	378	139	1
5 Alternon . . .	1,069	418	3
6 Boynton . . .	452	128	1
7 Egloskerry . . .	535	192	2
8 Lawhitton . . .	485	193	1
9 Lewanick . . .	643	373	2
10 Lezant	841	401	2
11 Laneast	279	92	1
12 North Hill . . .	1,155	432	3
13 Stoke Climsland .	1,608	1,168	4
14 South Petherwin .	988	522	2
15 Trenegloss . . .	183	97	1
16 Tregmeer . . .	171	41	1
17 Tremaine . . .	118	31	1
18 Trewen	213	69	1
19 Warbstow . . .	481	177	1
County of Devon:			
20 North Petherwin .	1,044	344	3
21 Warrington . .	635	204	2
Totals . .	4,841	6,297	39

Declared to take place from and after 2nd February, 1837.

LISKEARD UNION:

1 Liskeard Borough .	2,853	969	4
2 Liskeard Parish .	1,189	648	2
3 Boconnoc . . .	259	140	1
4 Broadoak . . .	301	72	1
5 Callington . . .	1,388	664	3
6 Calstock . . .	2,328	996	4
7 St. Clear . . .	982	593	2
Carried forward	9,300	4,082	17

Parishes United. (Cornwall.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Brought forward	9,300	£.4,082	17
8 St. Dominick	726	335	2
9 Duloe	928	524	2
10 St. Ive	656	364	1
11 St. Keyne	201	66	1
12 Linkinhorne	1,159	701	2
13 Lanselloes	884	419	2
14 Lanreath	651	304	1
15 Lanteglos-by-Fowey	1,208	512	2
16 East Looe	865	249	2
17 West Looe	593	43	1
18 St. Martin	455	254	1
19 Morval	644	314	1
20 Menheniot	1,253	1,068	2
21 St. Neot	1,424	535	2
22 Pelynt	804	493	2
23 St. Pinnock	425	163	1
24 South Hill	530	316	1
25 Talland	841	450	2
26 St. Veep	697	332	1
Totals	24,244	11,524	46

Declared to take place from and after 16th January, 1837.

Penzance Union:			
1 Penzance	6,563	782	6
2 St. Buryan	1,707	275	2
3 St. Erth	1,922	522	2
4 Gulval	1,467	275	2
5 St. Hilary	1,728	470	2
6 St. Ives	4,776	895	4
7 St. Just	4,667	581	4
8 St. Levan	515	69	1
9 Ludgvan	2,322	410	3
10 Madron	2,058	280	2
11 Marazion	1,393	185	2
12 Morvah	377	58	2
13 Perranuthno	1,033	164	1
14 Paul	4,191	483	4
15 Sancreed	1,069	184	2
16 Sennen	689	154	1
17 Towednack	737	86	1
18 Uny Lelant	1,602	352	2
19 Zennor	811	87	1
Totals	39,627	6,312	44

Declared to take place from and after 10th June, 1837.

Redruth Union:			
1 Redruth	8,191	1,440	6
2 Camborne	7,699	1,709	5
3 Gwennap	8,539	2,698	6
4 Gwinear	2,728	533	2
Carried forward	27,157	6,380	19

Parishes United. (Cornwall.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.
Brought forward	27,157	£.6,380
5 Gwithian	539	98
6 Illogan	6,072	1,093
7 Stythians	1,874	563
8 Phillack	3,053	351
Totals	38,695	8,485

Declared to take place from and after 13th May, 1837.

Stratton Union:		
1 Stratton	1,613	426
2 St. Gennys	761	233
3 Jacobstow	638	197
4 Kilkhampton	1,126	640
5 Lanncells	848	374
6 Marhamchurch	659	220
7 Moorwinstow	1,102	605
8 Panghill	360	142
9 Poundstock	727	339
10 Week, St. Mary	769	264
11 Whitstone	481	188
Totals	9,084	3,628

Declared to take place from and afte 28th January, 1837.

Truro Union:		
1 St. Mary, Truro	2,925	1,011
2 St. Agnes	6,642	1,475
3 St. Allen	637	235
4 St. Anthony (in Roseland)	144	67
5 Cornelly	170	79
6 Cuby	155	109
7 St. Clements	2,885	680
8 St. Erme	586	169
9 Feock	1,210	32
10 Gerrans	766	39
11 St. Just (in Roseland)	1,558	53
12 Kea	3,837	84
13 Kenwyn	8,492	1,76
14 Lamorran	96	3
15 Ladock	761	26
16 Merther	411	17
17 St. Michael Penkevil	179	9
18 Perranzabuloe	2,743	69
19 Philleigh	432	18
20 Probus	1,350	74
21 Ruan Lanyhorne	424	13
22 Tregavethan	59	4
23 Tregony	1,127	21
24 Veryan	1,525	1,11
Totals	39,114	11,36

Declared to take place from and aft 12th May, 1837,

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Parishes United. (Cumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
STON-WITH-GARRIGILL			
Board of Guardians.		£.	
Alston-with-Garrigill	6,858	1,912	13

Declared to take place from and after 4th March, 1837.

TTLE UNION:			
Bootle	737	236	2
Birker & Austhwaite	102	13	1
Corney	292	78	1
Drigg and Carlton .	432	125	1
Eskdale & Wasdale	354	45	1
rton and Santon .	531	172	2
Millom	915	543	2
Muncaster . . .	657	158	2
Ulpha	405	160	1
Waberthwaite . .	139	32	1
Wickham (or Whicham)	285	165	1
Whitbeck . . .	234	75	1
Totals . .	5,083	1,802	16

Declared to take place from and after 12th June, 1837.

PTON UNION:			
rampton . . .	3,345	499	4
skerton . . .	473	152	1
urtholm and part f Banks . . .	535	132	1
astlecarrock . .	383	94	1
mrew . . .	216	55	1
mwhitton, Northceugh, and Moorhwaite . . .	579	111	1
nton, Nether .	290	115	1
nton, Upper . .	106	38	1
rlam, East & West	816	199	2
yton, Fenton, ugh, Little Corby, d Talkin . . .	1,291	366	2
hington, Newby, aversdale, and ewtown . . .	1,023	207	2
ngwater . . .	365	93	1
lton, High & Low	481	175	1
terhead . . .	177	148	1
Totals . .	10,080	2,384	20

Declared to take place from and after 17th June, 1837.

Parishes United. (Cumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
LONGTOWN UNION:		£.	
1 Arthuret . . .	2,903	806	3
2 Belbank . . .	485	49	1
3 Bewcastle . . .	177	601	1
4 Hethersgill. . .	800	177	2
5 Kirkandrews, Middle Quarter . . .	491	180	1
6 Kirkandrews, Nether Quarter . .	485	200	1
7 Kirkandrews Moat .	170	119	1
8 Kirklinton Middle .	520	90	1
9 Nichol Forest . .	907	179	2
10 Scaleby, East & West	560	54	1
11 Solport Quarter .	354	104	1
12 Stapleton . . .	447	102	1
13 Trough	169	27	1
14 West Linton . .	629	160	1
Totals . .	9,097	2,848	18

Declared to take place from and after 19th June, 1837.

PENRITH UNION:			
1 Penrith . . .	6,059	1,261	5
2 Ainstable & Rushcroft	580	178	1
3 Berrier and Murrah	113	21	1
4 Bowscales . . .	80	7	1
5 Castle Sowerby .	961	483	2
6 Catterlen . . .	125	25	1
7 Croglin . . .	362	38	1
8 Culgaith . . .	257	68	1
9 Dacre	995	351	2
10 Edenhall . . .	294	53	1
11 Gamblesby . .	301	67	1
12 Glassonby . . .	167	35	1
13 Greystoke, Sohnby, Little Blenclow, Motherby and Gill	598	340	2
14 Great Salkeld . .	447	162	1
15 Hesket in the Forest	2,107	668	2
16 Hunsonby & Winskill	146	5	1
17 Hutton & Thomas Close	273	137	1
18 Hutton John . .	27	25	1
19 Hutton Roof . .	189	92	1
20 Hutton Soil . .	338	69	1
21 Kirkland and Blencarn	212	56	1
22 Kirkoswald . .	768	338	2
Carried forward	15,399	4,479	31

Parishes United. (Cumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
Brought forward	15,399	4,479	31
23 Longwathby	250	60	1
24 Lazonby	841	138	2
25 Little Salkeld	105	52	1
26 Matterdale	325	88	1
27 Melmerby	286	52	1
28 Middlescough and Braithwaite	195	82	1
29 Mosedale	30	32	1
30 Mungrisdale	226	120	1
31 Newton	151	12	1
32 Ousby	291	98	1
33 Plumpton Wall	297	156	1
34 Renwick	375	90	1
35 Skelton	1,127	252	2
36 Skirwith	296	64	1
37 Staffield	265	147	1
38 Threlkeld	320	78	1
39 Watermillock	429	199	1
Totals	21,208	6,199	50

Declared to take place from and after 26th December, 1836.

Parishes United. (Cumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.
		£.
Brought forward	8,488	1,571
8 Bolton, High Side	352	199
9 Bolton, Low Side	893	252
10 Broomfield	405	157
11 Baldwinholme	235	No returns
12 Blencogo	226	77
13 Bowness	1,196	161
14 Caldbeck	1,578	520
15 Dundraw	337	33
16 Hayton and Melo	253	27
17 Holme Cultram, East Waver Quarter	481	167
18 Holme Cultram, St. Cuthbert Quarter	740	265
19 Holme, Low Quarter	974	174
20 Ireby, High & Low	499	120
21 Kirkbride	383	56
22 Lanrigg & Meabrigg	249	115
23 Oulton Quarter	379	119
24 Sebergham, High & Low Quarter	840	308
25 Torpenhaw & Whitrigg	317	56
26 Thursby	564	118
27 Uldale	344	77
28 West Ward	1,253	415
29 Waverton, High and Low	487	112
30 Woodside Quarter	750	83
Totals	22,223	5,182

Declared to take place from and after 22nd June, 1837.

Wigton Union:			
1 Wigton	4,885	470	4
2 Abbey Quarter	861	302	2
3 Allhallows	205	58	1
4 Allonby and West Newton	783	255	2
5 Aspatria	761	153	1
6 Aikton	755	333	1
7 Blennerhasset with Kirkland	238	No returns.	1
Carried forward	8,488	1,571	12

COUNTY OF DERBY.

Belper Union:			
1 Belper	7,890	Averages not yet declared.	6
2 Duffield	2,725		2
3 Allestree	501		1
4 Morley	272		1
5 Smalley	792		1
6 Horseley	649		1
7 Horseley Woodhouse	709		1
8 Kilburn	590		1
9 Denby	1,272		2
10 Ripley	1,997		2
11 Pentrich	524		1
12 South Wingfield	1,091		2
13 Crich	2,115		2
Carried forward	21,127	..	23

Brought forward	21,127	Averages not yet declared.	
14 Dethwick Lea and Holloway	675		
15 Wirksworth	4,082		
16 Alderwasley	424		
17 Ashley Hay	241		
18 Ideridgehay and Alton	182		
19 Ireton Wood	138		
20 Turnditch	370		
21 Shuttle and Postern	556		
22 Weston Underwood	272		
23 Kedlaston	134		
Carried forward	28,201	..	

Parishes United. (Derby.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	28,201		37
Vindley	204		1
Hazlewood	390		1
Muorndon	487		1
eadge	1,845		2
olbrooke	703		1
irk Langley and Meynell Langley	553		1
ackworth	389		1
arkeaton	232		1
apperley	384		1
Totals	33,388	Averages not yet declared.	47

Declared to take place from and after 5th May, 1837.

Union:			
Alkmund's	7,714	1,558	6
Peter's	6,704	1,052	6
Werburgh's	6,349	1,190	6
Saints	3,776	1,323	4
Michael's	774	286	3
church	516	28	1
le Chester	191	33	1
Totals	25,484	5,470	27

Declared to take place from and after 30th March, 1837.

ow Union:			
ty of Derby:			
rdlow	1,091		2
ley	1,009		2
ycote	1,074		2
ston	642		1
g Eaton	750		1
well.	23		1
y	252		1
ton-by-Dale	468		1
Hallam	102		1
Abbey.	407		1
ried forward	5,818	..	13

Parishes United. (Derby.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	5,818		13
11 Ockbrook	1,634		2
12 Spondon	1,476		2
13 Chaddesden	469		1
14 Stanley	391		1
15 West Hallam	710		1
16 Little Eaton	610		1
17 Breadsall	565		1
18 Normanton	295		1
19 Littleover	412		1
20 Osmaston	172		1
21 Alvaston	439		1
22 Boulton	175		1
23 Elvaston	522		1
24 Chellaston	352		1
25 Aston	104		1
26 Weston	387		1
27 King's Newton.	Included in Melbourne.		1
28 Stanton-by-Bridge	215		1
29 Swarkestone	308		1
30 Barrow	584		1
31 Melbourne	2,301		2
32 Derby Hills.	80		1
33 Sandiacre	758		1
County of Leicester:			
34 Lockington	235		1
35 Hemington	389		1
36 Castle Donnington	3,182		3
37 Kegworth	1,749		2
38 Diseworth	764		1
39 Isley Walton	72		1
40 Breedon.	1,103		2
County of Nottingham:			
41 Ratcliffe-on-Soar	177		1
42 Kingston	175		1
43 Bramcote	562		1
44 Chilwell	892		1
45 Toton	202		1
46 Stapelford	1,533		2
Totals	29,812	..	57

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 30th March, 1837.

COUNTY OF DEVON.

onehouse:			
f Guardians:			
Stonehouse	10,000	2,080	10

lared to take place from and after 3rd January, 1837.

Holsworthy Union:			
County of Devon:			
1 Abbots Bickington	77	49	1
2 Ashwater	862	288	2
3 Black Torrington	1,083	433	2
Carried forward	2,022	770	5

Parishes United. (Devon.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	2,022	770	5
4 Bridgerule, East	217	118	1
5 Bradford	487	191	1
6 Clawton	570	209	1
7 Cookbury	290	106	1
8 Holsworthy	1,628	597	3
9 Halwell	230	61	1
10 Hollacombe	100	57	1
11 Luffincot	92	49	1
12 Milton Damarel	761	364	2
13 Pancrasweek	526	186	1
14 Pyworthy	700	279	2
15 St. Giles-in-the-Heath	357	111	1
16 Sutcombe	491	222	1
17 Tetcot	293	93	1
18 Thornbury	546	116	1
19 Virginstow	136	37	1
20 Broadwood Widger	879	452	2
21 Northcote	105	16	1
County of Cornwall:			
22 Bridgerule, West	250	77	1
23 North Tamerton	517	170	1
Totals	11,197	4,281	30

Declared to take place from and after 31st January, 1837.

Plympton St. Mary Union:			
1 Plympton St. Mary	2,153	1,007	3
2 Brixton	796	416	2
3 Compton Gifford	229	93	1
4 Cornwood	1,056	385	2
5 Ermington	1,471	687	3
6 Egg Buckland	1,117	655	2
7 Harford	210	105	1
8 Holbeton	1,107	810	2
9 Newton Ferrers	767	393	2
10 Plymstock	3,088	1,119	4
11 Plympton Earle	804	241	2
12 Revelstoke	492	258	1
13 St. Budeaux	669	492	1
14 Shaugh Prior	570	196	1
Carried forward	14,529	6,857	27

Parishes United. (Devon.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 18 35-36.
		£.
Brought forward	14,529	6,85
15 Tamerton Foliot	1,061	55
16 Wembury	652	43
17 Weston Peverell or Pennycross	274	30
18 Yealmpton	1,262	71
19 Bickleigh	466	9
Totals	18,244	8,95

Declared to take place from and af 10th October, 1836.

Tavistock Union:		
1 Tavistock	5,602	2,09
2 Beer Ferris	1,876	89
3 Buckland Monachorum	1,274	4
4 Bradstone	162	
5 Brentor	147	
6 Coryton	314	
7 Dunterton	207	
8 Kelly	250	1
9 Lamerton	1,209	8
10 Lifton	1,535	4
11 Lydford (including Dartmoor)	830	2
12 Trenchard	438	1
13 Mary Stow	508	1
14 Mary Tavy	1,123	2
15 Meavy	336	1
16 Milton Abbott	1,205	6
17 Peter Tavy	500	2
18 Sampford Spiney	366	1
19 Sheepstor	154	
20 Sydenham Damarel	296	1
21 Stowford	463	1
22 Thrushelton	353	2
23 Walkhampton	691	2
24 Whitchurch	791	4
Totals	20,630	8,5

Declared to take place from and a 8th October, 1836.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Auckland Union:			
In the Parish of Auckland, St. Andrew:			
1 Bishop Auckland	3,090	870	4
Carried forward	3,090	870	4

Brought forward	3,090	
2 Auckland, St. Andrew	296	
Carried forward	3,386	

Parishes United. (Durham.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	3,386	970	5
Auckland, St. Helen	410	188	1
Auckland, West	2,018	505	3
Bedburn, North	387	192	1
Bedburn, South	296	136	1
Binchester	37	41	1
Byers' Green	207	110	1
Counden	475	123	1
Counden Grange	44	4	1
Eldon	129	47	1
Evenwood	1,019	634	2
Hamsterley	503	219	1
Hanwick and Helmington	164	87	1
Lynesack and Softly	795	278	1
Middlestone	92	42	1
Midridge Grange	55	54	1
Newfield	8	11	1
Newton Cap	156	44	1
Pollard's Lands	1,138	50	1
Shildon	1,920	117	2
Thickley	35	11	1
Westerton	85	24	1
Windlestone	201	54	1
he Parish of Brancepeth:			
Crook and Billy Row	200	121	1
Helmington	97	42	1
Escombe	282	95	1
he Parish of Gainford:			
Bolam	115	49	1
he Parish of Heighington:			
Midridge	370	35	1
the Parish of Merrington:			
Merrington	339	80	1
V hitworth (In the Parochial Chapelry of Whitworth)	100	23	1
Old Park (In the Parochial Chapelry of Whitworth)	67	11	1
Witton-le-Wear	502	177	1
Totals	14,632	4,574	40

Declared to take place from and after 9th January, 1837.

STER-LE-STREET UNION:

he Parish of Chester-le-Street:			
Chester-le-Street	1,910	636	3
Carried forward	1,910	636	3

Parishes United. (Durham.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	1,910	636	3
2 Birtley	1,520	422	2
3 Edmondsley	150	113	1
4 Haraton	2,171	1,046	3
5 Lambton	256	130	1
6 Lamesley	2,387	1,056	4
7 Lumley, Great	2,301	388	3
8 Lumley, Little	393	182	1
9 Ouston	273	70	1
10 Pelton	550	301	1
11 Plawsworth	149	85	1
12 Urpeth	716	295	1
13 Waldridge	104	54	1
In the Parish of Houghton-le-Spring:			
14 Bidick, South	199	275	1
15 Bourn Moor	938	596	1
16 Cocken	71	15	1
Parish of Washington:			
17 Washington	1,123	527	2
18 Barmston	73	32	1
19 Usworth, Great and Little	1,477	753	2
20 Witton Gilbert	417	204	1
Totals	17,178	7,180	32

Declared to take place from and after 12th December, 1836.

DARLINGTON UNION:

County of Durham:

Parish of Darlington:			
1 Darlington	8,574	2,715	9
2 Archdeacon Newton	50	29	1
3 Blackwell	271	204	1
4 Cockerton	522	185	1
In the Parish of Aycliffe:			
5 Aycliffe, Great	937	234	1
6 Brafferton	247	112	1
7 Coniscliffe, High (Parish of Coniscliffe.)	234	100	1
8 Coniscliffe, Low (Parish of Coniscliffe.)	140	63	1
9 Dinsdale, Low	169	39	1
In the Parish of Grinford:			
10 Denton	144	42	1
11 Haughton-le-Side	130	18	1
Carried forward	11,418	3,741	19

Parishes United. (Durham.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
Brought forward .	11,418	3,741	19
12 Pierce Bridge . .	278	85	1
13 Summerhouse . .	192	39	1
Parish of Haughton-le-Skerne:			
14 Haughton-le-Skerne	710	245	1
15 Barmpton . . .	90	38	1
16 Burdon, Great . .	102	76	1
17 Coatham Mundeville	175	73	1
18 Morton Palms . .	83	42	1
19 Sadberge . . .	403	162	1
20 Whissoe . . .	123	102	1
In the Parish of Heighington:			
21 Heighington . .	767	216	1
22 Coatsamoor . . .	13	2	1
23 Killerby . . .	95	27	1
24 Redworth . . .	370	134	1
25 School Aycliffe .	32	18	1
26 Walworth . . .	155	72	1
27 Hurworth } Parish of	1,017	424	2
28 Neasham } Hurworth	331	170	1
29 Middleton St. George	299	176	1
In the Parish of Sockburn:			
30 Sockburn . . .	50	28	1
31 Girsby	85	39	1
32 Over Dinsdale . .	111	26	1
33 Barton } Parish	436	164	1
34 Newton } of			
Morrel } Barton.	31	48	1
35 Cleasby	147	60	1
Parish of Croft:			
36 Croft	367	268	1
37 Dalton	167	61	1
38 Stapleton . . .	113	23	1
In the Parish of Gilling:			
39 Eryholme . . .	177	122	1
In the Parish of Manfield:			
40 Manfield . . .	493	190	1
41 Cliffe	53	11	1
Totals . . .	18,883	6,882	50

Declared to take place from and after 20th February, 1837.

Parishes United. (Durham.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.
Durham Union:		£
City of Durham.		
Parish of St. Mary-le-Bow:		
1 North Bailey . .	501	203
Parish of Little St. Mary:		
2 South Bailey . .	128	84
3 Gilligate (Parish of St. Giles) . .	1,277	457
4 St. Nicholas . .	2,265	800
In the Parish of St. Oswald:		
5 Crossgate . . .	1,403	392
6 Elvet Boro' and Barony . . .	2,096	863
7 Framwellgate . .	1,584	609
8 Broom	93	40
9 Shincliffe . . .	302	66
10 Sunderland Bridge	283	64
County of Durham.		
In the Parish of Brancepeth:		
11 Brancepeth . .	329	229
12 Brandon and Byshottles . . .	478	372
13 Stockley . . .	57	40
14 Willington . . .	216	89
In the Parish of Kelloe:		
15 Cassop	69	8
16 Coxhoe	154	52
17 Quarrington . .	173	82
18 Kimblesworth . .	36	10
In the Parish of Merrington:		
19 Hett	227	86
Parish of Pittington:		
20 Pittington Hall Garth . . .	3,010	238
21 Shadforth . . .	236	71
22 Sherburn . . .	337	78
23 Sherburn Hospital	59	17
24 Tudhoe (Parish of Whitworth) . .	237	65
Totals . . .	15,550	5,015

Declared to take place from and after 10th January, 1837.

Parishes United. (Durham.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
EASINGTON UNION:			
rish of Easington:			
Easington	693	269	1
Haswell	2,976	187	3
Hawthorn	162	48	1
Sholton	272	104	1
Burdon (Parish of Bishopwearmouth)	162	53	1
Castle Eden	260	94	1
rish of Dalton-le-Dale:			
Dalton-le-Dale	73	13	1
Dawdon	1,022	78	2
Coldhesledon	112	8	1
Morton East	98	6	1
the Parish of Kelloe:			
Kelloe	102	53	1
Thornley	50	26	1
Wingate	115	119	1
rish of Monk Hesledon:			
Monk Hesledon	176	54	1
Hutton Henry	162	65	1
Nesbitt	10	No poor-rate.	1
Sheraton and Hulam	125	42	1
rish of Seaham:			
Seaham	162	22	1
Seaton and Slingley	252	18	1
Totals	6,984	1,259	22

Declared to take place from and after 25th January, 1837.

Parishes United. (Durham.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
GATESHEAD UNION:			
rish of Jarrow:			
Gateshead	15,177	3,551	10
Heworth	5,424	1,376	6
Parish of Ryton. Ryton	590	173	1
Parish of Ryton. Chopwell	254	112	1
Parish of Ryton. Crawcrook	340	107	1
Parish of Ryton. Ryton Woodside	951	377	1
Parish of Ryton. Stella	482	140	1
Whickham	3,848	1,474	4
Winlaton	3,951	1,701	5
Totals	31,017	9,011	30

Declared to take place from and after 12th December, 1836.

Parishes United. (Durham.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING UNION:		£	
In the Parish of Houghton-le-Spring:			
1 Houghton-le-Spring	3,917	917	4
2 Eppleton, Great	47	10	1
3 Eppleton, Little	17	2	1
4 Herrington, East	229	54	1
5 Herrington, West	381	109	1
6 Hetton-le-Hole	5,887	1,002	6
7 Moorhouse	30	17	1
8 Moorsley	2,016	105	3
9 Morton Grange	295	77	1
10 Newbottle	2,198	536	3
11 Offerton	190	57	1
12 Painshaw	2,539	908	3
13 Rainton, East	1,601	324	2
14 Rainton, West	1,184	335	2
15 Warden Law	310	24	1
In the Parish of Bishopwearmouth:			
16 Silksworth	252	129	1
Totals	21,093	4,606	32

Declared to take place from and after 20th January, 1837.

Parishes United. (Durham.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
LANCHESTER UNION:			
Parish of Lanchester:			
1 Lanchester	1,210	449	2
2 Benefieldside	534	176	1
3 Billingside	18	12	1
4 Collierly Pontop	526	200	1
5 Conside & Knitsley	146	94	1
6 Cornsay	230	72	1
7 Esk	486	121	1
8 Ebchester	255	126	1
9 Greencroft	235	91	1
10 Healeyfield	159	73	1
11 Hedleyhope	72	54	1
12 Iveston	212	64	1
13 Kyo Laws	412	135	1
14 Langley	75	70	1
15 Medomsley	466	236	1
16 Satley	112	33	1
17 Tanfield (Parish of Chester-le-street)	2,478	936	3
18 Muggleswick	298	135	1
Totals	7,924	3,077	21

Declared to take place from and after 4th January, 1837.

Parishes United. (Durham.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-35.	Number of elected Guardians.
Sedgefield Union:		£.	
Parish of Sedgefield:			
1 Sedgefield	1,429	533	2
2 Bradbury	147	76	1
3 Butterwick	38	29	1
4 Embleton	105	75	1
5 Fishburn	212	110	1
6 Foxton and Shotton	73	72	1
7 Mordon	174	33	1
In the Parish of Aycliffe:			
8 Preston-le-Skerne	176	70	1
9 Woodham	204	149	1
Parish of Bishop Middleham:			
10 Bishop Middleham	387	141	1
11 Cornfort	353	85	1
12 Garmonsway Moor	43	31	1
13 Mainsforth	39	17	1
14 Thrislington	15	7	1
Parish of Bishopton:			
15 Bishopton	423	137	1
16 Newbiggin	35	22	1
17 Stainton, Little	54	27	1
In the Parish of Merrington:			
18 Chilton	168	53	1
19 Ferryhill	591	216	1
In the Parish of Redmarshall:			
20 Stillington	96	7	1
21 Stainton, Great } Parish of	154	73	1
22 Elstob } Stainton.	94	37	1
23 Trimdon	276	88	1
Totals	5,286	2,088	24
Declared to take place from and after 7th February, 1837.			
South Shields Union:			
1 South Shields } In the Parish of Jarrow.	9,074	4,712	9
2 Harton }	217	114	1
3 Monkton, Jarrow, &c. }	3,598	1,407	4
4 Westoe	9,682	2,301	9
5 Boldon	855	197	1
6 Whitburn	1,001	298	1
Totals	24,427	9,029	25
Declared to take place from and after 10th December, 1836.			

Parishes United. (Durham.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.
Stockton Union:		£.
County of Durham:		
Parish of Stockton:		
1 Stockton, Town and Borough	7,763	2,504
2 Hartburn, East	152	50
3 Preston	76	29
Parish of Billingham:		
4 Billingham	401	226
5 Cowpen Bewley	137	123
6 Newton Bewley	92	56
7 Wolviston	582	213
8 Egglescliffe } Par. of	424	132
9 Aislaby } Eggles-	143	121
10 Newsham } cliffe.	58	44
11 Elton	103	73
12 Elwick Hall	169	96
Parish of Greatham:		
13 Greatham	519	151
14 Claxton	32	55
Parish of Grindon:		
15 Grindon	309	136
16 Whitton	75	27
17 Hart } Parish of	243	97
18 Dalton Piercy }	79	47
19 Elwick }	232	38
20 Throston }	70	57
21 Thorp Bulmer } Hart.	28	39
22 Hartlepool	2,894	269
23 Longnewton	313	190
24 Norton	1,486	608
In the Parish of Redmarshall:		
25 Redmarshall	56	32
26 Carlton	183	54
Parish of Stranton:		
27 Stranton	381	170
28 Brierton	22	9
29 Seaton Carew	333	89
County of York — North Riding		
Parish of Kirk Leavington:		
30 Low Worsall	164	92
Parish of Middlesborough:		
31 Middlesborough	2,350	93
32 Linthorpe	196	117
Parish of Northallerton:		
33 High Worsall	133	62
Carried forward	20,198	6,099

Parishes United. (Durham.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
			£.	
Brought forward		20,198	6,099	45
Stanton	Parish of Stainton.	356	132	1
Acklan	Parish of Stainton.	371	53	1
Ingleby Barwick	Parish of Stainton.	175	103	1
Maltby.	Parish of Stainton.	168	52	1
Thornaby		197	151	1
Yarm		1,504	570	2
the Parish of Kirk-Leavington:				
Castle Leavington		45	107	1
Kirk Leavington		222	108	1
Totals		23,236	7,375	54

Declared to take place from and after 22nd February, 1837.

DERLAND UNION:				
he Parish of Bishop-wearmouth:				
Sunderland		17,060	4,504	10
Bishopwearmouth		14,462	3,176	9
Bishopwearmouth Pans		363	287	1
Ford.		911	240	1
Ryhope		365	152	1
Tunstall.		75	13	1
he Parish of Monk-wearmouth:				
Monkwearmouth		1,498	336	2
Monkwearmouth Shore		6,051	1,726	5
Tulwell		158	41	1
Hylton		420	190	1
Southwick		1,301	265	2
Totals		42,664	10,930	34

Declared to take place from and after 13th December, 1836.

SDALE UNION:				
unty of Durham:				
Barnard Castle	In the Parish of Gainford.	4,430	1,473	5
Cleatham	In the Parish of Gainford.	94	33	1
Gainford	In the Parish of Gainford.	524	151	1
Headlam	In the Parish of Gainford.	109	72	1
ngleton	In the Parish of Gainford.	355	113	1
Langton	In the Parish of Gainford.	107	36	1
Marwood	In the Parish of Gainford.	200	213	1
Morton Tyne-mouth	In the Parish of Gainford.	19	36	1
treatlam and Stainton	In the Parish of Gainford.	324	177	1
Westwick	In the Parish of Gainford.	98	42	1
Whorton	In the Parish of Gainford.	311	94	1
Carried forward		6,571	2,440	15

Parishes United. (Durham.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
			£.	
Brought forward		6,571	2,440	15
12 Cockfield		790	168	1
Parish of Middleton:				
13 Middleton		1,824	688	3
14 Eggleston		623	139	1
15 Forest and Frith		760	321	1
16 Newbiggin		507	210	1
17 Staindrop	Parish of Staindrop.	1,478	480	2
18 Hilton	Parish of Staindrop.	118	43	1
19 Langley Dale, &c.	Parish of Staindrop.	217	227	1
20 Raby, &c.	Parish of Staindrop.	247	195	1
21 Wackerfield	Parish of Staindrop.	112	9	1
22 Woodland	Parish of Staindrop.	223	52	1
23 Winston		327	308	1
County of York—North Riding.				
Parish of Barningham:				
24 Barningham		384	201	1
25 Hope		44	10	1
26 Scargill		119	29	1
27 Bowes	Parish of Bowes.	1,095	358	2
28 Boldron	Parish of Bowes.	168	86	1
29 Gilmonby	Parish of Bowes.	175	45	1
30 Brignall		216	84	1
31 Barforth	Parish of Forcett.	128	not declared.	1
32 Ovington	Parish of Forcett.	166	29	1
33 Hutton		248	60	1
Parish of Rokeby:				
34 Rokeby		140	82	1
35 Egglestone Abbey		82	64	1
Parish of Romaldkirk				
36 Romaldkirk		377	140	1
37 Cotherstone		706	302	1
38 Holwick		201	102	1
39 Hunderthwaite		313	175	1
40 Lartington		243	132	1
41 Lunedale		265	123	1
42 Mickleton		356	142	1
43 Startforth		460	210	1
Parish of Wycliffe				
44 Thorpe		156	76	1
Totals		19,839	7,730	52

Declared to take place from and after 18th February, 1837.

WEARDALE UNION:				
1 Stanhope		9,541	2,388	10
2 Edmondbyers	Edmondbyers Parish.	484	159	1
3 Hunstonworth	Edmondbyers Parish.	511	97	1
4 Wolsingham		2,239	946	4
Totals		12,775	3,590	16

Declared to take place from and after 5th January, 1837.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

Parishes United. (Herefordshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Dore Union:		£.	
County of Hereford:			
1 Abbey Dore	533	283	1
2 Bacton	178	81	1
3 Craswell	374	219	1
4 Dulas	58	13	1
5 Ewyas Harrold	344	76	1
6 Kenderchurch	75	53	1
7 Kentchurch	320	164	1
8 Kilpeck	285	119	1
9 Kingston	492	263	1
10 Llanello	76	76	1
11 Llanveyna	298	116	1
12 Longtown	938	576	2
13 Madley	930	445	2
14 Michaelchurch Escley	403	302	1
15 Newton	283	154	1
16 Orcop	560	105	1
Carried forward	6,147	3,045	18

Parishes United. (Herefordshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.
Brought forward	6,147	£. 3,045
17 Peterchurch	676	349
18 Rollstone	162	104
19 St. Devereaux	201	84
20 St. Margaret's	313	193
21 Thruxton	59	53
22 Tiberton	118	67
23 Treville	66	71
24 Turnastone	54	16
25 Vowchurch	371	201
26 Waterstone	149	62
27 Wormbridge	121	49
County of Monmouth:		
28 Grosmont	690	279
29 Llangua	76	18
Totals	9,203	4,591

Declared to take place from and after 27th March, 1837.

COUNTY OF KENT.

Greenwich Union:		£.	
1 Greenwich	24,553	7,738	8
2 St. Nicholas, Deptf.	6,036	1,591	3
3 St. Paul, Deptford	13,759	5,453	4
4 Woolwich	17,661	7,792	5
Totals	62,009	22,574	20

Declared to take place from and after 18th November, 1836.

Lewisham Union:		£.
1 Lewisham	9,659	2,877
2 Charlton next Woolwich	2,327	685
3 Eltham	2,005	1,060
4 Mottingham	124	43
5 Kidbroke	458	49
6 Lee	1,108	429
7 Plumstead	2,745	1,437
Totals	18,426	6,580

Declared to take place from and after 28th November, 1836.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

Ashton-under-Lyne Union:		Averages not yet declared.
County of Lancaster:		
1 Ashton-under-Lyne	33,597	5
2 Droylsden	2,996	1
3 Denton	2,792	1
4 Haughton	2,914	1
County of Chester:		
5 Duckingfield	14,681	3
6 Stayley	2,440	1
7 Newton	5,997	2
Carried forward	65,417	14

		Averages not yet declared.
Brought forward	65,417	
8 Godley	636	
9 Hattersley	477	
10 Mottram	2,144	
11 Matley	262	
12 Hollingworth	1,760	
13 Tintwistle	1,820	
Totals	72,516	

Declared to take place from and after 3rd February, 1837.

Parishes United. (Lancashire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
ACKBURN UNION:			
Blackburn	27,091		5
Mellor	2,071		1
Balderstone	658		1
Clayton-le-Dale	551		1
Osbaldeston	349		1
Ramsgrave	515		1
Over Darwen	6,972		2
Lower Darwen	2,667		1
Eccleshill	715		1
Yate & Pickup-Bank	1,209		1
Billington	1,089		1
Salisbury	433		1
Dinkley	223		1
Wilpshire	337		1
Rishton	919		1
Great Harwood	2,436		1
Little Harwood	341		1
Clayton-le-Moors	551		1
Oswaldtwistle	5,897		1
Church	979		1
Livesay	1,787		1
Pleasington	633		1
Tockholes	1,124		1
Wilton	1,047		1
Totals	60,594	Averages not yet declared.	29

Declared to take place from and after 17th January, 1837.

LTON UNION:			
Great Bolton	28,299		5
Little Bolton	12,896		3
Bradshaw	773		1
Breightmet	1,026		1
Edgworth	2,168		1
Entwistle	701		1
Harwood	2,011		1
Darcey Lever	1,119		1
Little Lever	2,231		1
Great Lever	637		1
Longworth	179		1
Lostock	606		1
Quarlton	376		1
Sharples	2,589		1
Tonge with Haulgh	2,201		1
Turton	2,563		1
Farnworth	2,928		1
Eaton	719		1
Little Hulton	2,981		1
Middle Hulton	934		1
Over Hulton	538		1
Horwick	3,562		1
Carried forward	72,037	Averages not yet declared.	28

Parishes United. (Lancashire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Brought forward	72,037		28
23 Halliwell	2,963		1
24 Kersley	2,705	Averages not yet declared.	1
25 Rumworth	1,164		1
26 West Houghton	4,500		2
Totals	83,369		33

Declared to take place from and after 1st February, 1837.

BURNLEY UNION:			
1 Burnley	7,551		3
2 Colne	8,080		3
3 Briercliffe with Extwistle	1,175		1
4 Cliviger	1,598		1
5 Foulridge	1,418		1
6 Habergham Eaves	5,817		2
7 Hapton	583		1
8 Hughouses	155		1
9 Huncoat	502		1
10 Ightenhill Park	164		1
11 Great and Little Marsden	4,713		2
12 Padiham	3,529		2
13 Barley with Wheatley Booth	707		1
14 Barrowford Booth	2,633		1
15 Goldshaw Booth	763		1
16 Higham with West Close Booth	1,038		1
17 Old Laund Booth	476		1
18 Reedly Hollows, Filley Close, and New Laund Booth	468		1
19 Rough Lee	949		1
20 Wheatley Carr	58		1
21 Dunnockshaw	46		1
22 Read	510		1
23 Simonstone	440		1
24 Trawden	2,853		1
25 Worsthorn with Hurstwood	798		1
26 Altham	413		1
Totals	48,017	Averages not yet declared.	33

Declared to take place from and after 20th January, 1837.

BURY UNION:			
1 Bury	15,086		5
2 Elton	4,054	Averages not yet declared.	2
Carried forward	19,140		7

Parishes United. (Lancashire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Brought forward	19,140		7
3 Tottington, Lower End	9,280		3
4 Walmersley	3,456		2
5 Pilkington	11,006		3
6 Radcliffe	3,904		2
7 Ainsworth	1,584		1
8 Heap	10,429		3
9 Birtle-cum-Bamford	1,650		1
10 Ashworth	294		1
11 Pilsworth	443		1
12 Hopwood	1,413	Averages not yet declared.	1
Totals	62,599		25

Declared to take place from and after 8th February, 1837.

Chorley Union:			
1 Chorley	9,282		3
2 Heapey	465		1
3 Charnock Richard	755		1
4 Welsh Whittle	147		1
5 Coppul	908		1
6 Duxbury	213		1
7 Leyland	3,404		1
8 Euxton	1,501		1
9 Whittle-le-Woods	2,015		1
10 Cuerden	592		1
11 Brindle	1,558		1
12 Hoghton	2,198		1
13 Withnell	1,251		1
14 Wheelton	1,519		1
15 Clayton-le-Woods	926		1
16 Rivington	537		1
17 Anglezark	168		1
18 Adlington	1,082		1
19 Anderton	343		1
20 Charnock Heath	841		1
21 Croston	1,398		1
22 Eccleston	761		1
23 Ulves Walton	501		1
24 Heskin	324		1
25 Mawdesley	886	Averages not yet declared.	1
Totals	33,575		27

Declared to take place from and after 26th January, 1837.

Chorlton Union:			
1 Chorlton upon-Medlock	20,569	Averages not yet declared.	5
2 Ardwick	5,524		2
Carried forward	26,093		7

Parishes United. (Lancashire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.
Brought forward	26,093	
3 Hulme	9,624	
4 Stretford	2,463	
5 Mosside	208	
6 Levenshulme	1,086	
7 Rushulme	1,078	
8 Didsbury	1,067	
9 Withington	1,048	
10 Gorton	2,623	
11 Burnage	507	
12 Chorlton, with Hardy	668	Averages not yet declared.
Totals	46,465	

Declared to take place from and after 3rd February, 1837.

Clitheroe Union:		
County of Lancaster:		
1 Clitheroe	5,213	
2 Chatburn	591	
3 Downham	552	
4 Mearley	63	
5 Little Milton	70	
6 Pendleton	1,205	
7 Twiston	222	
8 Whalley	1,151	
9 Wiswell	724	
10 Worston	129	
11 Chipping	1,334	
12 Thorneley with Wheatley	516	
13 Little Bowland with Leagram	288	
14 Aighton Bailey and Chaigeley	1,980	
West Riding of the County of York.		
15 Gisburn	607	
16 Horton	200	
17 Midhope	62	
18 Rimmington	701	
19 Paythorne	187	
20 Newsholme	70	
21 Gisburn Forest	400	
22 Bolton by Bowland	1,174	
23 Sawley	499	
24 Slaidburn	920	
25 Easington	424	
26 Newton	544	
27 Bowland Forest, High	177	
28 Bowland Forest, Low	344	Averages not yet declared.
Carried forward	20,347	

Parishes United. (Lancashire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Brought forward	20,347		30
9 Bashall Eaves . .	310		1
9 Waddington . .	624	Averages	1
1 West Bradford . .	522	not yet	1
2 Grindleton . . .	1,103	declared.	1
3 Mitton	262		1
Totals . .	23,168		35

Declared to take place from and after 14th January, 1837.

THE FYLDE UNION:			
Poulton-in-the-Fylde	1,025		2
2 Carleton . . .	319		1
3 Hardhorn with Newton	409		1
Marton	1,487		1
Thornton . . .	842		1
Bispham with Norbreck	313		1
Layton	943		1
Singleton . . .	499		1
Mythorp . . .			1
Weeton	477		1
Westby with Plumpton	686		1
Ribby with Wray .	482		1
Lytham	1,523		1
Bryning with Kellamargh . . .	164		1
Greenhalgh with Thirleton . . .	408		1
Treales, Roseacre, and Wharles . .	756		1
Medlar with Wesham	242		1
Kirkham . . .	2,469		2
Freckleton . . .	909		1
Newton with Scales	381		1
Warton . . .	531		1
Clifton with Salwick	508		1
Little Eccleston .	230		1
Elswick	327		1
Totals . .	15,930		26

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 27th January, 1837.

ARSTANG UNION:			
Garstang . . .	929		2
Barnacre with Bonds	519	Averages	1
Bilborough . . .	199	not yet	1
Cabus	267	declared.	1
Carried forward	1,914		5

Parishes United. (Lancashire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Brought forward	1,914		5
5 Catteral	457		1
6 Claughton . . .	842		1
7 Cleveley	140		1
8 Forton	662		1
9 Holleth	50		1
10 Kirkland . . .	458		1
11 Nateby	232		1
12 Pilling	1,127		1
13 Winmarleigh . .	275		1
14 Nether Wyersdale .	770		1
15 Bleasdale . . .	236		1
16 Myerscough . .	510		1
17 Upper Rawcliffe with Tarnicar . .	665		1
18 Preesall with Hackensall. . . .	745		1
19 Stalmin with Stanall	504		1
20 Hambleton . . .	334		1
21 Out Rawcliffe . .	575		1
22 Great Eccleston .	624		1
23 Sowerby with Inskip	798		1
Totals . .	11,918		24

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 31st January, 1837

HASLINGDEN UNION:			
1 Haslingden . .	7,776		4
2 Henheads . . .	202		1
3 Higher Booths . .	4,347		2
4 Lower Booths . .	2,178		1
5 Old Accrington. .	1,323		1
6 New Accrington .	4,960		3
7 New Church . .	9,196		3
8 Coupe Lench, New Hall Hey, & Hall-Carr	1,519		1
9 Tottington Higher End	2,572		1
10 Musbury . . .	1,231		1
Totals . .	35,304		18

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 17th January, 1837.

LEIGH UNION:			
1 West Leigh . .	2,780		2
2 Tyldesley with Shakerley	5,038	Averages	3
3 Lowton	2,374	not yet	2
4 Atherton . . .	4,181	declared.	3
Carried forward	14,373		10

Parishes United. (Lancashire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Brought forward	14,373		10
5 Bedford	3,087	Averages not yet declared.	2
6 Pennington	3,165		2
7 Culcheth	2,503		2
8 Astley	1,832		2
Totals	24,960		18

Declared to take place from and after 15th February, 1837.

Oldham Union:			
1 Oldham	32,381	Averages not yet declared.	6
2 Crompton	7,004		3
3 Chadderton	5,476		3
4 Royton	5,652		3
5 Thornham	1,455		1
6 Middleton	6,903		3
7 Tonge	1,800		1
8 Alkrington	367		1
Totals	61,038		21

Declared to take place from and after 3rd February, 1837.

Ormskirk Union:			
1 Ormskirk	4,251	Averages not yet declared.	3
2 Lathom	3,272		1
3 Bickerstaffe	1,309		1
4 Skelmersdale	676		1
5 Burscough	2,244		1
6 Scarisbrick	1,783		1
7 Aughton	1,462		1
8 Halsall	1,169		1
9 Down Holland	704		1
10 Lydiate	770		1
11 Maghull	957		1
12 Melling	559		1
13 Simonswood	411		1
14 Hesketh with Becensall	523		1
15 Tarleton	1,886		1
16 Rufford	869		1
17 North Meols	5,132		2
18 Birkdale	518		1
19 Formby	1,312		1
20 Altcar	505		1
21 Bispham	256		1
Totals	30,568		24

Declared to take place from and after 31st January, 1837.

Parishes United. (Lancashire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the years 1834-35-36.
Prescot Union:		
1 Prescot	5,055	Averages not yet declared.
2 Bold	866	
3 Cronton	293	
4 Ditton	466	
5 Eccleston	3,259	
6 Parr	1,942	
7 Rainford	1,642	
8 Rainhill	679	
9 Sutton	3,173	
10 Whiston	1,468	
11 Widnes with Appleton	1,986	
12 Windle	5,825	
13 Huyton	1,094	
14 Knowsley	1,162	
15 Tarbock	755	
16 Roby	401	
17 Hale	572	
18 Halewood	930	
19 Speke	514	
20 Much Woolton	1,344	
21 Little Woolton	734	
Totals	34,160	

Declared to take place from and after 31st January, 1837.

Preston Union:		
1 Preston	33,112	Averages not yet declared.
2 Barton	422	
3 Broughton	620	
4 Elston	64	
5 Fishwick	759	
6 Grimsargh and Brockholes	310	
7 Haighton	192	
8 Lea, Ashton, Ingol, and Cottam	687	
9 Ribbleton	170	
10 Wood Plumpton	1,719	
11 Catforth	399	
12 Fulwood	500	
13 Walton-le-dale	5,767	
14 Cuerdale	118	
15 Samlesbury	1,948	
16 Farington	672	
17 Penwortham	1,416	
18 Howick	132	
19 Hutton	715	
20 Longton	1,744	
Carried forward	51,466	

Parishes United. (Lancashire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Brought forward	51,466		26
1 Little Hoole	189	Averages not yet declared.	1
2 Much Hoole	745		1
3 Bretherton	828		1
4 Hothersall } 5 Alston }	1,030		1
6 Ribchester	1,889		1
7 Dutton	490		1
8 Dilworth	874		1
9 Goosnargh	1,844		1
Totals	59,355		35

Declared to take place from and after 31st January, 1837.

Rochdale Union:			
1 Spotland	15,325	Averages not yet declared.	5
2 Castleton	11,079		4
3 Blactchingworth and Calderbrook	4,221		2
4 Butterworth	5,648		2
5 Wardleworth	9,360		4
6 Wuerdale and Wardle	6,754		2
Totals	52,387		19

Declared to take place from and after 15th February, 1837.

Todmorden Union:			
County of Lancaster:			
1 Todmorden and and Walsden	6,054	Averages not yet declared.	4
County of York—West Riding:			
2 Stansfield	3,037		4
3 Wadsworth	5,198		3
4 Hepstonstall	4,661		3
5 Langfield	2,514		2
6 Erringden	1,933		2
Totals	23,397		18

Declared to take place from and after 15th February, 1837.

Parishes United. (Lancashire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Warrington Union:			
1 Warrington	16,018	Averages not yet declared.	4
2 Burtonwood	944		1
3 Poulton with Fearnhead	709		1
4 Rixton, with Glazebrook	906		1
5 Woolstone with Martinscrofts	578		1
6 Winwick	603		1
7 Golborne	1,532		1
8 Haydock	934		1
9 Houghton, Middletown and Arbury	286		1
10 Kenyon	349		1
11 Newton in Mackerfield	2,139		1
12 Southworth & Croft	1,329		1
13 Great Sankey	563		1
14 Penketh	548		1
15 Cuerdley	319		1
Totals	27,757		18

Declared to take place from and after 2nd February, 1837.

West Derby Union:			
1 West Derby	9,613	Averages not yet declared.	3
2 Bootle-cum-Linacre	1,133		1
3 Everton	4,518		2
4 Fazakerley	407		1
5 Kirkby	1,190		1
6 Kirkdale	2,591		2
7 Walton-on-the-Hill	1,400		1
8 Aintree	247		1
9 Great Crossby	1,201		1
10 Little Crossby	414		1
11 Ince Blundell	505		1
12 Litherland	789		1
13 Lunt	67		1
14 Netherton	273		1
15 Orrell and Ford	244		1
16 Sephton	403		1
17 Thornton	342		1
18 Toxteth Park	24,067		5
19 Childwall	159		1
20 Allerton	374		1
21 Garston	1,147		1
22 Wavertree	1,932		1
23 Croxteth Park	42		1
Totals	53,058		31

Declared to take place from and after 31st January, 1837.

Parishes United. (Lancashire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Wigan Union:			
1 Wigan	20,774		5
2 Billinge, Chapel End	1,279		1
3 Billinge, Higher End	676		1
4 Dalton	468		1
5 Upholland	3,040		1
6 Aspull	2,464		1
7 Haigh	1,271		1
8 Blackrod	2,591		1
9 Hindley	4,575		2
10 Abram	511		1
11 Ince	1,903		1
12 Orrell	2,518		2
Carried forward	42,070	Averages not yet declared.	18
Brought forward	42,070		
13 Pemberton	4,276		
14 Winstanley	731		
15 Standish, with Langtree	2,407		
16 Shevington	899		
17 Worthington	124		
18 Wrightington	1,601		
19 Parbold	382		
20 Ashton in Mackerfield	5,912		
Totals	58,402	Averages not yet declared.	2

Declared to take place from and after 2nd February, 1837.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

		£.	
Boston Union:			
1 Boston	11,240	5,443	5
2 Swineshead	1,994	1,186	2
3 Wyberton	530	472	1
4 Frampton	706	510	1
5 Wigtoft	697	442	1
6 Sutterton	1,093	622	2
7 Algarkirk	651	561	1
8 Fosdyke	401	257	1
9 Bicker	645	420	1
10 Skirbeck	1,255	379	1
11 Skirbeck Quarter	323	240	1
12 Frieston	1,089	919	2
13 Butterwick	504	173	1
14 Bennington	500	251	1
15 Leverton	631	382	1
16 Sibsey	1,364	639	2
17 Kirton	1,763	1,262	2
18 Brothertoft	123	53	1
19 Fishtoft	463	422	1
20 Leake	1,744	679	2
21 Wrangle	1,030	788	2
22 Langrick Ville	202	65	1
23 Frith Ville	261	152	1
24 West Ville	118	31	1
25 Thornton-le-Fen	216	56	1
26 Dog Dyke	215	219	1
27 Carrington	140	72	1
Totals	29,898	16,695	38

Declared to take place from and after 22nd September, 1836.

		£.	
Caistor Union:			
1 Caistor	1,525	759	
2 Cabourn	173	88	
3 Glentham	399	150	
4 Bigby	190	54	
5 Stallingborough	366	201	
6 Habrough	313	218	
7 Immingham	199	197	
8 Keelby	638	208	
9 Limber Magna	451	205	
10 Limber Parva with Brocklesby	242	157	
11 Riby	163	175	
12 Clixby	46	59	
13 Grapby	287	93	
14 North Kelsey	648	373	
15 Nettleton	385	129	
16 Searby-cum-Owmby	252	122	
17 Somberby	61	45	
18 Holton-le-moor	150	22	
19 Claxby	205	86	
20 South Kelsey	632	241	
21 Kingerby	95	21	
22 Newton-by-Toft	82	40	
23 Normanby-on-the-Wold	122	81	
24 OsgodbywithKirkby	350	67	
25 North Owersby	297	143	
26 South Owersby	110	75	
27 West Rasen	252	93	
28 Thornton-le-moor	99	70	
Carried forward	8,732	4,172	2

Parishes United. (Lincolnshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	8,732	4,172	29
Toft	74	35	1
Usselby	84	35	1
Croxby	73	42	1
Linwood	169	76	1
Market-Rasen	1,428	641	2
Middle-Rasen	685	247	1
Stainton-le-Vale	118	95	1
Tealby	824	467	1
Thoresway	158	72	1
Thorganby	108	40	1
Walesby	247	127	1
North Willingham	223	146	1
Kirmond-le-mire	74	45	1
Six Hills	169	88	1
Legesby	236	142	1
Lessington	182	64	1
East Torrington	87	43	1
Buslingthorpe	56	16	1
Bishop Norton	314	136	1
Atterby	112	49	1
Snitterby	182	69	1
Ashby-cum-Fenby	179	88	1
Aylesby	144	69	1
Barnoldby-le-beck	232	156	1
Beelsby	158	59	1
Bradley	98	27	1
Brigsley	108	39	1
Clee	177	115	1
Cleethorpe	497	207	1
Great Coates	235	126	1
Little Coates	49	37	1
Cuxwold	79	18	1
Great Grimsby	4,225	1,108	3
Hatcliffe	96	43	1
Hawerby with Beesby	66	79	1
Healing	102	58	1
Humberton	258	121	1
Irby	263	139	1
Laceby	616	210	1
East Ravendale	78	14	1
West Ravendale	26	5	1
Othwell	231	157	1
Partho	147	73	1
Wallow	168	31	1
Winthope	126	84	1
Waltham	545	241	1
Wold Newton	158	67	1
Waddingham	523	205	1
Totals	23,919	10,423	80

Declared to take place from and after 13th December, 1836.

Parishes United. (Lincolnshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
GAINSBOROUGH UNION:		£.	
County of Lincoln:			
1 Gainsborough	6,658	1,858	3
2 Morton	543	173	1
3 Stockwith, East	269	84	1
4 Walkerith	65	17	1
5 Blyton-cum-Warton	551	150	1
6 Laughton	309	52	1
7 Wildsworth	132	44	1
8 Lea	197	124	1
9 Corringham	559	276	1
10 Pilham	100	36	1
11 Springthorpe	194	75	1
12 Heapham	143	91	1
13 Upton	233	118	1
14 Hexby	227	67	1
15 Knaith	63	45	1
16 Burton Gate	101	81	1
17 Willingham	392	107	1
18 Marton	494	89	1
19 Torksey	301	58	1
20 Harwick		47	1
21 Brampton	103	67	1
22 Kettlethorpe	237	22	1
23 Fenton	226	71	1
24 Newton-on-Trent	310	84	1
25 Stowe	385	141	1
26 Scotton with Ferry East	491	202	1
27 Sturton & Barnsby	408	147	1
28 Northorpe	128	38	1
29 Southorpe	36	25	1
30 Blyborough	201	152	1
31 Willoughton	477	156	1
32 Hemswell	347	131	1
33 Harpswell	73	53	1
34 Glentworth	298	183	1
35 Fillingham	308	146	1
36 Coates	55	6	1
37 Grayingham	137	100	1
38 Scottar	1,043	357	1
County of Nottingham:			
39 West Barton	40	13	1
40 Bole	141	40	1
41 Saunby	104	98	1
42 Beckingham	482	218	1
43 Walkeringham	529	149	1
44 Misterton	944	371	1
45 Stockwith, West	635	159	1
Totals	19,675	6,721	47

Declared to take place from and after 19th January, 1837.

Parishes United. (Lincolnshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Glandford Brigg Union:		£.	
1 Glandford Brigg	1,780	575	2
2 Hibaldotow	632	262	1
3 Redbourn	300	175	1
4 Kirton-in-Lindsay	1,542	616	2
5 Manton	49	26	1
6 Cleatham	76	60	1
7 Twigmore	25	22	1
8 Messingham	924	382	1
9 East Butterwick	326	120	1
10 Bottesford	112	47	1
11 Crosby	174	82	1
12 Ashby	378	154	1
13 Burringham	410	100	1
14 Holm	49	24	1
15 Yaddlethorpe	106	42	1
16 Frodingham	70	22	1
17 Bromby	115	84	1
18 Scunthorpe	240	89	1
19 Flixborough	210	130	1
20 Burton-upon-Stather	760	294	1
21 Aulkborough	467	136	1
22 Whitton	245	103	1
23 Halton, West	359	199	1
24 Winteringham	726	334	1
25 Winterton	1,295	332	1
26 Roxby with Risby	373	211	1
27 Appleby	517	178	1
28 Broughton	915	387	1
29 Scawby with Sturton	942	321	1
30 Barnet-by-le-Wold	532	203	1
31 Wrawby	638	123	1
32 Melton Ross	158	142	1
33 Worlaby	309	85	1
34 Bouby	839	118	1
35 Saxby	260	104	1
36 Horkstow	240	180	1
37 Ferraby, South	500	157	1
38 Elsham	471	242	1
39 Barton St. Mary and St. Peter	3,233	1,324	3
40 Barrow	1,334	470	1
41 Goxhill	801	393	1
42 Thornton Curtis	362	300	1
43 Wootton	459	193	1
44 Ulceby	694	226	1
45 Halton	515	261	1
46 Croxton	103	15	1
47 Kirmington	310	77	1
48 Killingholme, North	142	79	1
49 Killingholme, South	338	193	1
50 Cadney-cum-Housham	334	121	1
Totals	26,189	10,513	54

Declared to take place from and after 18th January, 1837.

Parishes United. (Lincolnshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected
Lincoln Union:		£.	
City and Liberty of Lincoln, and County of the same City:			
1 St. Benedict	654	196	
2 St. Botolph	614	74	
3 Bracebridge	158	64	
4 Branston	859	377	
5 Canwick	201	156	
6 St. John in Newport	216	16	
7 St. Margaret-in-the Close	359	120	
8 St. Mark	450	117	
9 St. Martin	1,942	368	
10 St. Mary-le-Wigford	702	116	
11 St. Michael	843	132	
12 St. Nicholas in Newport	442	110	
13 St. Peter at Arches	534	114	
14 St. Peter at Eastgate	404	60	
15 St. Peter in Goats	661	83	
16 St. Swithin	2,202	401	
17 Waddington	768	149	
County of Lincoln:			
18 St. Mary Magdalen in the Bail	646	213	
19 St. Paul in the Bail	447	142	
20 Nettleham	714	233	
21 Reepham	205	94	
22 Riseholme	62	77	
23 Saxelby with Ingleby	719	205	
24 Scampton	242	92	
25 Scothern	497	117	
26 Snarford	61	21	
27 Sudbrooke	84	47	
28 Thorpe in the Fallows	62	31	
29 Welton	516	197	
30 Aisthorpe	89	56	
31 Barlings	280	66	
32 Brattleby	154	50	
33 Broxholme	137	44	
34 Burton (by Lincoln)	177	170	
35 North Carlton	180	84	
36 South Carlton	204	151	
37 Dunholme	237	183	
38 Faldingworth	296	106	
39 Fiskerton	330	106	
40 Friesthorpe	46	14	
41 North Hykeham	317	102	
42 South Hykeham	116	37	
43 Aubourn	233	65	
Carried forward	19,060	5,356	

Parishes United. (Lincolnshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	19,060	5,356	45
Haddington	123	25	1
Thorpe-on-the-Hill	273	103	1
Navenby	778	188	1
Boothby	173	104	1
Coleby	415	67	1
Harmston	405	108	1
Skinnand	24	. .	1
Eagle	467	84	1
Doddington	165	85	1
Whisby	58	15	1
Skellingthorpe	417	103	1
Boultham	79	74	1
Metheringham	880	169	1
Dunstan	423	199	1
Nocton	445	174	1
Potter Hanworth	402	67	1
Washingborough	572	308	1
Heighington	552	339	1
Greetwell	42	71	1
Willingham Cherry	102	53	1
Stainton (by Langworth)	238	26	1
Hackthorne	244	144	1
Spridlington	250	116	1
Saxby	124	55	1
Owmby	227	145	1
Normanby	435	100	1
Bullington	50	20	1
Cold Hanworth	63	37	1
nelland	105	56	1
Land	71	78	1
Vickenby	137	100	1
Holton by Beckeringham	168	115	1
Newhall (in Stainton)	. .	17	1
winethorp	54	18	1
West Firsby	30	8	1
ast Firsby	29	28	1
ardney	1,098	722	2
oltho	93	46	1
pley	152	52	1
ainfield	136	97	1
ameringham	134	81	1
gham	361	112	1
aneby	176	50	1
Totals	30,230	9,915	89

Declared to take place from and after 28th November, 1836.

Parishes United. (Lincolnshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Louth Union:		£.	
1 Louth	6,927	3,203	3
2 Louth Park	49	41	1
3 Hallington	67	63	1
4 Raithby	147	87	1
5 Stewton	69	62	1
6 Tathwell	338	359	1
7 Cockerington, North	202	178	1
8 Cockerington, South	214	174	1
9 Grimoldby	311	409	1
10 Manby	207	260	1
11 Carlton, Little	131	51	1
12 Carlton, Great	280	195	1
13 Carlton Castle	54	127	1
14 Reston, North	39	42	1
15 Reston, South	139	30	1
16 Burwell	181	104	1
17 Legburne	449	250	1
18 Cawthorpe, Little	137	90	1
19 Muckton	118	158	1
20 Haugham	92	125	1
21 Ruckland	24	25	1
22 Farforth with Maidenwell	91	139	1
23 Belleau	107	141	1
24 Claythorpe	61	91	1
25 Walmsgate	72	62	1
26 Worlaby	34	no poor rate.	1
27 Oxcomb	32	57	1
28 Swaby	396	139	1
29 Thoresby, South	142	146	1
30 Thoresby, North	544	321	1
31 Saleby with Thoresthorpe	220	259	1
32 Strubby with Woodthorpe	210	127	1
33 Withern with Stain	390	302	1
34 Beesby in the Marsh	159	115	1
35 Maltby-le-Marsh	209	149	1
36 Mablethorpe, St. Mary and St. Peter	242	380	1
37 Gayton-le-Marsh	306	189	1
38 Authorpe	121	122	1
39 Tothill	67	23	1
40 Theddlethorpe All-Saints	266	219	1
41 Theddlethorp St. Helen's	275	210	1
42 Trusthorpe	286	259	1
43 Saltfleet by All-Saints	180	270	1
Carried forward	14,685	9,721	45

Parishes United. (Lincolnshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	14,685	9,721	45
44 Saltfleet by St. Clement's. . .	110	192	1
45 Saltfleet by Saint Peter's. . . .	200	213	1
46 Skidbrooke with Saltfleet Haven .	362	324	1
47 Somercoates, North	753	564	1
48 Somercoates, South	320	284	1
49 Conisholm . . .	170	76	1
50 Grainthorp with Ludney & Wrangholm	517	315	1
51 Grimsby, Little .	52	44	1
52 Hagnaby with Hannay . . .	97	37	1
53 Keddington. . .	172	146	1
54 Fotherby . . .	207	178	1
55 Utterby	198	186	1
56 Calcethorpe . .	72	100	1
57 Covenham St. Mary	163	75	1
58 Covenham St. Bartholomew . . .	222	150	1
59 Ormsby, North .	128	51	1
60 Ludborough . .	322	316	1
61 Wyham with Cadeby	94	84	1
62 Elkington, North .	100	88	1
63 Elkington, South .	271	121	1
64 Brackenborough .	44	36	1
65 Donington on Bain	300	168	1
66 Stenigot. . . .	89	49	1
67 Kelsterne with Lambcroft. . .	200	206	1
68 Biscathorpe . .	45	16	1
69 Welton-le-Wold .	241	203	1
70 Gayton-le-Wold with Grimblethorpe	127	107	1
71 Withcall . . .	72	10	1
72 Willingham, South	212	125	1
73 Hainton. . . .	268	266	1
74 Burgh or Brough on Bain with Grisby	131	148	1
75 Ludford Magna .	322	280	1
76 Ludford Parva . .	206	115	1
77 Binbrooke St. Gabriel	616	315	1
78 Binbrooke St. Mary	414	262	1
79 Marsh Chapel . .	477	424	1
80 North Coates . .	215	94	1
81 Fulstow. . . .	448	295	1
82 Tetney	647	509	1
Carried forward	24,189	17,025	84

Parishes United. (Lincolnshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.
		£.
Brought forward	24,189	17,025
83 Waith	31	35
84 Grainsby	116	71
85 Holton-le-Clay . .	207	97
86 Aby with Greenfield	204	126
87 Alvingham . . .	292	270
88 Yarborough. . .	175	124
Totals . . .	25,214	17,748

Declared to take place from and after 12th April, 1837.

Sleaford Union:		
1 New Sleaford . .	2,450	841
2 Old Sleaford. . .	272	83
3 Ashby-de-la-Lound	178	106
4 Aswarby . . .	113	46
5 Aunsby. . . .	117	15
6 Asgarby . . .	55	11
7 Anwick	235	127
8 Bloxholme . . .	76	68
9 Walcot near Falkingham . . .	183	47
10 Newton	176	47
11 Stow-cum-Threckingham . . .	191	75
12 Scot Willoughby .	24	9
13 Silk Willoughby .	193	73
14 Dembleby . . .	66	17
15 Culverthorpe . .	109	21
16 Swarby	142	55
17 Osbournby . . .	522	138
18 Spanby	84	5
19 Swaton	311	163
20 Kelby	104	18
21 Wilsford . . .	393	175
22 Quarrington . .	184	63
23 North Ranceby. .	262	60
24 South Ranceby . .	255	147
25 Screddington . .	306	109
26 Burton Pedwardine	106	74
27 Kirkby-le-Thorpe .	170	89
28 Helpringham . .	750	454
29 Great Hale . . .	667	402
30 Little Hale . . .	299	272
31 Heckington . .	1,480	953
32 Ewerby	345	184
33 Howell	71	53
34 Ruskington . .	782	162
35 Dorrington . . .	371	82
Carried forward	12,042	5,244

Parishes United. (Lincolnshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	12,042	5,244	36
Leasingham . . }	358	107	1
Roxholme . . . }		79	1
Cranwell . . .	229	136	1
Branswell . . .	134	87	1
Leadenham. . .	565	213	1
Digby	319	162	1
Roulston . . .	156	57	1
Kirkby Green . .	74	17	1
Evedon	86	62	1
Billinghay . . .	1,058	457	2
Blankney . . .	543	386	1
North Kyme . .	322	234	1
South Kyme . .	493	211	1
Scopwick . . .	278	96	1
Thorpe Tilney . .	127	127	1
Timberland . . .	511	283	1
Martin	640	277	1
Walcot-near-Billinghay . . .	514	302	1
Holdingham . .	137	94	1
Welbourne . . .	494	129	1
Wellingore . . .	752	223	1
Totals . .	19,832	9,083	59

Declared to take place from and after 20th September, 1836.

LSBY UNION:

Spilsby	1,384	735	2
Addlethorpe . .	175	280	1
Alford	1,784	701	2
Anderby . . .	217	157	1
Ashby	170	116	1
Aswarby . . .	80	57	1
Bilsby with Thurlby	453	483	1
Bolingbroke . .	725	382	1
Bratoft	201	159	1
Brinkill	116	45	1
Burgh in the Marsh	906	606	1
Calceby	54	14	1
Candlesby . . .	216	114	1
Claxby	101	83	1
Croft	506	301	1
Cumberworth . .	188	151	1
Dalby-cum-Dexthorp . . .	98	60	1
Driby	89	136	1
Farlesthorpe . .	94	131	1
Firsby	142	91	1
Friskney . . .	1,457	1,027	2
Gunby	75	43	1
Carried forward	9,231	5,872	25

Parishes United. (Lincolnshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	9,231	5,872	25
23 Hagnaby . . .	71	40	1
24 Halton Holgate .	520	233	1
25 Hareby	81	61	1
26 Harrington . . .	70	105	1
27 Hogsthorpe. . .	698	542	1
28 Holme, North . .	104	45	1
29 Huttoft	470	319	1
30 Hundleby . . .	420	248	1
31 Ingoldmells. . .	206	121	1
32 Irby in the Marsh	96	77	1
33 Kirkby, East . .	396	158	1
34 Keal, East . . .	357	245	1
35 Keal, West . . .	484	317	1
36 Langton by Spilsby	230	125	1
37 Markby	94	76	1
38 Mavis Enderby. .	203	168	1
39 Mumby with Chapel Mumby . .	619	532	1
40 Orby	287	216	1
41 Ormsby, South, with Ketsby. . . .	237	380	1
42 Partney	389	174	1
43 Raithby. . . .	175	112	1
44 Rigsby with Ailsby	99	116	1
45 Sausthorpe . . .	206	98	1
46 Scremby with Grebby	204	166	1
47 Skegness . . .	185	200	1
48 Skendleby . . .	253	202	1
49 Steeping, Great .	281	146	1
50 Steeping, Little. .	263	189	1
51 Stickford . . .	425	231	1
52 Stickney . . .	809	337	1
53 Sutterby. . . .	31	14	1
54 Sutton in the Marsh	183	103	1
55 Thorpe	498	365	1
56 Toynton All Saints	475	165	1
57 Toynton St. Peter's	372	180	1
58 Ulceby with Forthington . . .	218	155	1
59 East Ville . . .	136	40	1
60 Mid Ville . . .	162	80	1
61 Wainfleet All Saints	1,135	354	1
62 Wainfleet, St. Mary	660	341	1
63 Well and Derthorpe	76	99	1
64 Welton in the Marsh with Boothby . .	363	194	1
65 Willoughby. . .	557	578	1
66 Winthorpe . . .	244	303	1
Totals . .	23,316	14,822	69

Declared to take place from and after 13th April, 1837.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Parishes United. (Middlesex.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
CITY OF LONDON UNION:		£.	
1 St. Alban's, Wood-street	582	632	1
2 Allhallows, Barking	1,761	2,069	1
3 Allhallows, Bread-street	336	373	1
4 Allhallows, the Great	588	542	1
5 Allhallows, Honey-lane	189	217	1
6 Allhallows, the Less	154	296	1
7 Allhallows, Lom-bard-street	596	795	1
8 Allhallows, London Wall	1,861	1,240	1
9 Allhallows, Staining	577	883	1
10 St. Alphage, Sion College	1,087	769	1
11 St. Andrew, Hubbard	354	285	1
12 St. Andrew Under-shaft	1,080	790	1
13 St. Andrew by the Wardrobe	756	682	1
14 St. Anne & Agnes within, Aldersgate	421	506	1
15 St. Anne, Blackfriars	2,622	1,763	2
16 St. Antholin	356	365	1
17 St. Augustine	331	252	1
18 St. Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange	345	751	1
19 St. Bennet, Fink	459	664	1
20 St. Bennet, Grace-church	348	300	1
21 St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf	612	447	1
22 St. Bennet, Shere-hog	180	98	1
23 St. Botolph, Bil-lingsgate	207	273	1
24 Christchurch, New-gate-street	2,622	2,499	2
25 St. Christopher-le-Stock	72	255	1
26 St. Clement, East-cheap	256	384	1
27 St. Dionis Back-church	810	912	1
28 St. Dunstan-in-the-East	1,157	1,356	1
29 St. Edmund the King	382	394	1
30 St. Ethelburga	665	378	1
31 St. Faith the Virgin under St. Paul's	841	984	1
Carried forward	22,607	21,984	33

Parishes United. (Middlesex.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.
		£.
Brought forward	22,607	21,984
32 St. Gabriel, Fen-church-street	355	606
33 St. George, Botolph-lane	229	169
34 St. Gregory by St. Paul's	1,456	886
35 St. Helen, Bishops-gate	692	501
36 St. James, Duke's-place	805	361
37 St. James, Garlick Hythe	637	456
38 St. John Baptist, Walbrook	411	270
39 St. John Evangelist	106	131
40 St. John Zachary	241	301
41 St. Katherine, Cole-man	650	1,248
42 St. Katherine Cree Church, otherwise Christ Church	1,718	1,281
43 St. Lawrence, Jewry	756	775
44 St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street	288	316
45 St. Lawrence, Pount-ney	372	329
46 St. Leonard, East-cheap	110	218
47 St. Leonard, Foster-lane	220	720
48 St. Magnus	113	422
49 St. Margaret, Loth-bury	252	623
50 St. Margaret, Moses	199	221
51 St. Margaret, New Fish-street	167	450
52 St. Margaret Pattens	181	312
53 St. Martin Pomroy, Ironmonger-lane	218	222
54 St. Martin's, Ludgate	1,185	903
55 St. Martin's Orgars	367	532
56 St. Martin's, Vintry	245	472
57 St. Martin Outwich	226	266
58 St. Mary Abchurch	501	298
59 St. Mary Alderman-bury	789	618
60 St. Mary Aldermary	507	451
61 St. Mary-le-Bow	376	578
62 St. Mary Bothaw, Dowgate	253	259
Carried forward	36,232	37,189

Parishes United. (Middlesex.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
Brought forward	36,232	37,189	64
St. Mary Colechurch	274	308	1
St. Mary-at-hill .	773	1,177	1
St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish-street	762	606	1
St. Mary Mounthaw	434	185	1
St. Mary Somerset .	374	377	1
St. Mary Staining .	309	200	1
St. Mary Woolchurchhaw . .	247	286	1
St. Mary Woolnorth	414	693	1
St. Matthew, Friday-street	225	310	1
St. Michael Bassishaw	661	1,591	1
St. Michael, Cornhill	508	1,128	1
St. Michael, Crooked lane	327	790	1
St. Michael, Queenhithe	773	609	1
St. Michael-le-Quern	248	330	1
St. Michael, Paternoster-Royal . .	198	260	1
St. Michael, Wood-street	404	532	1
St. Mildred, the Virgin, Poultry . .	285	318	1
St. Mildred, Bread-street	302	191	1
St. Nicholas Acons	228	307	1
St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey . . .	209	333	1
St. Nicholas Olave	372	218	1
St. Olave, Hart-st.	1,041	896	1
St. Olave, Old Jewry	213	369	1
St. Olave, Silver-st.	711	504	1
St. Pancras, Soper-lane	168	273	1
St. Peter, Cornhill	729	1,590	1
St. Peter, near Paul's Wharf .	354	440	1
St. Peter-le-Poor, Broad-street . .	546	972	1
St. Peter, West Cheap . . .	226	280	1
St. Stephen, Coleman street . .	4,014	3,131	2
St. Stephen, Walbrook	281	642	1
St. Swithen, London Stone	486	481	1
St. Thomas the Apostle . . .	531	651	1
Carried forward	54,859	58,237	98

Parishes United. (Middlesex.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
Brought forward	54,859	58,237	98
96 Trinity the Less, or Trinity the Holy .	443	429	1
97 St. Vedast, alias Foster . . ,	496	517	1
98 Whitefriars Precinct	1,302	758	1
Totals	57,100	59,941	101

Declared to take place from and after 30th March, 1837.

EDMONTON UNION:

County of Middlesex:			
1 Edmonton . . .	8,192	4,386	6
2 Tottenham . . .	6,937	4,097	5
3 Hornsey (including Highgate . . .	4,856	1,735	4
4 Enfield	8,812	3,788	8
5 Hampstead . . .	8,588	3,422	6
County of Essex:			
6 Waltham Abbey .	4,104	2,506	4
County of Hertford:			
7 Cheshunt . . .	5,021	2,887	5
Totals	46,510	22,821	38

Declared to take place from and after 3rd February, 1837.

HACKNEY UNION:

1 Hackney, St. John.	31,047	12,239	13
2 Stoke Newington, St. Mary .	3,480	1,033	5
Totals	34,527	13,272	18

Declared to take place from and after 26th January, 1837.

POPLAR UNION:

1 Poplar, including Blackwall .	16,849	10,806	8
2 Bromley . . .	4,846	3,560	4
3 Stratford-le-Bow .	3,371	1,503	3
Totals	25,066	15,869	15

Declared to take place from and after 20th December, 1836.

Parishes United. (Middlesex.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the years 1834-35 36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
STEPNEY UNION:			
1 Limehouse . . .	15,695	4,177	5
2 Shadwell . . .	9,554	3,896	4
3 Mile End Old Town	33,892	11,375	8
4 Ratcliffe . . .	9,741	4,874	4
5 Wapping . . .	3,564	2,978	2
Totals	72,446	27,300	23
Declared to take place from and after 19th December, 1836.			
WHITECHAPEL UNION:			
1 St. Mary Matfelon, Whitechapel . .	30,733	8,941	10
2 Norton Folgate Liberty	1,918	858	1
3 Old Artillery Ground	1,411	522	1
Carried forward	34,062	10,321	12

Parishes United. (Middlesex.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the years 1834-35-36.
		£
Brought forward	34,062	10,321
4 Christchurch, Spitalfields	17,949	4,264
5 Mile End New Town	7,384	1,582
6 Tower of London, Old without, and Tower Precinct .	713	104
7 St. Botolph, Aldgate Without, or East Smithfield Liberty . . .	3,453	3,675
8 St. Katharine by the Tower . . .	72	2,355
9 Trinity in the Minories	508	735
Totals	64,141	23,036
Declared to take place from and after 16th February, 1837.		

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

GREAT YARMOUTH:			
Board of Guardians:			
Great Yarmouth . .	21,115		16
Declared to take place from and after 29 March, 1837.			

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

	£.		
ALNWICK UNION:			
1 Alnwick . . .	6,788	2,866	7
Chapelry of Brainshaugh:			
2 Guizance . . .	197	71	1
Parish of Edlingham:			
3 Edlingham . . .	158	66	1
4 Abberwick . . .	135	39	1
5 Bolton	117	123	1
6 Broompark . . .	53	23	1
7 Learchild . . .	20	6	1
8 Lemmington . .	85	65	1
In the Parish of Eglingham:			
9 Eglingham . . .	221	85	1
10 Bassington . . .	..	41	1
11 Beanly	169	65	1
12 Crawley. . . .	32	34	1
13 Ditchburne, East and West .	77	19	1
14 Harehope . . .	50	26	1
15 Hedgley . . .	43	9	1
16 Shipley	95	24	1
17 Titlington . . .	95	71	1
Carried forward	8,335	3,633	23

Brought forward	8,335	£3,633	
In the Parish of Ellingham:			
18 North Charlton .	244	123	
19 South Charlton .	187	23	
20 Doxford . . .	79	6	
Parish of Embleton:			
21 Embleton . . .	492	150	
22 Broxfield . . .	29	10	
23 Brunton . . .	62	46	
24 Craster	212	44	
25 Dunston . . .	185	89	
26 Falloden . . .	105	32	
27 Newton by the Sea.	271	37	
28 Rennington . .	273	90	
29 Rock	200	139	
30 Stamford . . .	94	29	
31 Felton . .	610	247	
32 Acton and Old Felton .	101	45	In the Parish of Felton.
33 Elyhaugh .	16	6	
34 Greens and Glantlees	56	50	
35 Swarland .	210	143	
36 Howick	208	70	
Carried forward	11,971	5,012	

Parishes United. (Northumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35 36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	11,971	5,012	42
rish of Lesbury:			
Lesbury	561	187	1
Alnmouth	415	153	1
rish of Longhoughton:			
Longhoughton	470	151	1
Littlehoughton	80	24	1
Boulmer and Seaton House	140	43	1
rish of Shilbottle:			
Shilbottle	557	268	1
Hazon and Hartlaw	92	97	1
Newton-on-the-Moor	265	76	1
Woodhouse	31	22	1
Whittle	53	28	1
the Parish of Warkworth			
Warkworth	614	166	1
Acklington	285	83	1
Acklington park	107	28	1
Amble	247	66	1
Birling	85	33	1
Brotherwick	4	..	1
Buston High	92	34	1
Buston Low	103	57	1
Gloster Hall	28	14	1
Hauxley	143	52	1
Morwick	64	23	1
Sturton Grange	88	35	1
Togstone	149	35	1
Walkmill	7	..	1
the Parish of Whittingham:			
Glanton	534	183	1
Shawdon	80	18	1
Totals	17,263	6,888	68

Declared to take place from and after 15th November, 1836.

LFORD UNION:			
unty of Northumberland.			
the Parish of Belford:			
Belford	1,354	402	2
Detchant	180	62	1
Easington	203	47	1
Easington Grange	62	25	1
Carried forward	1,799	536	5

Parishes United. (Northumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	1,799	536	5
5 Elwick	79	38	1
6 Middleton	87	29	1
In the Parish of Bamburgh:			
7 Bamburgh	417	151	1
8 Adderstone	322	173	1
9 Bamburgh Castle	61	32	1
10 Beadnell	251	113	1
11 Bradford	36	29	1
12 Budle	103	44	1
13 Burton	76	31	1
14 Elford	149	97	1
15 Fleetham	93	43	1
16 Glororum	47	8	1
17 Hoppen	43	..	1
18 Lucker	266	106	1
19 Mouson	65	34	1
20 Newham	324	140	1
21 Newstead	110	30	1
22 Outchester	111	29	1
23 Ratchwood	20	13	1
24 Shaston	89	24	1
25 Spindleton	101	24	1
26 Sunderland	860	214	1
27 Swinhoe	110	60	1
28 Tughall	102	65	1
29 Warrenford	35	6	1
30 Warenton	158	37	1
In the Parish of Ellingham:			
31 Ellingham	328	127	1
32 Chathill	30	8	1
33 Preston	85	44	1
County of Durham:			
In the Parish of Belford:			
34 Ross	65	41	1
Totals	6,422	2,326	35

Declared to take place from and after 19th November, 1836.

BELLINGHAM UNION:				
1 Bellingham	Parish of Bellingham.	464	175	1
2 Charlton, East Quarter		151	115	1
3 Charlton, West Quarter		188	124	1
4 Leemailing		293	125	1
5 Nook		99	27	1
6 Tarretburn		265	135	1
Carried forward		1,460	701	6

Parishes United. (Northumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	1,460	701	6
7 Birtley	447	168	1
8 Corsenside	524	152	1
In the Parish of Elsdon:			
9 Otterburn Ward	385	166	1
10 Rochester Ward	467	238	1
11 Troughend Ward	327	264	1
In the Parish of Falstone:			
12 Plashet & Tynehead	249	78	1
13 Wellhaugh	272	158	1
Parish of Greystead:			
14 Chirdon	77	55	1
15 Smalesmouth	173	96	1
In the Parish of Kirkharle:			
16 Kirkharle	167	112	1
17 Hawick	18	41	1
18 Kirkwelpington (In the Parish of Kirkwelpington.)	260	83	1
19 Barington, Gt. (In the Parish of Kirkwelpington.)	70	65	1
20 Catcherside (In the Parish of Kirkwelpington.)	14	..	1
21 Coldwell (In the Parish of Kirkwelpington.)	6	..	1
22 Crookdon (In the Parish of Kirkwelpington.)	9	..	1
23 Fawns (In the Parish of Kirkwelpington.)	7	..	1
24 Harle, Little (In the Parish of Kirkwelpington.)	64	10	1
25 Harle West. (In the Parish of Kirkwelpington.)	55	19	1
26 Whelpington West (In the Parish of Kirkwelpington.)	72	37	1
27 Ramshope	9	15	1
Parish of Thockrington:			
28 Thockrington	71	34	1
29 Barrington, Little	72	50	1
30 Carey Coates	42	55	1
31 Sweethope	18	17	1
Parish of Thorneyburn:			
32 Thorneyburn	185	112	1
33 Tarset, West	149	89	1
Parish of Wark:			
34 Wark	417	174	1
35 Warksburn	278	151	1
36 Shitlington, High Quarter	108	49	1
37 Shitlington, Low Quarter	58	30	1
Totals	6,530	3,219	37

Declared to take place from and after 20th October, 1836.

Parishes United. (Northumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Berwick-on-Tweed Union:		£.	
1 The Town & County of Berwick-on-Tweed	8,920	3,638	9
County of Durham:			
2 Ancroft	1,384	619	2
3 Cornhill	765	303	1
4 Holy Island	836	321	1
5 Kyloe	927	604	1
6 Norham (Parish of Norham.)	819	336	1
7 Duddo (Parish of Norham.)	356	191	1
8 Felkington (Parish of Norham.)	141	145	1
9 Grindon (Parish of Norham.)	162	50	1
10 Horncliffe (Parish of Norham.)	369	95	1
11 Loan End (Parish of Norham.)	147	67	1
12 Longridge (Parish of Norham.)	105	40	1
13 Norham Mains (Parish of Norham.)	119	94	1
14 Shoreswood (Parish of Norham.)	279	129	1
15 Thornton (Parish of Norham.)	190	75	1
16 Twizell (Parish of Norham.)	292	158	1
17 Tweedmouth	4,971	1,577	5
Totals	20,782	8,442	30

Declared to take place from and after 21st November, 1836.

Castle-ward Union:			
Parish of Ponteland:			
1 Ponteland	381	101	1
2 Berwick Hill	105	43	1
3 Brenkley	42	33	1
4 High Callerton	136	112	1
5 Little Callerton	36	1	1
6 Coaldcoats	36	33	1
7 Darras Hall	15	16	1
8 Dinnington	354	25	1
9 Higham Dykes	15	..	1
10 Horton Grange	64	33	1
11 Kirkley	165	65	1
12 Mason	134	47	1
13 Milbourne	101	48	1
14 Milbourne Grange	44	19	1
15 Prestwick	168	52	1
Parish of Bolam:			
16 Bolam	67	26	1
17 Bolam Vicarage	17	4	1
18 Belsay	334	65	1
19 Bradford	32	32	1
20 Gallowhill	33	21	1
21 Harnham	73	9	1
22 Shortflat	22	1	1
23 Trewick	30	2	1
Carried forward	2,404	788	23

Parishes United. (Northumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	2,404	788	23
Parish of Gosforth:			
24 North Gosforth	145	79	1
25 South Gosforth	237	7	1
26 East Brunton	268	40	1
27 West Brunton	118	80	1
28 Coxlodge	965	144	1
29 Fawdon	707	63	1
30 Kenton	1,106	304	2
In the Parish of Hartburn:			
31 East Shaftoe	41	34	1
32 West Shaftoe	68	4	1
33 Heddon-on-the-Wall (Parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall)	383	108	1
34 East Heddon (Parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall)	57	34	1
35 West Heddon (Parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall)	42	5	1
36 Eachwick (Parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall)	113	34	1
37 Houghton, &c. (Parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall)	122	31	1
38 Whitchester (Parish of Heddon-on-the-Wall)	57	11	1
39 Kirkheaton	182	83	1
40 Capheaton (Parish of Kirkwhelpington)	252	76	1
In the Parish of Morpeth:			
41 Shilvington	101	37	1
42 Twigill	50	26	1
Parish of Newburn:			
43 Newburn	966	424	1
44 Newburn Hall	636	218	1
45 Butterlaw	30	7	1
46 Black Callerton	438	252	1
47 Dalton	106	27	1
48 East Denton	524	188	1
49 West Denton	455	218	1
50 North Distington	76	34	1
51 South Distington	77	51	1
52 Newbiggen	64	42	1
53 Sugley	255	28	1
54 Throckley	208	138	1
55 Wallbottle	688	221	1
56 Whorlton, East and West	59	44	1
57 Woolsington	57	35	1
In the Parish of Ovingham:			
58 Harlowhill	149	61	1
59 Rochester	28	15	1
Carried forward	12,234	3,991	60

Parishes United. (Northumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	12,234	3,991	60
60 Bitchfield (In the Parish of Stamfordham)	40	..	1
61 Black Heddon (In the Parish of Stamfordham)	71	52	1
62 Cheeseburn Grange (In the Parish of Stamfordham)	71	25	1
63 Fenwick (In the Parish of Stamfordham)	80	29	1
64 Hawkwell (In the Parish of Stamfordham)	150	45	1
65 Heugh (In the Parish of Stamfordham)	472	187	1
66 Ingoe (In the Parish of Stamfordham)	242	158	1
67 Kearsley (In the Parish of Stamfordham)	16	6	1
68 East Matfen (In the Parish of Stamfordham)	130	105	1
69 West Matfen (In the Parish of Stamfordham)	319	82	1
70 Nesbitt (In the Parish of Stamfordham)	37	45	1
71 Ouston (In the Parish of Stamfordham)	19	11	1
72 Ryall (In the Parish of Stamfordham)	89	69	1
73 Stannington (In the Parish of Stamfordham)	1,021	600	2
Parish of Whatton:			
74 Whatton	311	215	1
75 Newham	83	55	1
76 Ogle	137	38	1
77 Riplington	17	21	1
Totals	15,539	5,734	79

Declared to take place from and after 30th September, 1836.

GLENDALE UNION:			
1 Wooller	1,926	749	2
2 Brankston	249	84	1
3 Carham	1,174	486	2
4 Chatton	1,632	773	2
Parish of Chillingham:			
5 Chillingham	199	41	1
6 Hebburn	137	51	1
7 Newton	141	72	1
Parish of Doddington:			
8 Doddington	426	221	1
9 Earl	86	54	1
10 Ewart	173	57	1
11 Hambleton	171	71	1
12 Nesbit	47	..	1
13 New Bewick (In the Parish of Eglingham)	106	17	1
14 Old Bewick (In the Parish of Eglingham)	227	149	1
15 Brandon (In the Parish of Eglingham)	160	36	1
16 Branton (In the Parish of Eglingham)	110	65	1
17 East Lilburne (In the Parish of Eglingham)	95	41	1
18 West Lilburne (In the Parish of Eglingham)	235	141	1
19 Wooperton (In the Parish of Eglingham)	107	49	1
20 Ford	1,110	847	3
Carried forward	8,511	4,004	25

Parishes United. (Northumberland.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
			£.	
Brought forward		8,511	4,004	25
Parish of Ilderton:				
21 Ilderton		125	64	1
22 Middleton Hall		56	16	1
23 North Middleton		156	81	1
24 South Middleton		69	46	1
25 Roddam		118	41	1
26 Rosedon		78	25	1
Parish of Ingram:				
27 Ingram, &c.		67	39	1
28 Fawdon, &c.		71	22	1
29 Reavely		67	25	1
30 Kirknewton	Parish of Kirknewton.	76	22	1
31 Akeld		171	109	1
32 Coldsmouth		41	5	1
33 Coupland		100	38	1
34 Crookouse		20	..	1
35 Greys Forest		44	44	1
36 Hetchpool		43	1	1
37 Hawtell		195	49	1
38 Kilham		217	42	1
39 Lanton		78	50	1
40 Milfield		262	98	1
41 Paston		207	23	1
42 Selby's Forest		66	19	1
43 Westnewton		86	15	1
44 Yeavering		68	16	1
45 Lowick		1,864	789	2
Totals		13,856	5,683	51

Declared to take place from and after 18th November, 1836.

HALTWHISTLE UNION:				
1 Haltwhistle	Parish of Haltwhistle.	1,018	292	2
2 Bellister		120	30	1
3 Blenkinsopp		344	135	1
4 Coanwood		156	34	1
5 Featherstone		274	76	1
6 Hartleyburn		161	44	1
7 Henshaw		619	196	1
8 Melkridge		347	74	1
9 Plainmeller		160	68	1
10 Ridley		233	63	1
11 Thirlwall		328	97	1
12 Thorngrafton		263	140	1
13 Wall Town		96	57	1
14 Kirkhaugh		309	151	1
15 Knaresdale		566	201	1
16 Lambley & Asholme	Parish of Lambley	252	98	1
17 Whitfield		388	221	1
Totals		5,634	1,977	18

Declared to take place from and after 18th October, 1836.

Parishes United. (Northumberland.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
HEXHAM UNION:			£	
1 Hexham	Parish of Hexham.	4,666	1,606	5
2 High Quarter		273	112	1
3 Low Quarter		544	142	1
4 Middle Quarter		311	143	1
5 West Quarter		248	123	1
6 Allendale		5,540	1,218	6
Chapelry of Blanchland:				
7 High Quarter		454	69	1
8 New Biggen		60	35	1
Parish of Bywell St. Andrew:				
9 Bearle		70	19	1
10 Broomhaugh		115	22	1
11 Riding		151	71	1
12 Stocksfield Hall		35	20	1
13 Styford		65	19	1
14 Bywell	Bywell St. Peter.	172	70	1
15 Acombe East		36	3	1
16 Broomley		345	67	1
17 Espershiels		195	46	1
18 Fotherly, High		105	10	1
19 Healey		54	18	1
20 Newton		111	48	1
21 Newton Hall		84	23	1
22 Stilling		17	2	1
23 Chollerton		1,252	624	1
Parish of Corbridge:				
24 Corbridge		1,292	428	2
25 Aydon		99	41	1
26 Aydon Castle		29	5	1
27 Dilston		175	163	1
28 Thornborough		81	10	1
29 Whittington, Little		11	..	1
30 Halton	Chapelry of Halton.	78	45	1
31 Clarewood		71	9	1
32 Halton Shules		56	29	1
33 Whittington Great		209	62	1
34 Haydon		1,746	510	2
35 Humshaugh		381	136	1
36 Newbrough		494	195	1
In the Parish of Ovingham:				
37 Ovingham		233	66	1
38 Dukeshagg		8	..	1
39 Eltringham		50	16	1
40 Hedley		193	37	1
41 Hedleywoodside		60	43	1
42 Horsley		293	105	1
43 Mickley		211	76	1
44 Nafferton		60	10	1
Carried forward		20,733	6,396	55

Parishes United. (Northumberland.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
			£.	
Brought forward		20,733	6,396	55
45 Ovington		339	101	1
46 Prudhoe		341	99	1
47 Prudhoe Castle		71	53	1
48 Spittle		7	4	1
49 Welton		69	82	1
50 Whittle		29	2	1
51 Wylam		887	307	1
52 Acomb	Par. of St. John's Lee.	523	195	1
53 Anick		163	35	1
54 Anick Grange		36	7	1
55 Bingfield		98	39	1
56 Cocklaw		188	144	1
57 Fallowfield		70	26	1
58 Hallington		120	75	1
59 Portgate		29	7	1
60 Sandhoe		240	77	1
61 Wall		495	150	1
62 Shotley, Low Quarter		590	257	1
63 Simonburn	In the Par. of Simonburn.	600	167	1
64 Houghton		154	18	1
65 Slaley out Quarter and Slaley Town		590	183	1
66 Warden		540	208	1
Chapelry of Whittonstall:				
67 Whittonstall		175	113	1
68 Apperley		23	..	
69 Newlands		161	67	1
Totals		27,271	8,912	80

Declared to take place from and after 22nd October, 1836.

Morpeth Union:				
County of Northumberland.				
In the Parish of Morpeth:				
1 Morpeth		3,890	1,502	4
2 Morpeth Castle, &c.		189	58	1
3 Buller's Green		203	68	1
4 Hepscott		179	70	1
5 Newminster Abbey		121	64	1
6 Tranwell and High Church		64	14	1
Parish of Bothal:				
7 Bothal Demesne		227	53	1
Carried forward		4,873	1,829	10

Parishes United. (Northumberland.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
			£	
Brought forward		4,873	1,829	10
8 Ashington & Sheepwash		57	46	1
9 Longhurst		216	46	1
10 Old Moor		66	25	1
11 Pegswood		189	74	1
Chevington Chapelry:				
12 Chevington, East		234	70	1
13 Chevington, West		117	41	1
14 Bullock's Hall		14	..	1
15 Hadstone		97	34	1
In the Parish of Felton:				
16 Bockenfield		234	28	1
17 Eshot		132	79	1
18 Thirston, &c.		307	132	1
In Hartburn Parish:				
19 Hartburn		17	..	1
20 Hartburn Grange		66	30	1
21 High Angerton		64	23	1
22 Lower Angerton		55	76	1
23 Cambo		108	39	1
24 Corridge		23	4	1
25 Deanham		46	8	1
26 Highlaws		18	10	1
27 Long Witton		143	68	1
28 North Middleton		108	44	1
29 South Middleton		33	2	1
30 East Thornton		59	14	1
31 West Thornton		53	20	1
32 Todridge		4	..	1
33 Whitridge		11	7	1
34 Wallington Demesne		193	71	1
Hebron Chapelry:				
35 Hebron		84	33	1
36 Causey Park		98	46	1
37 Cockle Park		78	33	1
38 Earsdon		100	37	1
39 Earsdon Forest		32	36	1
40 Fenrother		90	9	1
41 Tritlington		82	74	1
42 Biggs Quarter	In the Parish of Longhorsley.	238	145	1
43 Freeholder's Quarter		127	46	1
44 Longshaw's Quarter		44	24	1
45 Riddell's Quarter		209	83	1
46 Stanton		135	66	1
47 Witton Shields		13	1	1
48 Meldon		114	41	1
Carried forward		8,972	3,494	51

Parishes United. (Northumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
Brought forward	8,972	3,494	51
Parish of Mitford:			
49 Mitford	194	53	1
50 Benridge	53	14	1
51 Edington	41	..	1
52 Highlaws, High and Low	117	15	1
53 Molesdon	36	23	1
54 Newton Park	16	10	1
55 Newton-under-wood	85	55	1
56 Nunriding	37	19	1
57 Pigdon	33	8	1
58 Spittle Hill	11	3	1
59 Thropple	78	15	1
60 Netherwitton (Chapelry of Netherwitton)	329	165	1
61 Rivergreen	48	8	1
62 Ulgham	359	136	1
63 Widdrington	395	206	1
Parish of Woodhorn:			
64 Woodhorn	155	21	1
65 Woodhorn Demesne	9	3	1
66 Cresswell	251	88	1
67 Ellington	270	63	1
68 Hurst	39	39	1
69 Linmouth	23	..	1
70 Newbiggen-on-the-Sea	519	90	1
71 North Seaton	150	70	1
County of Durham:			
72 Bedlington	2,120	731	3
Totals	14,340	5,329	77

Declared to take place from and after 27th September, 1836.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE UNION:			
County of the Town of Newcastle:			
Parish of All Saints:			
1 All Saints	17,063	5,487	9
2 Byker	5,176	972	3
3 Heaton	501	101	1
Parish of St. Andrew:			
4 St. Andrew's	11,436	2,387	6
5 Jessmond	1,393	268	1
Parish of St. Nicholas:			
6 St. Nicholas	6,126	2,537	4
Carried forward	41,695	11,733	24

Parishes United. (Northumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
Brought forward	41,695	11,733	24
Parish of St. John:			
7 St. John's	8,135	2,039	5
8 Elswick	787	277	1
9 Westgate	2,996	450	2
County of Northumberland.			
10 Benwell	1,278	522	1
Parish of St. Andrew:			
11 Fenham	100	9	1
Totals	54,991	15,049	34

Declared to take place from and after 26th September, 1836.

ROTHBURY UNION:			
Parish of Rothbury:			
1 Rothbury	1,014	358	2
2 Bickerton	26	17	1
3 Caistron	43	64	1
4 Cartington	93	26	1
5 Debton	14	..	1
6 Fallowlees	8	6	1
7 Hotterton	95	44	1
8 Hepple	101	53	1
9 Hepple Demesne	59	13	1
10 Hesleyhurst	40	11	1
11 Hollinghill	109	77	1
12 Lee Ward	103	43	1
13 Mount Healey	47	10	1
14 Newtown	55	7	1
15 Pauperhaugh	79	32	1
16 Raw	49	3	1
17 Snitter	165	44	1
18 Thropton	218	81	1
19 Great Tosson and Ryehill	195	132	1
20 Little Tosson	29	24	1
21 Trewhitt, High and Low	137	81	1
22 Warton	59	..	1
23 Whitton	104	71	1
24 Wreighhill	27	9	1
Parish of Alnham:			
25 Alnham	146	61	1
26 Prendwick	61	39	1
27 Screnwood	37	..	1
28 Unthank	34	..	1
Carried forward	3,147	1,306	29

Parishes United. (Northumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
Brought forward	3,147	1,306	29
Parish of Alwinton:			
9 Alwinton . . .	85	34	1
0 Biddlestone. . .	156	92	1
1 Burradon . . .	174	117	1
2 Clonnel	15	..	1
3 Fairhaugh . . .	4	7	1
4 Farnham . . .	47	10	1
5 Linbridge . . .	64	36	1
6 Netherton (North Side)	53	35	1
7 Netherton (South Side)	62	39	1
8 Peels	57	16	1
9 Sharpeton . . .	105	20	1
hapelry of Brinkburn:			
0 Brinkburn (High Ward) . . .	123	88	1
1 Brinkburn (Low Ward) . . .	69	25	1
2 Brinkburn (South Side)	43	59	1
n the Par. of Elsdon:			
3 Elsdon Ward . .	308	123	1
4 Monkridge Ward .	106	91	1
5 Woodside Ward .	131	159	1
n the Parish of Hartburn:			
6 Fairnley . . .	15	..	1
7 Greenleighton . .	20	32	1
8 Hartington . . .	66	38	1
9 Hartington Hall .	44	27	1
0 Harwood . . .	47	1	1
1 Rothley	138	26	1
Carried forward.	5,079	2,481	52

Parishes United. (Northumberland.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
Brought forward	5,079	2,481	52
52 Holystone . } Chapelry of Holyston.	124	26	1
53 Barrow . . }	14	2	1
54 Dueshill. . }	45	13	1
55 Harbottle . }	165	29	1
56 Linshules . }	114	74	1
57 Kidland . . .	69	35	1
In the Chapelry of Longframlington:			
58 Longframlington .	543	301	1
In the Parish of Longhorsley:			
59 Todburn . . .	32	5	1
60 Wingates . . .	163	65	1
Chapelry of Netheriarlton:			
61 Coatyards . . .	20	..	1
62 Ewersley . . .	22	9	1
63 Healey & Combhill	44	15	1
64 Nunny Kirk . .	16	5	1
65 Ritton Colt Park ,	58	10	1
66 Ritton White House	31	4	1
In the Parish of Whittingham:			
67 Whittingham . .	611	429	1
68 Callaley and Yetlington . . .	303	161	1
69 Lorbottle . . .	128	51	1
70 Great Ryle . . .	94	57	1
71 Little Ryle . . .	40	17	1
Totals . . .	7,715	3,689	72

Declared to take place from and after 8th October, 1836.

COUNTY OF SALOP.

TCHAM UNION:			
ounty of Salop:			
Atcham . . .	463	324	1
2 Berrington . . .	684	261	1
3 Cound	404	335	1
4 Cressage . . .	276	126	1
5 Eaton Constantine	244	31	1
6 Kenley . . .	281	92	1
7 Leighton . . .	360	237	1
Carried forward	2,712	1,406	7

Brought forward	2,712	1,406	7
8 Uffington . . .	343	135	1
9 Upton Magna . .	512	349	1
10 Wroxeter . . .	636	425	1
11 Uppington . . .	117	43	1
12 Wilhington . .	193	96	1
13 Alberbury . . .	646	506	1
14 Woollaston . .	383	196	1
15 Cardeston . . .	314	137	1
16 Habberley . . .	128	30	1
Carried forward	5,984	2,323	16

Parishes United. (Salop.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	5,984	2,323	16
17 Minsterley	809	265	1
18 Pontesbury	2,936	1,507	2
19 Westbury	1,419	1,033	1
20 Ford	263	87	1
21 Melverley	216	94	1
22 Acton Burnel	295	170	1
23 Buckley	86	69	1
24 Condover	1,455	750	1
25 Frodesley	186	115	1
26 Harley	257	98	1
27 Pitchford	197	114	1
28 Church Preen	75	42	1
29 Church Pulverbatch	557	216	1
30 Stapleton	235	284	1
31 Fitz	211	188	1
32 Albrighton	98	17	1
33 Montford	566	380	1
34 Shrawardine	189	233	1
35 Shineton	133	84	1
36 Battlefield	70	49	1
37 Great Hanwood	156	60	1
38 Astley	239	72	1
39 Preston Gubbals	385	232	1
40 Lutton	81	25	1
41 Hughley	115	32	1
County of Montgomery:			
42 Bauseley	365	114	1
43 Criggion	173	115	1
44 Middletown	100	42	1
45 Rhos Goch	59	20	1
Totals	17,910	9,830	46

Declared to take place from and after 18th November, 1836.

DRAYTON UNION:			
County of Salop:			
1 Drayton in Hales (part of)	3,882	1,448	4
2 Addeiley	468	267	1
3 Cheswardine	1,051	424	2
4 Childs Ercall	416	242	1
5 Hinstock	805	189	1
6 Hodnet	1,769	957	2
7 Moreton Say or Sea	676	354	1
8 Woore (Parish of Mucklestone)	890	278	1
9 Norton in Hales	311	106	1
10 Stoke-upon-Tern	1,030	459	2
County of Stafford:			
11 Tyrley (Parish of Drayton Hales)	737	433	1
Carried forward	12,035	5,157	17

Parishes United. (Salop)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	12,035	5,157	17
12 Mucclestone (part of)	964	441	1
Totals	12,999	5,598	18

Declared to take place from and after 3rd October, 1836.

ELLESMERE UNION:			
1 Ellesmere	6,540	2,461	5
2 Middle	807	461	1
3 Baschurch	1,321	739	2
4 Hordley	325	115	1
5 Hadnal Ease	398	178	1
6 Great Ness	242	447	1
7 Little Ness	49	103	1
8 Welsh Hampton	532	132	1
9 Pelton	49	30	1
Totals	10,263	4,666	14

Declared to take place from and after 14th November, 1836.

NEWPORT UNION:			
County of Salop:			
1 Newport	2,745	564	3
2 Chetwynd	766	353	1
3 Edgmond	1,060	488	1
4 Cherrington	192	90	1
5 Chetwynd-Aston	246	131	1
6 Church-Aston	451	66	1
7 Tibberton	351	107	1
8 Lilleshall	3,569	652	3
9 Longford	206	141	1
10 Woodcote	195	113	1
County of Stafford:			
11 Forton	904	343	1
12 Gnosal	3,358	1,192	3
13 Norbury	257	133	1
14 Weston Jones	113	95	1
15 Adbaston	199	283	1
16 High Offley	759	181	1
Totals	15,371	4,932	2

Declared to take place from and after 5th October, 1836.

WEM UNION:			
1 Wem	3,973	1,614	
2 Broughton	157	93	
Carried forward	4,130	1,707	

Parishes United. (Salop.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	4,130	1,707	4
3 Clive	333	118	1
4 Grinshill . . .	203	64	1
5 Ightfield . . .	301	112	1
6 Lee Brockhurst .	150	46	1
7 Loppington . .	669	218	1
8 Moreton Corbet .	247	99	1
9 Prees	3,855	877	3
0 Shawbury . . .	915	390	1
Carried forward	10,303	3,631	10

Parishes United. (Salop.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	10,303	3,631	10
11 Stanton-upon-Hine-Heath . . .	722	241	1
12 Weston and Wexhill-under-Red-Castle . . .	328	146	1
Totals . .	11,353	4,018	16

Declared to take place from and after 16th November, 1836.

COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

URTON-UPON-TRENT:			
ounty of Stafford:			
1 Burton-upon-Trent	4,399		4
2 Burton Extra . .	010		1
3 Tatenhill . . .	475		1
4 Branston . . .	382		1
5 Dunstall . . .	204		1
6 Barton-under-Needwood	1,344		2
7 Wichnor . . .	157		1
8 Anslow	302		1
9 Horninglow . .	391		1
0 Stretton . . .	373		1
1 Rolleston . . .	564		1
2 Tutbury . . .	1,553		2
3 Hanbury . . .	154		1
ounty of Derby:			
4 Foston and Scropton	500		1
5 Church Broughton	521		1
6 Sutton-on-the-Hill	132		1
7 Hatton	211		1
8 Hilton	651		1
9 Marston-upon-Dove	92		1
0 Eggington . . .	361		1
1 Mickleover . . .	704		1
2 Etwall	471		1
3 Burnaston . . .	134		1
4 Findern . . .	410		1
5 Willington . . .	402		1
6 Radburn . . .	253		1
7 Trusley	101		1
8 Dalbury . . .	256		1
9 Twyford and Stenson	219		1
0 Repton	1,758		2
1 Ingleby . . .	163		1
2 Foremark . . .	58		1
Carried forward	17,705		38

Averages not yet declared.

Brought forward	17,705		38
33 Newton Solney .	338		1
34 Winshill . . .	342		1
35 Bradley, alias Bretby	323		1
36 Stapenhill . . .	572		1
37 Drakelow . . .	77		1
38 Stanton & Newhale	1,182		2
39 Swadlingcote . .	645		1
40 Church Gresley .	671		1
41 Castle Gresley . .	126		1
42 Cauldwell . . .	172		1
43 Linton	267		1
44 Rosliston . . .	360		1
45 Coton-in-the-Elms	264		1
46 Lullington . . .	284		1
47 Walton-upon-Trent	408		1
48 Hoon	31		1
Totals . .	24,667		55

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 30th March, 1837.

CHEADLE UNION:			
1 Cheadle . . .	4,119		4
2 Alton alias Alveton . . (Parish of Alveton.)	1,220		2
3 Cotton . . (Parish of Alveton.)	471		1
4 Denstone . (Parish of Alveton.)	250		1
5 Farley . . (Parish of Alveton.)	450		1
6 Bradley-in-the-Moors	75		1
7 Draycott-in-the Moors	539		1
8 Caverswall . . .	588		1
Carried forward	7,712		12

Averages not yet declared.

Parishes United. (Stafford.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	7,712		12
9 Dilhorne	756		1
10 Kingsley and Whiston	1,416		2
11 Ipstones	922		2
12 Cheddleton and Basford (Parish of Cheddleton.)	1,467	Averages not yet declared.	2
13 Consall alias Cunsall (Parish of Cheddleton.)	197		1
14 Checkley and Tean	1,656		2
15 Cauldon	347		1
Totals	14,473		23

Declared to take place from and after 31st May, 1837.

LICHFIELD UNION:			
City of Lichfield and County of the same City:			
1 St. Mary	2,780	918	3
2 St. Chad	1,944	597	2
3 St. Michael	1,508	456	2
County of Stafford:			
4 The Close	247	181	1
5 Alrewas	1,102	393	2
6 Armitage with Handsacre	977	310	1
7 King's Bromley	629	249	1
8 Burntwood, Edjall, and Woodhouses	731	216	1
9 Colton	675	242	1
10 Curborough & Elmhurst	249	147	1
11 Elford	483	274	1
12 Farewell & Charley	200	63	1
13 Fisherwick	96	124	1
14 Fradley	382	131	1
15 Hammerwick	218	59	1
16 Longdon	1,147	430	2
17 Orgreave	123	55	1
18 Pipe Hill	111	56	1
19 Pipe Ridware	111	36	1
20 Hamstall Ridware	443	177	1
21 Manesyn Ridware	576	203	1
22 Rugeley	3,165	789	4
23 Swinfen and Packington	164	79	1
24 Shenstone	1,827	703	2
25 Streethay	112	47	1
26 Wall	93	18	1
27 Weeford	306	90	1
Carried forward	20,399	7,043	37

Parishes United. (Stafford.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	20,399	7,043	37
28 Whittington	766	313	1
29 Yoxall	1,582	622	2
Totals	22,747	7,978	40

Declared to take place from and after 21st December, 1836.

PENKRIDGE UNION:			
1 Penkridge	2,351	785	2
2 Acton and Bednall	551	118	1
3 Brewood	3,799	1,074	4
4 Bushbury	1,275	271	2
5 Cannock	1,771	533	2
6 Cheslyn-Hay	648	223	1
7 Church Eaton	922	464	2
8 Coppenhall	100	39	1
9 Dunston	272	37	1
10 Essington	598	151	1
11 Featherstone	34	10	1
12 Hatherton	320	102	1
13 Hilton	45	17	1
14 Huntington	106	52	1
15 Kinvaston	23	9	1
16 Lapley and Wheaton Ashton	1,042	383	2
17 Norton	678	111	2
18 Saredon	246	120	1
19 Shareshill	274	97	1
20 Great Wyrley	591	109	1
21 Stretton	208	96	1
Totals	15,914	4,771	30

Declared to take place from and after 29th September, 1836.

SEISDON UNION:			
County of Stafford:			
1 Tettenhall	2,618	807	4
2 Bobbington	426	144	1
3 Codsall and Oaken	1,115	238	2
4 Enville	766	348	2
5 Kimley	421	151	1
6 Kinfare, or Kinver	1,831	615	2
7 Pattenham	817	237	1
8 Penn, Upper	630	147	1
9 Penn, Lower	233	145	1
10 Trysull and Seisdon	562	171	1
11 Wombourn	1,647	314	2
Carried forward	11,066	3,317	18

Parishes United. (Stafford.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	11,066	3,317	18
unty of Salop:			
Rudge	104	64	1
Totals . .	11,170	3,381	19

Declared to take place from and after 17th October, 1836.

TAFFORD UNION:			
The United Parishes of St. Mary and St. Chad	6,956	1,255	4
Bradley . . .	731	359	2
Berkswick, or Baswick	546	96	1
Brockton . . .	323	29	1
Castle Church . .	1,374	310	2
Colwick . . .	1,719	869	2
Fradswell . . .	199	86	1
Haughton . . .	490	163	1
Hopton and Coton	642	147	1
Ingestre . . .	116	195	1
Marston . . .	119	58	1
Randton . . .	290	76	1
Salt and Enson .	533	197	1
Seighford . . .	898	185	2
Tixall	176	61	1
Gayton. . . .	296	147	1
Stowe	1.283	428	2
Whitegrave . .	195	64	1
Weston-on-Trent .	587	90	1
Totals . .	17,382	4,815	27

Declared to take place from and after 28th September, 1836.

TOXETER UNION:			
nty of Stafford:			
Uttoxeter . . .	4,864	1,503	4
Rocester . . .	1,040	188	2
Croxden . . .	272	212	1
Leigh	956	300	2
Bromshall . . .	170	109	1
Gratwick . . .	116	30	1
Kingston . . .	368	164	1
Abbots Bromley .	1,621	320	2
Newborough (In the Parish of Hanbury)	757	295	1
Marchington (In the Parish of Hanbury)	288	110	1
Marchington Woodlands (In the Parish of Hanbury)	491	65	1
Draycote in the Clay	193	217	1
Carried forward	11,136	4,513	18

Parishes United. (Stafford.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	11,136	4,513	18
County of Derby:			
13 Doveridge . . .	792	197	1
14 Somersall Herbert	117	30	1
15 Sudbury . . .	462	224	1
16 Boylstone . . .	330	148	1
Totals . .	12,837	4,112	22

Declared to take place from and after 29th May, 1837.

WALSALL UNION:			
1 Walsall. . . .	6,401	1,285	4
2 The Foreign of Walsall (Parish of Walsall) . . .	8,665	2,010	6
3 Aldridge . . .	841	272	1
4 Great Barr . . .	859	322	1
5 Bentley . . .	104	94	1
6 Darlaston . . .	6,647	957	4
7 Pelsall	721	127	1
8 Rushall	693	230	1
Totals . .	24,931	5,297	19

Declared to take place from and after 10th December, 1836.

WEST BROMWICH UNION:			
County of Stafford:			
1 West Bromwich .	15,327	2,246	10
2 Handsworth and Perry Barr . .	4,944	1,600	4
3 Wednesbury . .	8,437	1,656	6
County of Salop:			
4 Oldbury . . .	4,651	667	4
5 Warley Salop . .	336	70	1
County of Worcester:			
6 Warley Wigorn .	921	345	1
Totals . .	34,616	6,584	26

Declared to take place from and after 5th November, 1836.

WOLVERHAMPTON UNION:			
1 Wolverhampton .	24,732	5,184	12
2 Bilston	14,492	2,371	8
3 Wednesfield . .	1,879	431	2
4 Willenhall . . .	5,834	1,035	3
Totals . .	46,937	9,021	25

Declared to take place from and after 11th October, 1836.

COUNTY OF WARWICK.

Parishes United. (Warwickshire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
ASTON UNION:		£.	
1 Aston, near Birmingham	32,118	6,987	18
2 Curdworth	293	105	1
3 Minworth	324	151	1
Carried forward	32,735	7,243	20
Brought forward	32,735	7,243	20
4 Sutton Coldfield	3,684	1,462	4
5 Whishaw	216	108	1
Totals	36,635	8,813	25

Declared to take place from and after 7th November, 1836.

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

EAST WARD UNION:			
1 Ashby	436	166	1
2 Broughs	966	389	2
3 Brough Sowerby	155	34	1
4 Crosby Garrett	211	35	1
5 Dufton	554	127	1
6 Great Musgrave	179	99	1
7 Helbeck	54	14	1
8 Hartley	125	107	1
9 Kaben	180	75	1
10 Kirkby Stephen	1,409	666	3
11 Kirkby Thore	468	117	1
12 Little Musgrave	75	10	1
13 Marton	819	201	2
14 Mallerstang	256	122	1
15 Milburn	325	92	1
16 Nateby	136	76	1
17 Newbiggen	140	47	1
18 Orton	1,501	641	2
19 Ormside	190	79	1
20 Ravenstonedale	1,036	579	1
21 St. Lawrence, Appleby	1,459	545	2
22 St. Michael, Bondgate	1,264	344	2
23 Stanemore	707	242	2
24 Smardale	52	15	1
25 Soulby	256	101	1
26 Temple Sowerby	438	179	1
27 Warcop	680	331	1
28 Winton	267	181	1
29 Wharton	76	25	1
30 Wateby	41	8	1
Totals	14,555	5,647	38

Declared to take place from and after 31st October, 1836.

WEST WARD UNION:			
1 Askham	587	201	
2 Bampton	636	248	
3 Barton	346	66	
4 Bolton	391	129	
5 Brougham	171	26	
6 Clifton	288	148	
7 Cliburn	229	44	
8 Crosby Ravensworth	928	323	
9 Great Strickland	245	114	
10 King's Meaburn	203	59	
11 Little Strickland	121	94	
12 Low Winder	94	No poor-ra.	
13 Lowther	494	198	
14 Martindale	182	39	
15 Morland	415	140	
16 Newby	300	142	
17 Patterdale	400	232	
18 Shap	1,084	329	
19 Sleagill	184	45	
20 Sockbridge	263	44	
21 Thirmby	81	No poor-ra.	
22 Yanwath and Eamont Bridge	327	103	
Totals	7,899	2,724	2

Declared to take place from and after 6th September, 1836.

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Parishes United. (Worcestershire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Bromsgrove Union:		£.	
County of Worcester:			
1 Bromsgrove	8,612	1,859	5
2 Stoke Prior	1,100	502	1
3 Tardebigg	3,629	1,117	3
4 Belbroughton	1,489	768	1
5 Alvechurch	1,548	563	1
6 Cofton Hackett	178	164	1
7 Frankley	176	88	1
8 Hagley	691	370	1
9 Pedmore	394	252	1
County of Warwick:			
In the Parish of Tardebigg:			
10 Tutnall and Cobley	516	224	1
County of Stafford:			
11 Clent	922	299	1
County of Salop:			
In the Parish of Hales Owen:			
12 Hunnington	134	86	1
13 Romsley	454	41	1
Totals	19,843	6,333	19

Declared to take place from and after 7th November, 1836.

Droitwich Union:			
1 St. Andrew (Borough of Droitwich.)	722	329	1
2 In Liberties (Borough of Droitwich.)	643	177	1
3 St. Nicholas (Borough of Droitwich.)	421	196	1
4 St. Peter (Borough of Droitwich.)	701	354	1
5 Dodderhill	822	596	1
6 Elmbridge	334	203	1
7 Claines	2,894	1,105	2
8 Salwarpe	475	355	1
9 Martin Hussingtree	208	193	1
10 Minlip	134	138	1
11 Oddingley	157	89	1
12 Warndon	171	109	1
13 Tibberton	337	160	1
14 Crowle	526	177	1
15 Huddington	111	89	1
16 Himbleton	435	208	1
17 Hadsor	100	117	1
Carried forward	9,191	4,595	18

Parishes United. (Worcestershire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	9,191	4,595	18
18 Stock and Bradley	236	63	1
19 Hanbury	1,073	721	1
20 Upton Warren	474	274	1
21 Doverdale	72	88	1
22 Hampton Lovett	143	150	1
23 Ombersley	2,118	1,049	2
24 Hartlebury	1,746	414	2
25 Upper Mitton	202	72	1
26 Elmley Lovett	432	271	1
Totals	15,687	7,697	29

Declared to take place from and after 11th October, 1836.

Dudley Union:			
County of Worcester:			
1 Dudley	23,043	3,948	10
County of Stafford:			
2 Rowley Regis	7,438	1,412	3
3 Sedgley	20,577	3,285	8
4 Tipton	14,951	2,810	6
Totals	66,009	11,455	27

Declared to take place from and after 14th October, 1836.

Kidderminster Union:			
County of Worcester:			
1 Kidderminster Borough	14,981	6,237	5
2 Kidderminster, Foreign of the parish of	2,932	1,336	2
3 Lower Mitton	2,952	1,003	2
4 Ribbesford	95	89	1
5 Bewdley	3,908	1,192	2
6 Wolverley	1,840	682	2
7 Churchill	161	46	1
8 Stone	551	274	1
9 Rushock	177	100	1
10 Chaddesley Corbett	1,404	473	1
County of Stafford:			
11 Upper Areley	735	179	1
12 Broome	110	44	1
Carried forward	29,846	11,655	20

Parishes United. (Worcestershire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	29,846	11,655	20
County of Salop:			
13 Dowles	62	78	1
Totals	29,908	11,733	21

Declared to take place from and after 14th October, 1836.

King's Norton Union:			
County of Worcester:			
1 King's Norton	3,977	1,557	5
2 Bealey	673	483	2
3 Northfield	1,870	1,012	3
County of Warwick:			
4 Edgbaston	3,954	1,232	5
County of Stafford:			
5 Harborne and Smethwick	4,227	561	5
Totals	14,701	4,845	20

Declared to take place from and after 12th December, 1836.

Martley Union:			
1 Martley	1,200	536	2
2 Hillhampton	165	144	1
3 Great Witley	386	170	1
4 Astley	849	406	1
5 King's Auley	372	173	1
6 Abberley	590	151	1
7 Pensax	571	182	1
8 Stockton	113	66	1
9 Stanford	198	107	1
10 Clifton-upon-Teame	488	325	1
11 Shelsey Beauchamp	271	147	1
12 King's Shelsley	282	131	1
13 Shelsley Walsh	45	..	1
14 Shrawley	497	194	1
15 Holt	348	152	1
16 Little Whitley	287	77	1
17 Grimley	711	227	1
18 Doddenham	283	52	1
19 Hallow	1,227	281	2
20 Suckley	575	282	1
21 Alfrick	493	236	1
22 Lulsley	128	48	1
23 Cotheridge	276	226	1
24 Knightwick	154	72	1
25 Leigh	1,673	689	2
Carried forward	12,182	5,074	28

Parishes United. (Worcestershire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	12,182	5,074	28
26 Bransford	260	137	1
27 Wichenford	355	194	1
28 Broadwas	296	115	1
Totals	13,093	5,520	31

Declared to take place from and after 8th October, 1836.

Stourbridge Union:			
County of Worcester:			
1 Stourbridge	6,145	1,520	3
2 Old Swinford	6,490	1,615	3
Parish of Hales Owen:			
3 Cradley	2,202	438	1
4 Lutlers	131	51	1
County of Salop:			
Parish of Hales Owen:			
5 Hales Owen (Borough)	2,067	246	2
6 Illy	90	25	1
7 Hasbury	476	65	1
8 Hawn	98	21	1
9 The Hill	641	137	1
10 Cakemore	329	49	1
11 Lapal	401	86	1
12 Ridgacre	449	25	1
County of Stafford:			
13 Amblecote	1,236	619	1
14 Kingswinford	15,156	3,442	6
Totals	35,911	8,339	24

Declared to take place from and after 13th October, 1836.

Worcester Union:			
Within the City of Worcester and the Liberties thereof:			
1 St. Nicholas	2,210	711	2
2 St. Swithin	833	359	1
3 St. Helen	1,461	437	1
4 All Saints	2,338	680	2
5 St. Andrew	1,945	427	2
6 St. Alban	263	109	1
7 St. Michael in Bedwardine	726	176	3
Carried forward	9,776	2,899	12

Parishes United. (Worcestershire.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	9,776	2,899	12
Partly within the City of Worcester and the Liberties thereof, and partly within the County of Worcester:			
8 St. Martin . . .	4,794	598	2
9 St. Clement . .	2,166	253	3
Carried forward	16,736	3,750	17
Brought forward	16,736	3,750	17
10 St. Peter the Great.	4,471	969	2
11 St. John in Bedwardine	2,661	972	2
12 Whistone . . .	2,674	449	1
Totals . .	26,542	6,140	22

Declared to take place from and after 13th December, 1836.

COUNTY OF YORK—EAST RIDING.

	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
BEVERLEY UNION:			
1 Woodmancy & Beverley Park . (In the Par. of St. John. Borough of Beverley & Liberties.)	360	245	1
2 Thearn . (In the Par. of St. John. Borough of Beverley & Liberties.)	67	79	1
3 Molescroft (In the Par. of St. John. Borough of Beverley & Liberties.)	124	78	1
4 Tickton . (In the Par. of St. John. Borough of Beverley & Liberties.)	110	94	1
5 Weel . . (In the Par. of St. John. Borough of Beverley & Liberties.)	136	70	1
6 Stockhill . (In the Par. of St. John. Borough of Beverley & Liberties.)	34	2	1
7 St. Martin . (Borough of Beverley & Liberties.)	3,334	828	2
8 St. Mary . . (Borough of Beverley & Liberties.)	3,359	1,018	2
9 St. Nicholas . (Borough of Beverley & Liberties.)	739	268	1
10 Lund . . . . (Borough of Beverley & Liberties.)	370	106	1
11 Holme-on-the-Wolds	136	27	1
12 Scorbrough . .	79	25	1
In the Parish of Kilnwick:			
13 Beswick . . .	205	59	1
14 Lockington (part of)	131	20	1
15 Kilnwick . . .	217	103	1
16 Lockington (part of) (Lockington Parish.)	428	152	1
17 Aike . (Lockington Parish.)	47	52	1
18 South Dalton . .	273	130	1
19 Elton	407	167	1
20 Cherry Burton . .	447	304	1
21 Bishop Burton . .	556	311	1
22 North Newbald . . (Newbald Parish.)	575	320	1
23 South Newbald . . (Newbald Parish.)	194	131	1
24 Rowley	451	483	1
25 South Cave (South Cave Parish.)	104	222	1
26 Elloughton with Brough . . .	355	128	1
Carried forward	13,238	5,422	28
Brought forward	13,238	5,422	28
27 Skidby	315	157	1
28 Leckonfield . .	301	212	1
29 Walkington . .	381	249	1
Parish of Brantingham			
30 Brantingham . .	190	115	1
31 Ellerker . . .	278	111	1
32 Wawn or Waghan . (Wawn or Waghan)	255	287	1
33 Meux . . (Wawn or Waghan)	83	73	1
34 Routh	119	131	1
In the Parish of Leven:			
35 Leven	669	285	1
Parish of St. John, Beverley:			
36 Eske	39	27	1
Totals . .	15,868	7,069	38

Declared to take place from and after 15th November, 1836.

	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
BRIDLINGTON UNION:			
1 Bridlington & Quay . . (Parish of Bridlington.)	4,792	609	3
2 Buckton . . (Parish of Bridlington.)	171	74	1
3 Easton . . (Parish of Bridlington.)	17	49	1
4 Grindale . . (Parish of Bridlington.)	121	44	1
5 Hilderthorp . (Parish of Bridlington.)	73	17	1
6 Willsthorp . (Parish of Bridlington.)	12	1	1
7 Sewerby and Marton . . (Parish of Bridlington.)	352	109	1
8 Specton . . (Parish of Bridlington.)	111	92	1
9 Auburn (part of) . . . (Parish of Bridlington.)	..	7	1
10 Bempton . . .	287	79	1
11 Flamborough . .	975	334	1
12 Boynton . . .	114	59	1
Carried forward	7,005	1,474	14

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—East Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	7,005	1,474	14
13 Rudston	518	260	1
14 Argam	29	13	1
15 Thwing	350	212	1
16 Wold Newton (Wold Newton Parish.)	252	97	1
17 Fordon (Wold Newton Parish.)		64	1
18 Hunmanby	1,079	392	1
19 Reighton	234	64	1
20 North Burton	414	91	1
21 Bessingby	83	49	1
22 Carnaby	155	131	1
23 Burton Agnes (Burton Agnes Parish.)	350	185	1
24 Gransmoor (Burton Agnes Parish.)	93	37	1
25 Haisthorpe (Burton Agnes Parish.)	117	37	1
26 Thornholm (Burton Agnes Parish.)	93	63	1
27 Fraisthorp with part of Auburn	103	152	1
28 Barmston	223	68	1
In the Parish of Beeford:			
29 Lissett	102	94	1
In the Parish of Skipsea:			
30 Ulrome	166	114	1
31 Dringhoe, Upton, & Brough	152	69	1
32 Skipsea	386	116	1
Totals	11,924	3,782	34

Declared to take place from and after 28th October, 1836.

DRIFFIELD UNION:			
Parish of Driffield:			
1 Great Driffield	2,660	739	2
2 Little Driffield	92	29	1
3 Emswell with Kellythorpe	102	85	1
4 Kirkburn & Battleburn (Parish of Kirkburn.)	141	43	1
5 Eastburn (Parish of Kirkburn.)	14	3	1
6 Southburn (Parish of Kirkburn.)	107	20	1
7 Tibthorp (Parish of Kirkburn.)	227	59	1
8 Skerne	201	135	1
9 Hutton Cranswick (Hutton Cranswick Parish.)	1,053	367	1
10 Sunderlandwick (Hutton Cranswick Parish.)	35	23	1
11 Rotsea (Hutton Cranswick Parish.)	30	42	1
Carried forward	4,662	1,545	12

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—East Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	4,662	1,545	12
12 Walton	345	361	1
13 Bracken (Parish of Kilnwick)	28	20	1
14 Middleton	527	260	1
15 North Dalton (North Dalton Parish.)	468	183	1
16 Neswick (North Dalton Parish.)	57	43	1
17 Bainton	358	185	1
18 Cowlan	49	9	1
19 Sledmere with Croom	480	183	1
20 Lutton's Ambo (Weaverthorp Parish.)	350	150	1
21 Weaverthorp (Weaverthorp Parish.)	403	135	1
22 Wetwang (Parish of Wetwang.)	482	166	1
23 Fimber (Parish of Wetwang.)	139	56	1
24 Helperthorpe	131	97	1
25 Towthorpe (Parish of Wharram Percy)	48	39	1
26 Beeford (Parish of Beeford)	731	237	1
27 North Frodingham	711	302	1
28 Langtoft (Parish of Langtoft.)	498	110	1
29 Cottam (Parish of Langtoft.)	25	15	1
30 Foxholes with Boythorp (Parish of Foxholes.)	177	65	1
31 Butterwick (Parish of Foxholes.)	100	54	1
32 Garton-on-the Wolds	428	269	1
33 Kilham	1,042	399	1
34 Harpham	240	161	1
35 Ruston Parva	152	27	1
36 Lowthorp	138	61	1
37 Little Kelk	50	29	1
Parish of Nafferton:			
38 Nafferton	1,032	309	1
39 Wansford	152	125	1
Parish of Foston-upon-the-Wolds:			
40 Great Kelk	178	23	1
41 Gembling	78	30	1
42 Foston-upon-the-Wolds	308	172	1
43 Brigham	151	110	1
Totals	14,718	5,930	44

Declared to take place from and after 12th October, 1836.

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—East Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
HOWDEN UNION:		£.	
Parish of Howden:			
1 Howden	2,130	721	2
2 Asselby	297	124	1
3 Balkholme	117	82	1
4 Barmby-on-the-Marsh	473	171	1
5 Belby	44	75	1
6 Cotness	29	20	1
7 Kilpin	349	155	1
8 Knedlington	123	36	1
9 Loxton	281	132	1
10 Metham	35	86	1
11 Saltmarsh	191	62	1
12 Skelton	228	145	1
13 Thorpe	44	42	1
14 Yokefleet	190	108	1
Parish of Blacktoft:			
15 Blacktoft	267	221	1
16 Scalby	127	49	1
Parish of Eastrington:			
17 Bellasize	189	179	1
18 Eastrington	328	120	1
19 Gilberdike	632	281	1
20 Newport Wallingfen	367	68	1
21 Portington & Cavil.	160	108	1
Cheapsides (ex.par.)	57	no poor.	1
In the Parish of Hemingbrough:			
22 Hemingbrough	468	215	1
23 Backenholm with Woodale	69	38	1
Parish of Bubwith:			
24 Breighton	204	102	1
25 Bubwith	461	244	1
26 Foggathorpe	128	121	1
27 Gribthorpe }	108	34	1
28 Willitoft }		53	1
29 Harlthorpe	105	33	1
30 Spaldington	352	237	1
Parish of Aughton:			
31 Aughton	217	83	1
32 Latham	138	41	1
33 Newsham and Brind, Wressel and Loftsome (Parish of Wressell)	386	320	1
34 Holme upon Spalding Moor	1,438	657	1
Brindleys (ex.par.)	2	no poor.	—
35 Elberton Priory	305	162	1
Carried forward	11,039	5,330	37

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—East Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	11,039	5,330	37
In the Parish of North Cave:			
36 North Cave with Drewton Everthorpe	896	522	1
37 Broomfleet (In the Parish of South Cave)	190	65	1
38 Flaxfleet (In the Parish of South Cave)	177	87	1
39 Hotham	286	165	1
40 New Village	140	94	1
Totals	12,728	6,263	42

Declared to take place from and after 4th February, 1837.

MALTON UNION:			
Buckrose Wapentake:			
1 Acklam with Barthorp (Part of Acklam)	371	126	1
2 Leavening (Part of Acklam)	354	72	1
3 Birdsall	244	89	1
4 Burythorp	211	32	1
Part of Scragingham:			
5 Howsham	240	71	1
6 Leppington	118	47	1
Westow:			
7 Eddlethorpe and Grange	53	24	1
8 Menethorpe	126	16	1
9 Westow	389	77	1
10 Firby	38	16	1
11 Kennythorp (Langton)	75	24	1
12 Langton (Langton)	266	112	1
13 Kirkham (Kirby Underdale)	31	14	1
14 Norton	,425	370	1
15 Settrington (Settrington)	527	337	1
16 Scagglethorpe (Settrington)	252	98	1
17 Rillington (Rillington)	724	150	1
18 Scamston (Rillington)	231	104	1
19 Thorpe Bassett	206	105	1
20 Winteringham (Winteringham)	347	108	1
21 Knapton (Winteringham)	242	97	1
22 Teddingham	109	117	1
23 Heslerton E. (Heslerton)	215	84	1
24 Heslerton W. (Heslerton)	299	120	1
Carried forward	7,093	2,410	24

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—East Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	7,093	2,410	24
Kirby Grindalyth:			
25 Kirby Grindalyth	184	35	1
26 Thirkleby	44	55	1
27 Daggleby	186	115	1
28 Raisthorp } Wharram Percy.	45	92	1
29 Wharram Percy }	30	67	1
30 Wharram-le-Street.	150	68	1
31 North Grimston	158	70	1
NORTH RIDING.			
Pickering Lythe Wapentake:			
Part of Kirby Misperton:			
32 Great Habton	122	36	1
33 Little Habton	56	31	1
34 Ryton	222	177	1
Ryedale Wapentake:			
35 Malton Old New Malton:	1,204	379	1
36 St. Leonard's and St. Michael's	4,173	1,288	3
Appleton-le-Street:			
37 Amotherby	246	149	1
38 Appleton-le-Street	158	68	1
39 Broughton	111	54	1
40 Hildenly	12	3	1
41 Swinton	333	66	1
42 Barton-le-Street } Barton-le-Street.	190	103	1
43 Butterwick }	56	41	1
44 Slingsby	562	101	1
45 Hovingham } Hovingham.	672	147	1
46 East Ness	38	25	1
47 Fryton	60	23	1
48 Wath	21	10	1
49 Aryholme and Howthorpe }	42	8	1
50 Southolme	65	23	1
Salton:			
51 West Ness	59	4	1
52 Salton	156	67	1
53 Brawby	199	55	1
Bulmer Wapentake:			
54 Hutton's Ambo	412	201	1
Bulmer:			
55 Welburn	391	78	1
56 Bulmer	360	78	1
57 Henderskelf	150	88	1
Terrington:			
58 Terrington and Wiganthorpe	649	242	1
Carried forward	18,609	6,507	60

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	18,609	6,507	60
59 Ganthorpe	110	49	1
60 Scackleton (Part of Hoveringham)	164	77	1
Sheriff Hutton:			
61 Sheriff Hutton with Cornbrough	936	445	1
62 Stittenham	86	67	1
Foston:			
63 Thornton-le-Clay	205	50	1
64 Foston	78	51	1
Crambe:			
65 Barton-le-Willows	202	57	1
66 Crambe	144	52	1
67 Whitwell-on-the-Hill	227	51	1
68 Coneysthorp (Barton-in-the-Street)	190	..	1
Totals	20,951	7,406	70

Declared to take place from and after 12th January, 1837.

PATRINGTON UNION:			
1 Patrington	1,298	565	2
2 Halsham	302	153	1
3 Otteringham	627	341	1
4 Winestead	145	119	1
Parish of Owthorne:			
5 Rimswell	144	42	1
6 South Frodingham	60	82	1
7 Owthorne	129	98	1
8 Waxholme	68	18	1
9 Withernsea } Par. of Hollym.	130	41	1
10 Hollym }	221	92	1
11 Sunk Island	242	234	1
12 Welwick	401	200	1
13 Holympton	239	106	1
14 Skefling	204	145	1
15 Easington } Easington par.	479	243	1
16 Out Newton }	63	40	1
17 Kilnsea	158	30	1
18 Tunstall	172	114	1
19 Roods	430	165	1
20 Ryhill-cum-Camerton } Burstwick P.	263	94	1
21 Paghill-or-Paul } Parish of Paul.	473	326	1
22 Thorngumbauld }	266	65	1
23 Ostwick (Parish of Garton)	125	70	1
Carried forward	6,639	3,383	24

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 18.4-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
			£.	
Brought forward		6,639	3,383	24
24 Keyingham		636	278	1
25 Hilston		43	28	1
Totals		7,318	3,689	26
Declared to take place from and after 23rd September, 1836.				
Pocklington Union:				
Parish of Pocklington:				
1 Pocklington		2,048	1,017	2
2 Yapham with Meltonby		60	92	1
3 Ousthorp		20	27	1
4 Low Catton	In the Par. of Low Catton.	178	63	1
5 High Catton	In the Par. of Low Catton.	221	102	1
6 East Stamford Bridge	In the Par. of Low Catton.	385	156	1
7 Sutton-upon-Derwent		417	278	1
8 Full Sutton		140	26	1
9 Bishop Wilton with Bellthorpe	Parish of Bishop Wilton.	622	483	1
10 Youlthorpe with Gowthorpe	Parish of Bishop Wilton.	43	93	1
11 Bolton	Parish of Bishop Wilton.	53	70	1
12 Fangfoss with Spittle		155	107	1
13 Great Givendale and Grimthorpe		78	100	1
14 Millington with Little Givendale		255	105	1
15 Thornton		209	81	1
16 Wilberfoss	Parish of Wilberfoss	352	117	1
17 Newton-on-Derwent	Parish of Wilberfoss	228	59	1
18 Barmby-on-the-Moor		452	224	1
19 Allerthorp	Parish of Allerthorp.	167	52	1
20 Waplington	Parish of Allerthorp.	18	15	1
21 Burnby		93	36	1
22 Huggate		439	236	1
23 Kilnwick Percy		49	108	1
24 Nunburnholme	Parish of Nunburnholme.	222	66	1
25 Thorpe-in-the-Street	Parish of Nunburnholme.	31	18	1
Carried forward		6,935	3,731	26

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
			£.	
Brought forward		6,935	3,731	26
26 Londesborough		259	186	1
27 Hayton	Parish of Hayton.	186	138	1
28 Bielby	Parish of Hayton.	218	69	1
29 Everingham		276	96	1
30 Seaton Ross		436	252	1
In the Parish of Thornton:				
31 Melbourne		463	146	1
32 Storwood		119	58	1
33 East Coltingwith (Parish of Aughton)		310	151	1
34 Harswell		70	15	1
35 Goodmanham		268	163	1
36 Shipton		348	111	1
37 Market Weighton and Arras		1,821	1,009	2
Parish of Sancton and Houghton:				
38 Sancton & Houghton		377	226	1
39 North Cliff		85	24	1
40 South Cliff (Parish of North Cave)		104	40	1
41 Warter		470	306	1
42 Skirpenbeck		214	82	1
43 Scrayingham (Par. of Scrayingham)		164	119	1
44 Bugthorpe		300	96	1
45 Kirby-under-dale		293	279	1
46 Thixendale (Par. of Wharram Percy)		207	148	1
47 Fridaythorpe		283	119	1
Totals		14,236	7,564	49
Declared to take place from and after 22nd October, 1836.				
Sculcoates Union:				
1 Drypool	Parish of Drypool.	1,821	372	2
2 Southcoates	Parish of Drypool.	1,114	330	2
3 Sutton and Stoneferry (Parish)		4,383	4,415	2
4 Preston (in the Parish of Preston)		843	468	1
5 Marfleet (Parish)		130	109	1
6 Hedon (Borough and Parish)		1,080	392	2
7 Sculcoates (Parish)		13,468	4,193	4
8 Cottingham (ditto)		2,575	1,326	2
Carried forward		25,414	11,605	16

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	25,414	11,605	16
In the Parish of Rowley:			
9 Waulby	50	..	1
Parish of Welton:			
10 Welton	672	104	1
11 Melton	133	312	1
12 Anlaby (part of) — Parish of Kirk Ella.	398	233	1
13 Kirk Ella — Parish of Kirk Ella.	285	82	1
14 West Ella — Parish of Kirk Ella.	102	12	1
15 Willerby (part of) — Parish of Kirk Ella.	189	59	2
16 Hessle (Parish)	1,172	547	1
Parish of North Ferriby:			
17 North Ferriby	345	234	1
18 Swanland	478	219	1
Totals	29,238	11,407	27

Declared to take place from and after 6th July, 1837.

SKIRLAUGH UNION:			
1 Brandsburton — Parish of Brandsburton.	585	244	1
2 Moor Town — Parish of Brandsburton.	26	17	1
3 Long Riston (Parish)	379	193	1
4 Hempholme (in the Parish of Leven)	102	74	1
5 Hornsea with Burton (Parish)	780	352	1
6 Withernwick (Parish)	443	259	1
Parish of Swine:			
7 North Skirlaugh, Rowton, and part of Arnold	210	98	1
8 Benningholme and Grange	105	150	1
9 Swine	231	242	1
10 Ellerby	251	145	1
11 Coniston	116	15	1
12 Ganstead	79	90	1
13 South Skirlaugh	228	102	1
14 Marton	126	65	1
15 Thirtleby	59	30	1
16 Bilton	105	90	1
17 Wyton	93	50	1
18 Mappleton and Rowlston — Parish of Mappleton.	181	108	1
19 Cowdon, Great and Little — Parish of Mappleton.	146	166	1
20 Great Hatfield — Parish of Mappleton.	146	119	1
Carried forward	4,391	2,609	20

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	4,391	2,609	20
21 Catwick (Parish)	213	66	1
22 Little Hatfield — Parish of Sigglesthorne.	32	34	1
23 Catfoss — Parish of Sigglesthorne.	54	46	1
24 Sigglesthorne — Parish of Sigglesthorne.	204	43	1
25 Seaton and Wassand — Parish of Sigglesthorne.	288	149	1
26 Goxhill (Parish)	65	49	1
27 Rise (ditto)	164	143	1
28 Bewholme and Nunkeeling (ditto)	263	229	1
In the Parish of Skipsea:			
29 Bonwick	22	14	1
Parish of Atwick:			
30 Atwick, Skirlington, and Arram	285	187	1
In the Parish of Beeford:			
31 Dunnington	61	96	1
In the Parish of Aldborough:			
32 Aldborough	813	633	1
33 East Newton	29	48	1
34 West Newton with Burton Constable	173	95	1
Parish of Humbleton:			
35 Elstronwick	153	133	1
36 Flinton	126	124	1
37 Humbleton	160	42	1
38 Fitling	103	48	1
39 Danthorp	37	15	1
Parish of Preston:			
40 Lelley	114	46	1
41 Garton with Grimston — In the Parish of Garton.	172	129	1
42 Sproatley (Parish)	366	118	1
Totals	8,288	5,096	42

Declared to take place from and after 5th July, 1837.

YORK UNION:			
CITY OF YORK:			
1 All Saints, Pavement	508	302	1
2 All Saints, North-street	1,216	277	1
3 St. John, Micklegate	926	394	1
Carried forward	2,650	973	3

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	2,650	973	3
St. Giles in the Suburbs (part of)	1,052	232	1
Holy Trinity, Goodramgate	540	170	1
St. Mary, Bishophill, the Younger (part of)	1,462	214	1
St. Michael, Spurrier Gate	645	335	1
St. Dennis	1,718	383	1
St. Margaret's	1,034	246	1
St. Maurice	1,114	285	1
HolyTrinity,Micklegate	1,108	441	1
St. Mary, Bishophill, Senior(part of)	1,038	224	1
St. John Delpike	350	106	1
St. Martin, otherwise St. Martin-le-Grand, Coney-street	586	282	1
St. Cuthbert's, St. Helen on the Walls, and All Saints, Peasholm	1,805	312	1
Holy Trinity, King's Court	706	427	1
St. Michael-le-Belfry	1,350	470	1
St. Martin-cum-Gregory	547	167	1
St. Sampson	995	437	1
St. Helen, Stonegate	707	319	1
St. Andrew	238	108	1
Minster Yard with Beddern (extra-parochial)	901	261	1
St. Lawrence	830	238	1
St. Saviour's	1,455	214	1
St. Mary, Castle Gate	964	329	1
St. Nicholas	103	56	1
St. Crux	874	388	1
St. Peter-le-Willows	413	89	1
St. Peter the Little	692	212	1
ish of St. Wilfred:			
t. Wilfred	277	216	1
The Liberty of Mint Yard	166	35	1
TY OF THE CITY OF YORK.			
skham, Richard	234	53	1
Carried forward	26,554	8,222	32

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	26,554	8,222	32
33 Acaster Malbis, or Akester Malbis (part of)	282	67	1
34 Bishopthorpe	445	66	1
In the Parish of St. Mary Bishophill, Junior:			
35 Copmanthorpe	293	95	1
36 Holgate	97	..	1
In the Parish of St. Mary Bishophill, Senior:			
37 Dringhouses	194	47	1
38 Middlethorpe	58	40	1
Liberty of St. Peter of York:			
39 Gate Hemsley	243	72	1
40 Haxby	412	108	1
41 Osbaldwick (Parish of Osbaldwick.)	163	82	1
42 Murton (Parish of Osbaldwick.)	156	78	1
43 Strensall	398	123	1
44 Warthill (part of)	162	25	1
45 Dunnington (part of)	643	161	1
46 St. Paul's, Heslington	231	93	1
County of York, North Riding:			
In the Parish of Bosall:			
47 Butter Crambe	176	114	1
48 Claxton	163	54	1
49 Flaxton-upon-the-Moor (part of)	355	151	1
50 Harton	169	65	1
51 Sand Hutton	161	50	1
52 Heworth (In the Parish of St. Cuthbert and St. Giles.)	268	44	1
53 Upper Helmsley	66	26	1
54 Holtby	157	45	1
Parish of Huntington:			
55 Earswick	66	19	1
56 Huntington	499	162	1
57 Towthorp	70	23	1
Parish of St. Olave, Mary Gate:			
58 Clifton	715	166	1
59 St. Olave, Mary Gate	625	195	1
Carried forward	33,821	10,393	59

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	33,821	10,393	59
60 Rockcliff, or Rawcliffe	54	30	1
In the Parish of Overton:			
61 Overton	49	46	1
62 Lillings Ambo (In the Parish of Sheriffs Hutton.)	197	60	1
63 Stockton on the Forest	319	67	1
64 Wiggington	359	74	1
In the Parish of Newton-upon-Ouze:			
65 Benningbrough	93	10	1
County of York, East Riding:			
In the Parish of Dunnington:			
66 Grimston	70	35	1
67 Kexby	160	90	1
68 Stamford Bridge with Scoreby (In the Parish of Catton.)	151	81	1
69 Elvington	391	186	1
Parish of Escrick:			
70 Deighton	179	127	1
71 Escrick	717	..	1
72 Fulford Gate (Parish of Fulford Ambo.)	905	301	1
73 Fulford Water (Parish of Fulford Ambo.)	29	21	1
74 St. Lawrence, Heslington (part of)	305	129	1
75 Naburn	425	216	1
76 Stillingfleet with Moreby (In the Parish of Stillingfleet.)	406	137	1
77 Thornganby, with West Cottingwith	342	90	1
Parish of Wheldrake:			
78 Wheldrake	647	198	1
79 Langwith	44	27	1
Totals	39,645	12,335	79

Declared to take place from and after 15th July, 1837.

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expendod on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.
		£.
Easingwold Union:		
1 Aldwork (In the Parish of Alne.)	190	47
2 Alne (In the Parish of Alne.)	415	162
3 Flawith (In the Parish of Alne.)	94	11
4 Tholthorp (In the Parish of Alne.)	265	88
5 Craike	..	137
6 Barnsby-with-Stearsby	298	75
7 Easingwold (In the Parish of Easingwold.)	1,922	852
8 Raskelf (In the Parish of Easingwold.)	459	183
9 Dalby with Skewsby	155	67
10 Marton with Moxby (Chapelry)	..	116
11 Myton-upon-Swale	147	80
12 Stillington	717	147
13 Sutton-on-the-Forest (In the Parish of Sutton-on-the-Forest.)	493	183
14 Huby (In the Parish of Sutton-on-the-Forest.)	526	319
15 Thormanby	133	42
16 Whenby	115	58
In the Parish of Brafferton:		
17 Brafferton	152	60
In the Parish of Newton-upon-Ouse:		
18 Linton-upon-Ouze	258	104
In the Parish of Coxwold:		
19 Angram Grange	28	..
20 Coxwold	375	156
21 Newborough	104	99
22 Oulston	215	75
23 Wildon Grange	27	32
24 Thornton with Boxley	67	105
25 Yearsley	164	71
In the Parish of Husthwaite:		
26 Husthwaite	376	90
27 Carlton Husthwaite	163	40
In the Parish of Sheriff Hutton:		
28 Farlington	152	47
Totals	8,010	3,446

Declared to take place from and after 20th February, 1837.

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
GUISBOROUGH UNION:			£.	
Guisborough	Parish of Guisborough.	1,988	923	2
Common Dale		78	32	1
Hutton Locras		52	51	1
Pinchingthorpe		57	35	1
Tocketts		35	39	1
Easington		477	206	1
Lofthouse		1,038	510	1
Liverton		239	93	1
Parish of Bolton:				
Brotton		327	221	1
Kilton		80	83	1
Skinningrove		63	6	1
Parish of Skelton:				
Great Moorsham		338	118	1
Skelton		781	448	1
Stranghow		122	96	1
Marsk	Parish of Marsk.	573	249	1
Redcar	Parish of Marsk.	729	89	1
Upleatham		265	91	1
Parish of Kirkleatham				
Kirkleatham		663	332	1
Wilton		411	216	1
Eston	In the Parish of Ormsby.	334	93	1
Morton	In the Parish of Ormsby.	26	10	1
Normanby	In the Parish of Ormsby.	138	93	1
Upsall	In the Parish of Ormsby.	..	34	1
Westerdale		281	122	1
Danby		1,392	456	1
Newton		148	91	1
Ormsby (part of)		403	247	1
Totals		11,038	4,984	28

Declared to take place from and after 25th February, 1837.

HELMSLEY BLACKMOOR UNION:				
Scawton	Parish of Helmsley.	148	43	1
Helmsley	Parish of Helmsley.	1,485	543	2
Bilsdale Midcable	Parish of Helmsley.	759	268	1
Haram	Parish of Helmsley.	445	143	1
Laskill Pasture	Parish of Helmsley.	85	7	1
Pockley	Parish of Helmsley.	217	48	1
Rivaulx	Parish of Helmsley.	225	107	1
Sproxton	Parish of Helmsley.	195	82	1
Kirby Moorside		1,802	411	2
Great Edston		156	62	1
Fadmore		158	39	1
Carried forward		5,675	1,753	13

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
			£.	
Brought forward		5,675	1,753	13
In the Parish of Kirby Moorside:				
12 Farndale, Low Quarter		185	54	1
13 Gillimore		179	53	1
In the Parish of Kirkdale:				
14 Bransdale Westside		..	15	1
15 Beadlam		151	45	1
16 Muscoates		62	54	1
17 Nawton		337	91	1
18 North Holme		21	12	1
19 Skiplam		124	113	1
20 Welburn		112	72	1
21 Wombleton		262	59	1
22 Hutton-le-Hole	In the Parish of Lastingham.	276	87	1
23 Farndale Eastside	In the Parish of Lastingham.	405	163	1
24 Farndale Westside, High Quarter	In the Parish of Lastingham.	289	91	1
25 Oswaldkirk		209	111	1
In the Parish of Gilling:				
26 Cawton		89	36	1
27 Grimston		68	11	1
28 Gilling		214	41	1
29 Ampleforth (Oswaldkirk Quarter)	In the Parish of Ampleforth.	398	43	1
30 Nunnington		441	132	1
31 Stonegrave	In the Parish of Stonegrave.	189	89	1
32 Colton		131	31	1
In the Parish of Stonegrave:				
33 East Newton and Laysthorpe		79	23	1
34 Little Edstone	In the Parish of Sinnington.	13	6	1
35 Cold Kirby		185	40	1
36 Old Byland		163	57	1
In the Par. of Hawnby:				
37 Hawnby		275	45	1
38 Bilsdale, Westside		149	94	1
39 Arden cum Ardenside		161	44	1
In the Parish of Ampleforth:				
40 Ampleforth (part of)		..	45	1
Carried forward		10,842	3,510	42

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
			£.	
Brought forward		10,842	3,510	42
41 Wass	In the Parish of Kilburn.	Included in Kilburn.	54	1
42 Oldstead	In the Parish of Kilburn.	Included in Kilburn.	90	1
43 Thorp-le-Willows	In the Parish of Kilburn.	Included in Kilburn.	7	1
44 Byland (Coxwold)		365	59	1
In the Parish of Ampleforth:				
45 Ampleforth (part of)		..	69	1
Totals . . .		11,207	3,789	47

Declared to take place from and after 18th February, 1837.

LEYBURN UNION:				
In the Parish of Patrick Brompton:				
1 Arrowthorne . .		59	14	1
2 Patrick Brompton		188	38	1
3 Newton-le-Willows		269	82	1
4 Burrel with Cowling (in the Parish of Bedale) . . .		139	33	1
5 Hornby		132	44	1
In the Parish of Thornton Watlass:				
6 Clifton		43	20	1
7 Rookwith . . .		78	27	1
8 Thirn		142	2	1
In the Par. of Masham:				
9 Burton-upon-Yore .		254	132	1
10 Ellingstring . .		228	38	1
11 Ellingtong . . .		148	53	1
12 Fearby		249	88	1
13 Healy with Sutton		400	188	1
Parish of Finghall:				
14 Akebar		53	22	1
15 Burton Constable		257	110	1
16 Finghall . . .		127	25	1
17 Hutton Hang . .		23	23	1
18 Barden . .	Parish of Hankswell.	104	55	1
19 Garriston .	Parish of Hankswell.	60	36	1
20 East Hankswell . . .	Parish of Hankswell.	197	19	1
21 West Hankswell . . .	Parish of Hankswell.		5	1
22 Middleham . . .		914	260	2
Carried forward		4,064	1,314	23

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
			£.	
Brought forward		4,064	1,314	23
23 Bellerby	Parish of Spennithorn.	417	133	1
24 Harmby	Parish of Spennithorn.	233	90	1
25 Spennithorn	Parish of Spennithorn.	198	70	1
26 Thornton Steward		310	65	1
Parish of Wensley:				
27 Castle Bolton . .		269	87	1
28 Leyburn . . .		1,003	230	2
29 Preston		362	71	1
30 Redmire . . .		344	77	1
31 Wensley . . .		288	116	1
Parish of Coverham:				
32 Aglethorpe . .		188	104	1
33 Calbridge . . .		107	25	1
34 Carlton		303	137	1
35 Carlton Highdale .		365	248	1
36 Melmerby . . .		127	40	1
37 West Scrafton . .		145	81	1
38 East Wilton Within .	Parish of Wilton East.	395	137	1
39 East Wilton Without .	Parish of Wilton East.	292	335	2
40 West Wilton . .		552	269	2
In the Parish of Patrick Brompton:				
41 Hunton . . .		535	158	1
Totals . . .		10,497	3,787	47

Declared to take place from and after 22nd February, 1837.

NORTHALERRTON UNION:				
1 Silton Nether. .	In the Parish of Leak.	178	78	1
2 Gueldable	In the Parish of Leak.	126	34	1
3 East Harsley . .		436	205	2
4 Silton Over. . .		111	28	1
5 Welbury . . .		233	74	1
Parish of Birkby:				
6 Birkby		96	54	1
7 Hutton Bonville .		112	63	1
8 Little Smeaton . .		67	46	1
In the Parish of Northallerton:				
9 Brompton . . .		1,510	571	3
10 Deighton . . .		146	54	1
11 Romanby . . .		325	82	1
12 Northallerton . .		3,004	1,139	3
Carried forward		6,344	2,428	35

Parishes United. (orkshire—North Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	6,344	2,428	15
rish of Osmotherly:			
Ellerback	79	36	1
West Harsley	66	120	1
Osmotherly	1,087	127	1
Thimbleby	185	82	1
rish of North Otterington:			
North Otterington	61	24	1
Thornton-le-Beans	219	97	1
rish of Kirby Sigston:			
Kirby Sigston	131	80	1
Sowerby-under-Cotliffe	67	14	1
Winton	145	57	1
West Rouncton	192	106	1
the Parish of Great Smeaton:			
Hornby	262	118	1
the Parish of Leak:			
Borrowby	350	76	1
Crosby	37	46	1
Landmoth with Catto	53	24	1
Kilpin (In the Parish of Catterick.)	103	42	1
Whitwell (In the Parish of Catterick.)	86	84	1
East Cowton	374	183	1
rish of Danby Wisk:			
Danby Wisk	343	164	1
Yafforth	165	71	1
the Parish of Gilling:			
South Cowton	163	78	1
Great Langton. (Parish of Great Langton.)	133	31	1
Little Langton (Parish of Great Langton.)	97	51	1
Great Smeaton	248	143	1
rish of Ainderby:			
Ainderby Steeple	302	63	1
Morton	258	64	1
Thirntoft	170	19	1
Warlaby	76	23	1
rish of Bedale:			
Langthorne	136	31	1
Bedale	1,266	384	1
Aiskew	586	251	1
Carried forward	13,784	5,117	45

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	13,784	5,117	45
43 Crakehall	580	127	1
44 Firby	..	88	1
45 Rand Grange	..	43	1
In the Parish of Hornby:			
46 Ainderby Myers	90	81	1
47 Hackforth	142	65	1
48 Killerby (in the Parish of Catterick)	62	25	1
49 Thornton Watlass	185	168	1
50 Kirby Fleetham	625	148	1
51 Scruton	438	145	1
52 Appleton-on-Wisk	553	202	1
Totals	16,459	6,209	55

Declared to take place from and after 23rd February, 1837.

Pickering Union:			
1 Barugh-Ambo	294	168	1
2 Kirbymisperton	170	81	1
3 Aislaby	126	63	1
4 Cawthorn	18	13	1
5 Cropton	330	105	1
6 Hartoft	142	36	1
7 Lockton	312	89	1
8 Middleton	266	73	1
9 Rosedale, Eastside	376	166	1
10 Wrelton	172	49	1
11 Farmanby	431	203	1
12 Thornton Dale	937	350	1
13 Kingthorp	47	66	1
14 Pickering Marshes	207	134	1
15 Newton	211	67	1
16 Pickering	2,555	701	2
17 Marton	231	60	1
18 Sinnington	340	189	1
19 Ebberston	509	119	1
20 Levisham	168	29	1
21 Allerston	385	106	1
22 Wilton	192	108	1
23 Appleton-le-Moors	269	76	1
24 Lastingham	211	38	1
25 Spaunton	138	72	1
26 Rosedale, Westside	178	109	1
27 Thornton, Risebrough	39	32	1
28 Normanby	219	65	1
Totals	9,473	3,367	29

Declared to take place from and after 10th January, 1837.

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Richmond Union:			
1 Richmond	3,900	829	3
In the Parish of Easby:			
2 Aske	105	78	1
3 Easby	79	70	1
4 Skeeby	183	35	1
In the Parish of Forcett:			
5 Carkin and Forcett	138	46	1
6 Gilling (In the Par. of Gilling.)	899	203	1
7 Eppleby (In the Par. of Gilling.)	206	90	1
8 Arkendale	1,446	741	1
9 Marake	290	122	1
In the Parish of Grinton:			
10 Reeth	1,456	795	1
11 Grinton	696	332	1
In the Parish of Hutton Magnum:			
12 West Layton	94	43	1
13 Dalton (Parish of Kirby Ravensworth.)	308	96	1
14 Gargles (Parish of Kirby Ravensworth.)	223	36	1
15 Kirby Ravensworth (Parish of Kirby Ravensworth.)	118	6	1
16 New Forest (Parish of Kirby Ravensworth.)	73	34	1
17 Newsham (Parish of Kirby Ravensworth.)	546	172	1
18 Ravensworth (Parish of Kirby Ravensworth.)	300	100	1
19 Whaston (Parish of Kirby Ravensworth.)	159	58	1
20 Melsonby	514	174	1
21 Stanwick St. John (In the Parish of Stanwick St. John.)	73	61	1
22 Aldborough (In the Parish of Stanwick St. John.)	522	201	1
23 East Layton (In the Parish of Stanwick St. John.)	156	45	1
24 Caldwell (In the Parish of Stanwick St. John.)	204	104	1
25 Marrick	659	404	1
26 Middleton Tyas (In the Parish of Middleton Tyas.)	621	299	1
27 Moulton (In the Parish of Middleton Tyas.)	190	152	1
28 Boulton-upon-Swale	85	57	1
In the Parish of Easby:			
29 Brumpton-on-Swale	455	117	1
In the Parish of Gilling:			
30 North Cowton	264	122	1
In the Par. of Catterick:			
31 Scorton	492	97	1
32 Uckerby	50	21	1
33 Ellerton-upon-Swale	147	31	1
34 Hudswell	291	128	1
Carried forward	15,942	5,899	36

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	15,942	5,899	3
In the Parish of Downholme:			
35 Downholme	104	17	
36 Walburn	26	16	
37 Stainton	44	23	
38 Ellerton Abbey	61	100	
In the Par. of Catterick:			
39 Hipswell	293	121	
40 St. Martin		10	
41 Colborn	163	23	
42 Brough	78	42	
43 Tunstall	312	40	
44 Catterick	683	164	
45 Appleton	83	114	
46 Scotton	138	45	
Totals	17,927	6,614	4

Declared to take place from and after 24th February, 1837.

Scarborough Union:			
1 Sherburn	536	127	
2 Ganton with Brompton	275	114	
3 Willerby	38	115	
4 Folkton	204	113	
5 Muston	382	118	
6 Filey	802	131	
7 Brompton	496	161	
8 Sawdon	146	49	
9 Snainton	636	160	
10 Troutsdale	59	45	
11 Wykeham	605	217	
12 Hutton Bushell	415	105	
13 Ayton West	256	115	
14 Gristhorp	217	78	
15 Lebberston	173	52	
16 Ayton East	360	97	
17 Irton	107	12	
18 Seamer	514	237	
19 Cayton, Deepdale and Kilberby	449	110	
20 Osgodby	65	83	
21 Burniston	317	111	
22 Cloughton	415	208	
23 Newby	55	45	
24 Scalby	583	140	
25 Stainton Dale	252	124	
26 Throxenby	54	29	
Carried forward	8,411	2,896	2

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
			£.	
Brought forward		8,411	2,896	26
Broxa		74	25	1
Hackness		215	137	1
Harwood Dale	Parish of Whorlton	336	67	1
Silpho	Parish of Whorlton		16	1
Suffield with Everley		124	94	1
Scarborough		8,369	2,080	3
Falsgrave		391	129	1
Totals		17,920	5,444	35

Declared to take place from and after 10th January, 1837.

KESLEY UNION:				
Kildale		188	72	1
Ingleby Greenhow		197	287	1
Little Ayton with Tunstall	Parish of Ayton.	1,170	69	1
Great Ayton	Parish of Ayton.	1,103	376	1
Nunthorpe	Parish of Ayton.	125	86	1
Marton	Parish of Ayton.	363	184	1
Stokesley	Parish of Stokesley.	1,967	461	2
Easby	Parish of Stokesley.	151	81	1
Great Busby	Parish of Stokesley.	106	71	1
Little Busby	Parish of Stokesley.		10	1
Newby	Parish of Stokesley.	152	36	1
Hilton	Parish of Stokesley.	113	66	1
Great and Little Broughton	Par. of Kirby in Cleveland.	287	186	1
Kirby in Cleveland	Par. of Kirby in Cleveland.	182	140	1
Seamer		224	151	1
Ingleby Arncliffe		335	141	1
Sexhow		35	85	1
Scutterskelfe	Parish of Rudby in Cleveland.	38	55	1
East Rounton	Parish of Rudby in Cleveland.	127	44	1
Middleton-upon-Leven	Parish of Rudby in Cleveland.	89	99	1
Hutton	Parish of Rudby in Cleveland.	1,027	485	1
Rudby-in-Cleveland	Parish of Rudby in Cleveland.	81	100	1
Carleton		256	75	1
Faceby	Parish of Whorlton	143	78	1
Potto	Parish of Whorlton	187	129	1
Whorlton	Parish of Whorlton	585	332	1
Crathorne		304	129	1
Hemlington	In the Parish of Stainton.	83	87	1
Totals		9,618	4,115	29

Declared to take place from and after 27th February, 1837.

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)		Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
			£.	
THIRSK UNION:				
In the Parish of Leak:				
1 Knayton with Brawith		336	89	1
Parish of Sessay:				
2 Hutton Sessay		964	26	1
3 Sessay		..	137	1
4 North Kilvington	Par. of Thornton-le-Street.	64	31	1
5 Thornton-le-Street	Par. of Thornton-le-Street.	162	26	1
6 Thirkleby		317	86	1
In the Parish of Bossall:				
7 Sand Hutton		275	94	1
In the Parish of Felix Kirk:				
8 Cowsby		89	17	1
9 Felix Kirk		..	50	1
10 Sutton-under-Whitestone Cliffe		328	51	1
11 Boltby		342	238	1
12 Thirlby		131	68	1
13 South Kilvington	Par. of South Kilvington.	279	100	1
14 Thornbrough	Par. of South Kilvington.	21	11	1
15 Upsall	Par. of South Kilvington.	114	71	1
				1
16 Newsham with Breckenbrough		182	94	1
17 South Otterington		241	78	1
Parish of Kirby Knowle:				
18 Kirby Knowle		146	100	1
19 Bagby		289	95	1
20 Balk		72	51	1
In the Parish of North Ottering:				
21 Thornton-le-Moor		337	120	1
In the Parish of Stiltonover:				
22 Kepwick		152	47	1
23 Carlton Miniot	Parish of Thirsk.	238	67	1
				1
24 Sowerby	Parish of Thirsk.	756	394	1
25 Thirsk	Parish of Thirsk.	2,835	649	2
26 Kilburn		508	119	1
27 Catton	In the Parish of Topcliffe.	102	21	1
28 Dalton	In the Parish of Topcliffe.	252	34	
29 Elmer with Crakehall	In the Parish of Topcliffe.	77	14	1
				1
30 Skipton	In the Parish of Topcliffe.	114	60	1
31 Topcliffe	In the Parish of Topcliffe.	590	263	1
Carried forward		10,313	3,301	32

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	10,313	3,301	32
32 Carthorp . . .	304	96	1
In the Parish of Pickhill:			
33 Ainderby Quernhow	107	58	1
34 Howe	33	..	1
35 Pickhill with Roxby	388	195	1
36 Holme	85	46	1
37 Sinderby . . .	93	16	1
In the Parish of Kirby Wisk:			
38 Kirby Wisk . .	205	63	1
39 Newby Wisk . .	254	132	1
40 Maunby . . .	231	45	1
Totals . .	12,013	3,952	41

Declared to take place from and after 21st February, 1837.

Whitby Union:			
1 Fylingdales . .	1,535	481	1
2 Aislaby . . .	276	53	1
3 Whitby . . .	7,765	1,200	3
4 Eskedaleside . .	277	133	1
Carried forward	9,853	1,867	6

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—North Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.
		£.
Brought forward	9,853	1,867
5 Hawkser with Stainsiker	654	414
6 Newholm with Dunsley . . .	347	232
7 Ruswarp . . .	1,980	629
8 Ugglebarnby . .	426	192
9 Barnby	224	163
10 Barrowby . . .	68	21
11 Ellerby	64	23
12 Hutton Mulgrave .	85	38
13 Lythe	1,116	412
14 Mickleby . . .	170	53
15 Newton Mulgrave .	123	70
16 Ugthorpe . . .	260	106
17 Egton	1,071	280
18 Sneaton . . .	230	123
19 Goadland or Goatland	326	85
20 Hinderwell . .	1,698	409
21 Roxby	183	89
22 Glaisdale . . .	1,004	326
Totals . .	19,882	5,532

Declared to take place from and after 9th January, 1837.

COUNTY OF YORK.—WEST RIDING.

Bradford Union:			
1 Bradford . . .	23,223	Averages not yet declared.	6
2 Allerton. . . .	1,733		1
3 Bowling . . .	5,958		2
4 Bolton	671		1
5 Calverley with Farsley	2,637		1
6 Clayton	4,469		1
7 Cleckheaton . .	3,317		1
8 Drighlington . .	1,676		1
9 Heaton	1,452		1
10 Horton	10,782		3
11 Hunsworth . . .	878		1
12 Idle	5,416		2
13 Manningham . .	3,564		1
14 North Bierley . .	7,254		2
15 Pudsley . . .	7,460		2
16 Shipley	1,926		1
17 Thornton . . .	5,968		2
Carried forward	88,394		29

Brought forward	88,394	
18 Tong	2,067	Averages not yet declared.
19 Wike	1,918	
20 Wilsden. . . .	2,252	
Totals . .	94,621	

Declared to take place from and after 10th February, 1837.

Doncaster Union:		
County of York—West Riding:		
Parish of Doncaster:		
1 Doncaster (Borough)	10,801	2,432
2 Balby with Hexthorpe	420	127
3 Langthwaite with Tilts	28	71
Carried forward	11,249	2,630

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—West Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	11,249	2,630	6
4 Long Sandal, with Wheatley	323	72	1
5 Adwick-le-Street } In the Par. of Adwick-le-street	382	111	1
6 Hampale, or Hampole } In the Par. of Adwick-le-street	128	68	1
7 Adwick-upon-Dearne (Parish)	145	158	1
8 Armthorpe (Parish)	368	136	1
Parish of Campsall:			
9 Askern	256	73	1
10 Campsall	386	152	1
11 Fenwick	286	181	1
12 Moss	269	265	1
13 Norton	643	190	1
14 Sutton, near Doncaster	134	38	1
In the Parish of Finningley:			
15 Awkley or Auckley	235	132	1
16 Blaxton	176	50	1
17 Austerfield } In the Par. of Blyth.	280	105	1
18 Bawtry } In the Par. of Blyth.	1,149	399	1
19 Barmbrough (Par.)	520	220	1
20 Barnby-upon-Don, or Barnby Dunn } Par. of Barnby-upon-Don.	440	294	1
21 Thorpe in Balne } Par. of Barnby-upon-Don.	121	69	1
22 Bentley, with Arksey (Parish)	1,144	711	1
23 Bilham } Parish of Hooton Pagnell.	76	48	1
24 Hooton Pagnell } Parish of Hooton Pagnell.	340	131	1
25 Stotfold } Parish of Hooton Pagnell.	9	3	1
26 Bolton-upon-Dearne (Parish)	596	367	1
In the Parish of Braithwell:			
27 Braithwell	455	184	1
28 Brodsworth-cum-Pigburn & Scansby (Parish of Brodsworth)	447	244	1
29 Burghwallis (Par.)	223	152	1
30 Cadeby (Parish of Sprotborough)	178	97	1
31 Sprotborough	322	113	1
32 Cantley (Parish)	634	201	1
33 Clayton with Frickley (Parish)	321	105	1
Carried forward	20,235	7,709	36

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—West Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	20,235	7,709	36
34 Conisborough (Par.)	1,347	490	1
35 Dannaby or Danaby } Parish of Mexborough.	130	94	1
36 Mexborough } Parish of Mexborough.	1,140	278	1
37 Edlington (Parish)	129	75	1
38 Hickleton (In the Par. of Hickleton.)	154	63	1
39 Kirk Bramwith (Parish)	211	122	1
40 Kirk Sandall and Trumfleet (Parish of Kirk Sandall)	200	51	1
41 Loversall (Parish)	154	141	1
42 Marr (Do)	221	159	1
43 Melton, High (Do)	131	74	1
44 Owston } Parish of Owston.	292	136	1
45 Skellow } Parish of Owston.	181	66	1
46 Rossington (Parish)	325	226	1
47 Stancil, with Wellingley and Wilsick } Parish of Tickhill.	66	15	1
48 Tickhill } Parish of Tickhill.	2,018	739	2
49 Stainton, with Hellaby (Parish)	254	87	1
50 Thurnscoe (Parish)	223	180	1
51 Wadworth (Do)	690	165	1
52 Warmsworth (Do)	362	85	1
County of Nottingham:			
53 Finningley } In the Parish of Finningley.	424	88	1
54 Misson (Parish)	841	242	1
Totals	31,728	11,275	58

Declared to take place from and after 4th July, 1837.

Dewsbury Union:			
1 Dewsbury	8,272	Averages not yet declared.	4
2 Ossett	5,325		2
3 Soothill	3,849		2
4 Batley	4,841		2
5 Morley	3,819		2
6 Gomersal	6,189		3
7 Heckmondwike	2,793		1
Carried forward	35,088		16

(Parishes United.) (Yorkshire—West Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
Brought forward	35,088		16
8 Liversedge . . .	5,265		2
9 Mirfield	6,496	Averages	3
10 Whitley, Lower .	1,012	not yet	1
11 Thornhill . . .	2,371	declared.	1
Totals	50,232		23

Declared to take place from and after 10th February, 1837.

Ecclesall Bierlow Union:			
County of York.—West Riding.			
In the Parish of Sheffield:			
1 Ecclesall Bierlow .	14,279	2,137	4
2 Upper Hallam . .	1,035	370	1
3 Nether Hallam. .	4,658	1,016	2
In the County of Derby:			
4 Beauchief (ex. par.)	88	28	1
5 Dore } In the parish	527	140	1
6 Totley } of Dronfield.	1,747	103	1
7 Norton (Parish)	351	479	2
Totals	22,685	4,273	12

Declared to take place from and after 3rd July, 1837.

Halifax Union:			
1 Halifax	15,382		5
2 Skircoat . . .	4,060		1
3 Southowram . .	5,751		2
4 Hipperholme with Brighthouse . .	4,977		2
5 Rastrick . . .	3,021		1
6 Fixby	348		1
7 Elland with Greetland	5,500		2
8 Stainland and Old Lindley . . .	3,037		1
9 Barkisland . . .	2,292		1
10 Soyland	3,589		1
11 Rishworth . . .	1,536		1
12 Warley	5,685		2
13 Norland . . .	1,618		1
14 Sowerby . . .	6,457		2
Carried forward	63,253		23

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—West Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
Brought forward	63,253		23
15 Northowram . .	10,184		3
16 Shelf	2,614		1
17 Ovenden . . .	8,871		2
18 Midgley . . .	2,409		1
19 Clifton with Hartishead	2,408	Averages not yet declared.	1
Totals	89,739		31

Declared to take place from and after 10th February, 1837.

Huddersfield Union:			
1 Huddersfield . .	19,035		5
2 Almondbury . .	7,086		2
3 Austonley . . .	1,420		1
4 Cumberworth, Half	1,180		1
5 Cumberworth, Lower	1,374		1
6 Cartworth . . .	1,796		1
7 Dalton	3,060		1
8 Farnley Tyas . .	849		1
9 Foolstone . . .	1,573		1
10 Golcar	3,143		1
11 Holme	630		1
12 Hepworth . . .	1,229		1
13 Honley	4,523		2
14 Kirkheaton . . .	2,755		1
15 Kirkburton . . .	2,650		1
16 Lepton	3,320		1
17 Lingards . . .	758		1
18 Longwoods . . .	2,111		1
19 Lockwood . . .	3,134		1
20 Linthwaite . . .	2,852		1
21 Meltham . . .	2,746		1
22 Marsden in Almonbury	1,698		1
23 Marsden in Huddersfield . . .	642		1
24 Netherthong . .	1,004		1
25 Quarmby with Lindley	2,306		1
26 Scammonden . .	912		1
27 Shepley	893		1
28 Shelley	1,319		1
29 Slaithwaite . . .	2,892		1
30 South Crossland .	2,258		1
31 Thurstonland . .	1,098		1
32 Upperthong. . .	1,648		1
33 Whitley, Upper .	885		1
34 Wooldale . . .	3,993		2
Totals	88,772		4

Declared to take place from and after 10th February, 1837.

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—West Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
KEIGHLEY UNION:			
1 Keighley	11,176	Averages not yet declared.	6
2 Bingley and Micklethwaite	8,036		4
3 East and West Morton	1,219		1
4 Haworth	5,853		3
5 Sterton with Eastburn	859		1
6 Sutton	1,153		1
Totals	28,296		16
Declared to take place from and after 10th February, 1837.			
PATELEY-BRIDGE UNION.			
1 High and Low Bishop-side	1,849	Averages not yet declared.	3
2 Bewerley	1,310		3
3 Dacre	698		2
Menwith with Darley	742		2
Fountain's Earth	413		1
Down Stonebeck	494		1
Upper Stonebeck	332		1
Hartwith with Winsley	943		2
Thornthwaite with Padside	304		1
Thurcross	601		1
Totals	7,686		17
Declared to take place from and after 15th February, 1837.			
ROTHERHAM UNION:			
County of York.—West Riding.			
Rotherham (Parish of Rotheram.)	4,083	1,038	2
Brinsworth (Parish of Rotheram.)	227	92	1
Catcliffe (Parish of Rotheram.)	196	49	1
Dalton, near Rotheram (Parish of Rotheram.)	187	87	1
Greasborough (Parish of Rotheram.)	1,290	530	1
Kimberworth (Parish of Rotheram.)	4,031	791	2
Orgreave (Parish of Rotheram.)	35	42	1
Tinsley (Parish of Rotheram.)	368	179	1
Aston-cum-Aughton (Parish)	564	184	1
Carried forward	10,981	2,992	11

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—West Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
Brought forward	10,981	2,992	11
In the Parish of Braithwell:			
10 Bramley	290	104	1
Parish of Treeton:			
11 Brampton-en-le-Morthen	142	58	1
12 Treeton, with that part of Wales in Treeton Parish	345	199	1
13 Ulley	193	48	1
14 Brampton Bierlow (In the parish of Wath-upon-Dearn.)	1,462	396	1
15 Swinton (In the parish of Wath-upon-Dearn.)	1,252	322	1
16 Wath-upon-Dearne (In the parish of Wath-upon-Dearn.)	1,149	388	1
17 Wentworth (In the parish of Wath-upon-Dearn.)	1,394	392	1
18 Handsworth (Par.)	2,338	628	2
19 Hooton Levett (Parish of Maltby.)	92	60	1
20 Maltby (Parish of Maltby.)	752	258	1
21 Hooton Roberts (Parish)	178	125	1
22 Laughton-en-le-Morthen (In the parish of Laughton-en-le-Morthen.)	780	289	1
23 Ravenfield (Parish)	229	106	1
24 Rawmarsh (ditto)	1,538	500	1
25 Thrybergh (ditto)	332	116	1
26 Whiston (ditto)	927	391	1
27 Wickersley (ditto)	527	156	1
County of Derby:			
28 Beighton (Parish)	980	294	1
Totals	25,881	7,822	31
Declared to take place from and after 1st July, 1837.			
SELBY UNION:			
County of York—West Riding.			
1 Selby	4,600	Average not yet declared.	3
2 Brayton	278		1
3 Barlow	225		1
4 Burn	244		1
5 Gateforth	223		1
6 Haddlesley Chapel	196		1
7 Hurst Courtney	117		1
8 Hurst Temple	135		1
Carried forward	6,018		10

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—West Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	6,018		10
9 Cawood	1,173		1
10 Camblesforth	260		1
11 Drax	350		1
12 Long Drax	140		1
13 Newland	282		1
14 Carlton	808	Averages not yet declared.	1
15 Wiston	665		1
16 Thorpe Willoughby	148		1
17 Snaith	885		1
18 Gowdall	260		1
19 Cowick, East and West	928		1
County of York—East Riding.			
20 Kelfield	302		1
21 Riccall	705		1
22 Skipwith	304		1
23 North Duffield	344		1
24 South Duffield	202		1
25 Osgodby	170		1
26 Barlby	348		1
27 Cliffe	490		1
Totals	14,782		29

Declared to take place from and after 15th February, 1837.

SETTLE UNION:			
1 Settle	1,627		2
2 Giggleswick	780		1
3 Langcliffe	550		1
4 Stainforth	263		1
5 Rathmell	347		1
6 Horton in Ribblesdale	567		1
7 Lawkland	614		1
8 Austwick	351		1
9 Long Preston	808		1
10 Hellifield	250		1
11 West Halton	171		1
12 Wigglesworth	443		1
13 Nappa	43		1
14 Swinden	567		1
15 Otterburn	66	Averages not yet declared.	1
16 Tosside	..		1
17 Ingleton	1,228		1
18 Clapham with Newby	944		1
19 Bentham	2,179		2
20 Thornton in Lonsdale	441		1
Carried forward	12,239		22

Parishes United. (York—West Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected
		£.	
Brought forward	12,239		2
21 Burton in Lonsdale	711		
22 Kirby Malham	219		
23 Airton	179		
24 Scosthorpe	95		
25 Hanlith	42		
26 Malham	259	Averages not yet declared.	
27 Malham Moor	94		
28 Arncliffe	213		
29 Litton	102		
30 Hawkswith	81		
31 Halton Gill	88		
Totals	14,322		

Declared to take place from and after 20th January, 1837.

SHEFFIELD UNION:			
In the Parish of Sheffield:			
1 Sheffield	59,011	10,023	
2 Attercliffe-cum-Darnall	3,741	927	
3 Brightside Bierlow	8,968	2,649	
Totals	71,720	13,599	

Declared to take place from and after 30th June, 1837.

SKIPTON UNION:			
1 Skipton	4,181		
2 Embsay with Eastby	891		
3 Halton, East	144		
4 Draughton	222		
5 Bradleys Both	614		
6 Carlton	1,265		
7 Thorlby with Stirton	170		
8 Rilston	115		
9 Grassington	1,067		
10 Threshfield	212		
11 Linton	343		
12 Hebden	491		
13 Burnsale with Thorpe	242		
14 Hartlington	115		
15 Appletreewick	425		
16 Cracoe	150		
17 Hetton with Boardley	176		
Carried forward	10,823		

Averages not yet declared.

Parishes United. (York—West Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	10,823		20
8 Gargrave . . .	1,062		1
9 Eshton	82		1
0 Flasby with Winterburn	143		1
1 Bank Newton . .	125		1
2 Cold Coniston . .	336		1
3 Calton	79		1
4 Kettlewell with Starbotton . .	673		1
5 Coniston with Kilnsey	162		1
6 Buckden . . .	309		1
7 Thornton . . .	2,246		1
8 Martons Both . .	482		1
9 Broughton with Elslack . . .	407		1
0 Coates	88		1
Brockden . . .	229		1
2 Barnoldswick . .	1,682		1
3 Bracewell . . .	160		1
Salterforth . . .	725		1
6 Glusburn . . .	987		1
6 Kildwick . . .	190		1
Farnhill with Cononley . . .	1,567		1
Addingham . .	2,179		1
Hazlewood with Storiths . . .	221		1
Bolton Abbey . .	214		1
Barden	112		1
Totals . .	25,283		43

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 14th January, 1837.

HORNE UNION:			
unty of York—West Riding.			
Thorne Parish . .	3,779	1,323	3
rish of Hatfield:			
Hatfield . . .	2,148	605	2
Stainforth . . .	852	191	1
Carried forward	6,779	2,119	6

Parishes United. (Yorkshire—West Riding.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	6,779	2,119	6
Parish of Fishlake:			
4 Fishlake . . .	717	404	1
5 Sykehouse . . .	617	467	1
County of Lincoln:			
6 Epworth (Parish) .	1,825	617	2
7 Althorpe } Parish of	313	131	1
8 Amcotes } Parish of	359	87	1
9 Keadby } Althorpe.	309	54	1
10 Belton (Parish) .	1,597	613	2
11 Crowle } Parish of .	1,889	446	2
12 Eastoft } Crowle. .	224	39	1
13 Wroot (Parish). .	289	62	1
Totals . .	14,918	5,049	19

Declared to take place from and after 24th July, 1837.

WAKEFIELD UNION:			
1 Wakefield . . .	12,232		4
2 Ardsley, East . .	853		1
3 Ardsley, West . .	1,450		1
4 Alverthorpe and Thornes . . .	4,859		2
5 Bretton, West . .	588		1
6 Crigglestone . .	1,266		1
7 Emley	1,445		1
8 Flockton . . .	995		1
9 Horbury . . .	2,400		1
10 Oulton with Woodlesford	1,496		1
11 Shitlington . . .	1,893		1
12 Sharlestone . . .	243		1
13 Sandall, Magna .	1,075		1
14 Stanley-cum-Wrenthorpe	5,047		2
15 Walton	376		1
16 Warmfield-cum-Heath	752		1
17 Thorp	62		1
Totals . .	37,032		22

Averages not yet declared.

Declared to take place from and after 10th February, 1837.

WALES.

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

Parishes United. (Anglesey.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
ANGLESEY UNION:			
1 Bodedern	1,085	353	2
2 Bodwrog	312	125	1
3 Ceirchiog	168	81	1
4 Llanbeulan	375	263	1
5 Llandrygarn	449	217	1
6 Llanfaelog	615	155	1
7 Llantrissaint	537	280	1
8 Llanllibio	88	37	1
9 Llanynghenedle	412	153	1
10 Llechcynfarwydd	442	181	1
11 Llechylched	405	209	1
12 Llanfair yn cubwll	319	120	1
13 Llanfihangel yn howyn	153	56	1
14 Trewalchmai	719	164	1
15 Aberffraw	1,367	547	2
16 Cerrigceinwen	374	151	1
17 Heneglwys	335	123	1
18 Llangadwaladr	573	196	1
19 Llangristiolus	873	523	1
20 Llangwyfan	218	121	1
21 Trefdraeth	835	352	1
22 Llangefni	1,753	460	2
23 Llangwyllog	267	195	1
24 Rhod-y-geidio	316	77	1
25 Llanerchymedd	57	2	1
26 Rhoscolyn	495	216	1
27 Tregayan	179	65	1
28 Llanbabo	174	41	1
29 Llanbadrig	1,364	422	2
Carried forward	15,249	5,885	33
Brought forward	15,249	5,885	33
30 Llanddeusaint	407	173	1
31 Llanfairyughornwy	310	100	1
32 Llanfachreth	424	98	1
33 Llanfaethly	433	273	1
34 Llanfechell	976	417	1
35 Llanfigael	146	102	1
36 Llanfflewyn	133	17	1
37 Llanfwrog	266	168	1
38 Llanrhwydrus	178	136	1
39 Llanrhyddlad	628	186	1
40 Amlweh	6,285	1,168	4
41 Coedana	262	134	1
42 Llandyfrydog	853	290	1
43 Llaneilian	1,406	241	2
44 Llaneugrad	323	144	1
45 Llanallgo	417	109	1
46 Llanfihangel-trer-Beirdd	360	170	1
47 Llanwenllwyfo	534	111	1
48 Penrhos-Lligwy	557	184	1
49 Llanbedr-Goch	437	216	1
50 Llanfair-Mathafarn-Eithaf	739	165	1
51 Llanddyfnan	678	361	1
52 Pentraeth	938	380	1
53 Holyhead	4,282	974	3
Totals	37,231	12,202	63

Declared to take place from and after 1st June, 1837.

COUNTY OF BRECON.

	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
BRECKNOCK UNION:			
1 Christ's College (Borough of Brecknock.)	88	19	1
2 St. David's Upper and Lower Division or Llanfaes (Borough of Brecknock.)	1,166	428	2
3 St. John the Evangelist (Borough of Brecknock.)	1,760	530	2
4 St. Mary's (Borough of Brecknock.)	1,988	770	2
5 Aberysei	110	85	1
Carried forward	5,112	1,832	8
Brought forward	5,112	1,832	8
6 Battle	192	47	1
7 Cantreff and Capel hant dû	211	125	1
8 Cathedine	157	83	1
9 Cray	576	258	1
10 Glynn	351	102	1
11 Glynn Tawe	89	38	1
12 Maescar	712	317	1
13 Senny	303	183	1
Carried forward	7,703	2,985	16

Parishes United. (Brecon.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£	
Brought forward	7,703	2,985	16
14 Garth Brengy	163	47	1
15 Llandefailog fach	171	64	1
16 Llandefailog tref Graig	47	45	1
17 Llandefalley	838	426	2
18 Llandeilo'r Vane	585	229	1
19 Llanddetty	579	223	1
20 Llanddew	323	148	1
21 Llanfihangel fechan	188	116	1
22 Llanfihangel Nant Brain	528	242	1
23 Llanfihangel Tal y llyn	135	78	1
24 Llanfillo	327	208	1
25 Llanfigan	631	294	1
26 Llanfrynach	310	154	1
27 Llangasty Tal y Ayn	175	59	1
28 Llangorse	405	227	1
29 Llanhamlach	308	202	1
30 Llansaintfraed	190	97	1
31 Llanspyddyd	204	133	1
32 Modrydd	160	93	1
33 Pen Pont	150	132	1
34 Llanywern	138	66	1
35 Trayan Glas	703	336	1
36 Trayan Mawr	634	241	1
37 Ysclydach	362	246	1
38 Merthyr Cynog	833	544	2
39 Talachddu	177	106	1
40 Trallwng	314	219	1
41 Venny fach	119	108	1
42 Trawscoed	150	42	1
Totals	17,550	8,110	47

Declared to take place from and after 5th October, 1836.

Builth Union:			
County of Brecon:			
1 Builth, or Llanfair in Bualt	1,034	281	3
2 Altmawr	43	10	1
3 Crickadarn	397	235	1
4 North Gwenddwr	234	129	1
5 South Gwenddwr	226	141	1
6 Llanafan-fawr	723	316	2
7 Llanafan fechan, or Llanfechan	189	40	1
8 Treflis (Llangam-	491	215	1
9 Penbualt) march P.	614	176	1
Carried forward	3,951	1,543	12

Parishes United. (Brecon.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	3,951	1,543	12
10 Llanddewi Abergwessin	146	34	1
11 Llanddewi'r Cwm	230	150	1
12 Llanfihangel Aberguessin	345	87	1
13 Llanfihangel Bryn Pabjoan	273	112	1
14 Llanganten	179	94	1
15 Llangynog	77	25	1
16 Llanleonfel	148	67	1
17 Gwaravog (Llanleonfel Parish)	78	36	1
18 Llanynis	195	43	1
19 Llysdinam	213	121	1
20 Maesmynis	265	130	1
21 Rhosferig	112	41	1
County of Radnor:			
22 Aberedeu	344	219	1
23 Bettws Disserth	141	43	1
24 Creguna	119	95	1
25 Disserth & Trecoed	610	354	2
26 Llanbadarn y Garreg	98	45	1
27 Llandrindod	182	88	1
28 Llanelwedd	182	114	1
29 Llansaintfraed in Elvel	343	154	1
30 Llanfaredd	162	76	1
31 Rhulen	119	82	1
Totals	8,512	3,753	35

Declared to take place from and after 2nd January, 1837.

Crickhowell Union:			
1 Crickhowell	1,061	169	2
2 Grwyne Fawr	21	13	1
3 Grwyne Fechan	108	31	1
4 Llanbeder Ystradwy	359	121	1
5 Llanelly	4,041	453	3
6 Llanfihangel, or St. Michael Cwm dû	1,103	439	2
7 Llangattock	2,690	314	2
8 Llangenan	409	217	1
9 Llangynidir	1,440	387	2
10 Patricio	73	28	1
Totals	11,305	2,172	16

Declared to take place from and after 6th October, 1836.

Parishes United. (Brecon.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
Hay Union:		£	
County of Brecon:			
1 Hay	1,959	673	2
2 Aberllynfy	140	107	1
3 Bronllys	286	219	1
4 Glynfach, or Capel-y-ffin	67	46	1
5 Llanelieu	115	50	1
6 Llanigon	478	246	1
7 Llyswen	202	84	1
8 Pipton	125	98	1
9 Talgarth, including the Hamlets of Borough, Forest, Trefecca, and Pwll-y-wrach	1,344	683	2
10 Tregoyd & Velindre	464	226	1
County of Hereford:			
11 Bredwardine	436	143	1
Carried forward	5,616	2,575	13
Brought forward	5,616	2,575	13
12 Clifford	807	436	1
13 Cusop	252	157	1
14 Dorston	571	207	1
15 Whitney	254	157	1
County of Radnor:			
16 Boughrood	354	202	1
17 Bryngwyn	364	201	1
18 Clyro } 19 Bettws Clyro }	933	365 110	1 1
20 Glasbury	848	276	1
21 Llanbedr, Painscastle	356	210	1
22 Llandeilo Graban	272	263	1
23 Llandewi Fach	136	68	1
24 Llanstephan	268	110	1
25 Llowes	372	155	1
Totals	11,403	5,492	27

Declared to take place from and after 26th September, 1836.

COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

Aberaeron Union:			
1 Cilcennin	695	98	1
2 Cilie Aeron	344	75	1
3 Cydplwyf	Included in Llanina.	75	1
4 Dihewid	533	151	1
5 Henfynyw	625	139	1
6 Llanarth	2,449	907	2
7 Llanbadarn tref Eglwys	982	226	1
8 Llandewi Aberarth	976	182	1
9 Llandisilio Gogo	1,430	596	2
10 Llanwchaeron	233	137	1
11 Llanfihangel Ystrad	1,183	387	1
12 Llanina	474	87	1
13 Llanllwchaiarn	1,178	264	1
14 Llansaintfraed and Llannon	1,206	295	1
Totals	12,308	3,619	16

Declared to take place from and after 8th May, 1837.

Aberystwith Union:			
1 Town and Liberties of Aberystwith	4,128	824	4
2 Broncastellan	144	19	1
3 Caelan y Maesmor	607	182	1
4 Clarach	290	84	1
5 Cwm Rheidol	649	169	1
6 Cyfoeth y Brenin	965	155	1
7 Cynill mawr	636	219	1
8 Elerch	179	65	1
9 Henllys	496	114	1
10 Issayndre	335	45	1
11 Llanafan	384	37	1
12 Llanbadarn y Croyddin, Upper	743	190	1
13 Llanbadaru y Croyddin, Lower	891	348	1
14 Llancynfelin	826	161	1
15 Llanddeinol	254	52	1
16 Llanfihangel y Croyddin Upper, or Eglwys Newydd	1,027	169	1
17 Llanfihangel y Croyddin Lower	944	185	1
18 Llangwyryfon, or Llangrwyddon	533	104	1
Carried forward	14,031	3,122	21

Parishes United. (Cardigan.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	14,031	3,122	21
Llanilar, Upper and Lower	994	306	1
Llanrhystyd Haminiog	785	179	1
Llanrhystyd Mevenidd	740	194	1
Llanychaiarn	688	315	1
Melindwr	555	155	1
Parcel Canol	497	112	1
Rhosdie	152	25	1
Trefeirig	496	160	1
Tyr y Mynach	171	83	1
Uchaynydre	347	74	1
Vainor, Upper	384	89	1
Vainor, Lower	186	100	1
Totals	20,026	4,914	33

Declared to take place from and after 5th May, 1837.

DIGAN UNION:

ity of Cardigan:

St. Mary's in the Borough of Cardigan	2,795	795	3
Aberporth	485	121	1
Blaenporth	695	186	1
Llandygwyd	1,131	412	2
Llangoedmore	1,014	323	2
Llechryd	392	68	1
Mount	131	45	1
Tremaine	241	85	1
Verwick	439	158	1

ity of Pembroke:

Bayvil	160	54	1
Bridell	395	78	1
Bilgerran	879	228	1
Dinas	741	183	1
St. Dogmel's	2,109	626	2
Eglwyscrw	563	149	1
Llanfair Nant gwyn	237	62	1
Llanfihangel Penbedw	353	88	1
Llantwyd	281	76	1
Llanychlwydog	169	40	1
Maenordewi	850	316	1
Melinau	492	88	1
Monnington, or Eglwys Wythiel	102	58	1
Carried forward	14,654	4,240	27

Parishes United. (Cardigan.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. — Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	14,654	4,240	27
23 Molygrove or Trewyddel	419	134	1
24 Nevern	1,558	589	2
25 Newport	1,798	321	2
26 Whitchurch, or Eglwyswen	561	85	1
Totals	18,990	5,368	33

Declared to take place from and after 9th May, 1837.

LAMPETER UNION:

County of Cardigan:

1 Lampeter or Llanbedr Pont Stephen	1,317	424	2
2 Bettws	235	51	1
3 Cellan	465	84	1
4 Llanfair Clydogan	385	93	1
5 Llangybi	275	71	1
6 Llanwenog	1,647	785	2
7 Llanwnen	328	143	1
8 Silian	327	90	1
9 Trefilan	313	107	1

County of Carmarthen:

10 Llanybydder	1,062	327	2
11 Llanycrwys	374	56	1
12 Llanllwni	848	307	1
13 Pencarreg	1,178	367	2
Totals	8,754	2,905	17

Declared to take place from and after 15th May, 1837.

NEWCASTLE IN EMLYN UNION:

County of Cardigan:

1 Pembryn	1,733	583	2
2 Llangranog	921	315	1
3 Troed yr aur	603	323	2
4 Brongwyn	396	92	1
5 Llanfair Treflygon	124	22	1
6 Llangynllo	644	189	1
7 Llanfair Orllwyn	394	122	1
8 Llandyfriog	854	189	1
9 Henllan	122	21	1
10 Bangor	210	40	1
11 Llandyssil	2,724	1,023	3
12 Bettws Evan	386	169	1
Carried forward	9,111	2,088	16

Parishes United. (Cardigan.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	9,111	2,088	16
County of Carmarthen:			
13 Llanfihangel ar Arth	2,023	794	2
14 Llangeler	1,713	534	2
15 Pemboyr	1,444	265	2
16 Cenarth	1,935	331	2
County of Pembroke:			
17 Llanfrynach	979	162	1
18 Clyde	1,385	326	2
19 Penrydd	219	40	1
Counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke:			
20 Cilrhedyn	1,078	240	2
Totals	19,887	5,780	30

Declared to take place from and after 31st May, 1837.

Tregaron Union:			
1 Caron	1,550	310	2
2 Bettws Leiki	381	72	1
3 Blaen Penal or Llan Penal	543	62	1
4 Caron Uwch Clawd or Strata Florida	732	239	1
Carried forward	2,206	683	5

Parishes United. (Cardigan.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected
		£.	
Brought forward	2,206	683	
5 Dothie Camddwr	150	49	
6 Dothie Piscottwr	132	22	
7 Garthili	316	51	
8 Garth and Ystrad	110	20	
9 Gogoyan	111	35	
10 Gorwyd	610	116	
11 Gwnfil	315	74	
12 Gwnnws, Upper	452	65	
13 Gwnnws, Lower	467	106	
14 Llanfihangel Lledrod, Upper	481	130	
15 Llanfihangel Lledrod, Lower	732	138	
16 Llangeithw	377	37	
17 Llanio	125	42	
18 Nantewnlle	686	108	
19 Prisk and Carvan	149	40	
20 Llanbadarn Odyn	558	80	
21 Yspytty Ystwith	472	49	
22 Yspytty Ystrad Meiric	109	39	
Totals	9,558	1,884	

Declared to take place from and after 15th May, 1837.

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN.

Llandilo Fawr Union:			
1 Llandilo Fawr	5,149	1,570	4
2 Llandybie	2,248	666	2
3 Llanvihangel Aberbythyrch	911	243	1
4 Llangathen	1,182	529	2
5 Llaneggwad	2,214	1,113	2
6 Llanvihangel Kilfargen	69	44	1
7 Llanfynydd	1,436	652	2
8 Brechfa	93	14	1
9 Llandifeisant	230	88	1
10 Talley	1,058	340	2
11 Llansawl	1,024	394	2
Totals	15,614	5,653	20

Declared to take place from and after 14th December, 1836.

Llandovery Union:			
County of Carmarthen:			
1 Myddfai	1,192	460	
2 Llansadwrn	1,221	394	
3 Llanddoysaint	1,006	221	
4 Llanwrda	560	164	
5 Cylycwm	1,637	589	
6 Conwil Cayo	1,971	533	
7 Llanfair ar y Bryn	1,485	747	
8 Llandingat	2,465	928	
9 Llangadock	2,476	1,041	
County of Brecon:			
10 Llanwyrtyd	627	215	
11 Llandulas	159	25	
Totals	14,799	5,317	

Declared to take place from and after 15th December, 1836.

Parishes United. (Carmarthen.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
LANELLY UNION:			
unty of Carmarthen:			
Llanelly . . .	7,646	1,977	4
Llanon	1,582	484	2
Pembrey . . .	2,645	582	3
Llangennech . .	670	185	1
Llanedy . . .	1,001	297	1
Bettws	830	127	1
Kidwelly St. Mary	1,435	373	2
Carried forward	15,809	4,035	14
Brought forward	15,809	4,035	14
8 Kidwelly . . .	246	183	1
County of Glamorgan:			
9 Lougher . . .	280	94	1
10 Lougher (Borough)	665	102	1
Totals . .	17,000	4,404	17

Declared to take place from and after 24th October, 1836.

COUNTY OF CARNARVON.

NGOR AND BEAUMARIS UNION:			
ounty of Carnarvon:			
Bangor	4,751	1,611	4
Aber, ...	552	183	1
Llandegai . . .	2,600	681	3
Llanfairfechan . .	653	192	1
Llanllechlid . .	3,075	475	3
County of Anglesey:			
Beaumaris . . .	2,497	889	3
Llandaniel Fab. .	372	207	1
Llanedwen . . .	294	210	1
Llanffinan . . .	163	64	1
Llanfihangel Esceifiog	663	274	1
Llandonna . . .	442	207	1
Llandegfan . . .	738	269	1
Llandysilio . . .	479	60	1
Llanfaes . . .	271	133	1
Llanfair-pwll-Gwyngyl . . .	497	127	1
Llanfihangel-tyn-Sylwy	62	34	1
Llangoed . . .	562	239	1
Llaniestyn . . .	313	106	1
Llansadwrn . . .	371	189	1
Penmon . . .	240	82	1
Penmynydd . .	377	220	1
Totals . .	19,972	6,452	30

Declared to take place from and after 30th May, 1837.

CARNARVON UNION:			
County of Carnarvon:			
1 Bettws Garmon .	128	43	1
2 Llanbeblig . . .	7,642	1,997	5
3 Llanberis . . .	725	138	1
4 Llanddeniolen . .	2,610	431	3
5 Llanfaglan . . .	156	86	1
6 Llanfair is Gaer .	379	211	1
7 Llanrug . . .	1,204	219	2
8 Clynnog . . .	1,731	640	2
9 Llandwrog . . .	1,923	757	2
10 Llandlyfni . . .	1,571	469	2
11 Llanwnda . . .	1,264	359	2
County of Anglesey:			
12 Llangaffo . . .	137	37	1
13 Llangeinwen . .	776	259	1
14 Llanidan . . .	969	490	1
15 Llanfair yn y Cwmmwd . . .		2	1
16 St. Peter's, Newborough . . .	804	226	1
Totals . .	22,019	6,364	27

Declared to take place from and after 1st June, 1837.

CONWAY UNION:			
County of Carnarvon:			
1 Caerhyn . . .	1,117	419	1
2 Conway	1,245	382	1
3 Eglwys Rhos . .	568	515	1
4 Dwygyfylchi . .	444	99	1
5 Gyffin	641	262	1
Carried forward	4,015	1,677	5

Parishes United. (Carnarvon.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	4,015	1,677	5
6 Llanbedr y Cennin } In the Parish of Llanbedr y Cennin.	318	256	1
7 Dolygarrog } In the Parish of Llanbedr y Cennin.	158	72	1
8 Llangwstenin	643	264	1
9 Llandudno	662	153	1
10 Llangelynin	279	123	1
11 Llysfaen	585	216	1
In the county of Denbigh:			
12 Llanelian	604	260	1
13 Llansaintffraid	1,306	557	1
Counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon:			
Parish of Llandrillo yn Rhos:			
14 Llandrillo yn Rhos	871	506	1
15 Eirias	262	125	1
Totals	9,703	4,209	15

Declared to take place from and after 11th April, 1837.

LLANRWST UNION:			
County of Denbigh:			
In the Parish of Corwen:			
1 Gwernbowel	73	22	1
2 Gwytherin	463	224	1
3 Llandogged	287	132	1
4 Llangerniew	1,036	484	2
5 Pentre Voylas	616	295	1
Counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon:			
Parish of Eglwys Fach:			
6 Eglwys Fach	1,106	660	2
7 Maenan	444	267	1
Parish of Ysputty Evan:			
8 Tir Evan	279	105	1
9 Eidda	319	119	1
10 Trebrys	174	52	1
Parish of Llanrwst:			
11 Llanrwst	3,225	1,682	2
12 Tre Gwydir	376	126	1
Carried forward	8,398	4,168	15

Parishes United. (Carnarvon.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected
		£.	
Brought forward	8,398	4,168	15
County of Carnarvon:			
13 Bettws y Coed	348	124	
14 Dolwyddelan	601	240	1
15 Llanrhychwyn	565	198	1
16 Penmachuo	984	335	1
17 Trefriew	416	110	1
Totals	11,312	5,175	20

Declared to take place from and after 29th April, 1837.

PWLLHELI UNION:			
1 Aberdaron	1,389	507	2
2 Bodferin	56	11	1
3 Bryncroes	910	345	1
4 Llandegwnigg	148	94	1
5 Llanengan	1,016	344	2
6 Llanfaelrhys	258	58	1
7 Llangwnadle	293	92	1
8 Meylltyrn	268	62	1
9 Penllech	268	143	1
10 Rhiw	358	114	1
11 Abererch	1,365	504	2
12 Bodvean	378	79	1
13 Ceidio	135	79	1
14 Edeyrn	563	131	1
15 Llandudwen	85	10	1
16 Llaniestyn	1,115	268	2
17 Llannor	1,137	398	2
18 Nevin	1,726	284	2
19 Pistill	528	153	1
20 Tydweiliog	447	121	1
21 Crickieth	648	206	1
22 Llanarmon	613	268	1
23 Llangybi	717	238	1
24 Llanystindwy	1,115	453	2
25 Bottwnog	179	32	1
26 Carngiwch	117	52	1
27 Denio	2,091	632	2
28 Llanbedrog	459	187	1
29 Llanfihangel Bachellaeth	332	125	1
30 Llangian	1,211	523	2
31 Penrhos	112	29	1
32 Llanaelhaiarn	660	195	1
Totals	20,697	6,737	41

Declared to take place from and after 3rd June, 1837.

COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

Parishes United. (Denbigh.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
UTHIN UNION:			
1 Aberwheler (in the Parish of Bodfary)	486	375	1
2 Clocaenog Isa Ucha	461	295	1
3 Derwen	522	272	1
4 Efenechtyd . .	242	92	1
5 Gyffylliog . . .	636	327	1
6 Llanarmon . . .	1,475	819	2
7 Llanbedr dyffryn Clwyd	527	441	1
8 Llandegla . . .	378	100	1
9 Llandyrnog . .	708	664	1
0 Llanelidan . . .	749	490	1
Llanfair dyffryn Clwyd	1,238	863	1
Carried forward	7,422	4,728	12

Parishes United. (Denbigh.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	7,422	4,728	12
12 Llanfurog . . .	342	537	1
13 Llangwyfan . .	264	160	1
14 Llangynhafal . .	503	316	1
15 Llanbaidar in Kinmereh	2,066	1,655	2
16 Llanrhydd . . .	97	278	1
17 Llanychan . . .	115	97	1
18 Llanynys . . .	784	986	1
19 Llanferras . . .	705	266	1
20 Nantglyn . . .	345	143	1
21 Ruthin	3,376	829	2
Totals . .	16,019	10,005	24

Declared to take place from and after 1st March, 1837.

COUNTY OF FLINT.

r. ASAPH UNION:			
unty of Denbigh:			
Abergele . . .	2,506	1,485	2
Bettws yn Rhos .	912	565	1
Denbigh . . .	3,786	1,565	4
Henllan . . .	2,703	1,767	2
Llandulas . . .	307	50	1
Llanfair Talhaiarn .	1,355	896	1
Llanyfydd . . .	1,130	581	1
Llansannan . .	1,383	821	1
St. George . . .	376	266	1
Bodfary (in the counties of Denbigh and Flint) .	387	166	1
St. Asaph . . .	3,144	1,571	3
Cwn or Combe . .	442	264	1
Dremeirchion . .	646	253	1
Dyserth . . .	714	238	1
Meliden with Prestatyn	720	275	1
Rhuddlan and Rhyl	1,506	668	2
Totals . .	22,017	11,431	24

Declared to take place from and after 10th April, 1837.

LYWELL UNION:			
Caerwys . . .	985	309	1
Cileen. . . .	1,189	565	1
Carried forward	2,174	874	2

Brought forward	2,174	874	2
3 Flint	2,216	359	2
4 Gwaenys-gor . .	247	93	1
5 Halkin	1,538	487	1
6 Holywell . . .	8,969	2,561	5
7 Llanassa . . .	2,373	655	2
8 Mold } In the Parish	9,385	2,463	5
9 Nerguis } of Mould.	470	214	1
10 Northop . . .	3,026	1,235	2
11 Newmarket . .	631	182	1
12 Nanerch . . .	384	224	1
13 Whitford . . .	3,333	1,012	2
14 Yscifiog . . .	1,862	760	2
Totals . .	36,608	11,119	27

Declared to take place from and after 25th February, 1837.

WREXHAM UNION:			
County of Flint:			
1 Bangor	648	235	1
County of Denbigh:			
In the Parish of Bangor:			
2 Eyton	303	105	1
3 Pickhill . . .	175	108	1
4 Royton	113	65	1
5 Sesswick . . .	150	47	1
Carried forward	1,389	560	5

Parishes United. (Flint.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	1,389	560	5
Parish of Gresford:			
6 Allington	812	411	1
7 Borras Riffrey	41	16	1
8 Burton	515	289	1
9 Earlas	69	73	1
10 Eithig	141	57	1
11 Gresford	573	172	1
12 Gwersylt	834	415	1
13 Hay	539	177	1
14 Marford and Horsley	325	71	1
15 Dutton Crecca (Parish of Holt.)	103	27	1
16 Dutton Driffreth (Parish of Holt.)	161	64	1
17 Dutton-y-Bran (Parish of Holt.)	58	20	1
18 Holt (Parish of Holt.)	1,015	216	1
19 Ridley (Parish of Holt.)	42	38	1
20 Sutton (Parish of Holt.)	230	69	1
21 Markiviel (Parish)	499	277	1
22 Ruabon (Parish)	8,353	1,702	3
County of Flint:			
In the Parish of Wrexham:			
23 Abenbury Fecham	..	40	1
County of Denbigh:			
In the Parish of Wrexham:			
24 Abenbury Vawr	214	70	1
25 Acton	215	60	1
26 Bersham	1,240	325	1
27 Bieston or Boreston	106	23	1
28 Borras Bovah	45	36	1
29 Broughton	1,266	210	1
30 Brymba	1,116	234	1
31 Exclusham, Above	349	141	1
32 Exclusham, Below	570	169	1
Carried forward	20,820	5,952	34

Parishes United. (Flint.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	20,820	5,952	34
33 Gaurton	41	56	1
34 Minera	502	146	1
35 Stansty	260	80	1
36 Wrexham Abbott	2,043	316	1
37 Wrexham Regis	3,441	947	1
County of Flint:			
38 Hope (Parish)	2,747	684	1
39 Trydden (In the Parish of Mald)	829	222	1
40 Erbistock (Parish)	398	184	1
41 Threapwood (Ex. Parish)	477	No poor-ra.	1
42 Worthenbury (Par.)	623	349	1
County of Chester:			
In the Parish of Malpas:			
43 Agden	104	39	1
44 Bradley	95	71	1
45 Chidlow	15	No poor-ra.	1
46 Chorlton	155	101	1
47 Cuddington	260	179	1
48 Malpas	1,004	509	1
49 Newton Juxta Malpas	17	No poor-ra.	1
50 Oldcastle	98	77	1
51 Overton	111	72	1
52 Stockton	30	11	1
53 Wichaugh	35	23	1
54 Wigland	255	69	1
In the Parish of Shocklach			
55 Shocklach Church	140	198	1
56 Shocklach Oviate	216	131	1
Totals	34,716	10,526	60

Declared to take place from and after 30th March, 1837.

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

Bridgend and Cowbridge Union:			
1 Llanharen	313	119	1
2 St. Mary Church	150	68	1
3 Ystradowen	233	65	1
4 St. Donats	151	86	1
5 Higher Newcastle	305	30	1
6 Lower Newcastle	385	226	1
7 Llantwil, Major	1,076	742	1
Carried forward	2,613	1,336	7

Brought forward	2,613	1,336	7
8 Llanmaes	234	136	1
9 Colwinstone	338	154	1
10 Monknash	121	54	1
11 Penlline	349	158	1
12 St. Athan's	312	213	1
13 Llansannon	184	131	1
14 St. Hilary	168	101	1
15 Wick	349	131	1
Carried forward	4,668	2,414	14

Parishes United. (Glamorgan.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	4,668	2,414	15
Lisworney	189	71	1
Lower Tythegston	302	52	1
Higher Tythegston	102	78	1
Llanmihangel	53	39	1
Pyle	475	131	1
Llangeinon	292	152	1
Peterstone-super-Montem	134	76	1
Pencoyd	402	94	1
St. Bride, Minor	306	78	1
Merthyrmawr	147	76	1
Marcross	93	33	1
Newton Nottage	626	172	1
Llandow	138	37	1
Llangan	261	82	1
Gilestone	62	18	1
Laleston	442	107	1
Higher Coyty	477	192	1
Lower Coyty	1,165	488	1
Middle Llangonoyd	331	163	1
Lower Llangonoyd	167	35	1
Cwmdu	968	130	1
Higher Coychurch	259	94	1
Lower Coychurch	284	59	1
Llandyfodwg	309	133	1
St. Bride's, including St. Bride, Lampha, and Southerndown	831	424	1
Cynysawdre	91	17	1
Bettws	362	118	1
Llanharry	208	87	1
Ewenny	239	166	1
Flemingstone	73	55	1
Llandough	118	32	1
St. Mary Hill	257	82	1
Eglwys Bewis	19	25	1
Llanillid	119	118	1
Llanblethiam	670	268	1
Cowbridge	1,097	376	1
Kenfig	276	107	1
Totals	17,012	6,879	52

Declared to take place from and after 10th October, 1836.

DIFF UNION:			
ty of Glamorgan:			
t. John & St. Mary { Town of Cardiff.	6,187	1,735	4
t. Nicholas	351	141	1
Carried forward	6,538	1,876	5

Parishes United. (Glamorgan.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	6,538	1,876	5
3 St. Lythan	103	60	1
4 Penmark	536	372	1
5 Llanedarne	315	247	1
6 Lisvane	253	131	1
7 Llanishen	393	265	1
8 Roath	272	263	1
9 Pendoylon	351	216	1
10 St. Fagan's	446	279	1
11 Eglwysilian, including the Hamlets of Energlyn, Glyntaff, Hendredenny, Park, and Rhydyboithan	2,818	891	3
12 Llantwitvardre	811	271	1
13 Pentrich	926	383	1
14 Radyr	227	154	1
15 St. George	252	131	1
16 Llantrythyd	221	98	1
17 Bonvilstone	247	97	1
18 St. Andrew's	474	318	1
19 Cadoxton juxta Barry	285	49	1
20 Lancarvan	734	487	1
21 Suly	197	131	1
22 Wenvoe	439	373	1
23 Welch St. Donatt's	304	93	1
24 Whitechurch	1,184	539	2
25 Llandaff	1,299	720	2
26 Llantrissaint	2,789	1,036	3
27 Llanillterne	149	159	1
28 Peterstone super Ely	192	77	1
29 St. Bride super Ely	128	39	1
30 Rudry	276	126	1
31 Vaen	59	29	1
32 Cairan	77	55	1
33 Michaelstone super Ely	60	33	1
34 Leckwith	112	98	1
35 Llandough	119	37	1
36 Michaelstone le Pit	105	33	1
37 Pennarth	68	28	1
38 Cogan	22	23	1
39 Lavernock	77	32	1
40 Porthkerry	109	62	1
41 Barry	72	44	1
42 Merthyrdovan	130	61	1
County of Monmouth:			
43 St. Mellon's	564	436	1
44 Romney	264	187	1
Totals	24,997	11,039	53

Declared to take place from and after 13th September, 1836.

Parishes United. (Glamorgan.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Merthyr Tidvil Union:			
County of Glamorgan:			
1 Merthyr Tidvil	22,083	4,019	8
2 Gelli-gaer	1,825	615	2
3 Llanwonno	1,094	376	1
4 Aberdare	3,961	948	3
5 Llanvabon	853	325	1
6 Ystradevodwg	542	302	1
7 Rhigos	505	144	1
County of Brecon:			
8 Penderyn	1,385	439	2
9 Vaenor	1,933	378	2
Totals	34,181	7,546	21

Declared to take place from and after 3rd November, 1836.

Swansea Union:			
1 Swansea (Town and Franchise)	13,256	2,986	6
2 Swansea (Higher & Lower)	1,237	337	2
3 St. John	690	148	1
4 St. Thomas	438	84	1
5 Close (Higher and Lower) (Par. of Llangefelach.)	4,782	786	3
6 Mawr (Higher and Lower) (Par. of Llangefelach.)	807	288	1
Carried forward	21,210	4,629	14

Parishes United. (Glamorgan.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.
		£.
Brought forward	21,210	4,629
7 Penderry (Higher and Lower) (Parish of Llangefelach.)	1,027	329
8 Rhyndroy Clydach (Higher and Lower) (Parish of Llangefelach.)	1,137	390
9 Penrice	362	56
10 Oxwich	241	37
11 Porteynon	368	40
12 Rhosili	302	18
13 Knelston	125	19
14 Llandeui	150	23
15 Reynoldstone	220	25
16 Llangenydd	367	83
17 Llanmadoe	240	23
18 Cheriton	242	36
19 Bishopston	476	89
20 Penard	357	83
21 Ilston	296	91
22 Penmaen	137	48
23 Oystermouth	1,164	122
24 Llanrhidian, Higher	1,033	181
25 Llanrhidian, Lower	412	116
26 Nicholaston	92	11
27 Llandilo Tal y Bont	1,253	410
Totals	31,211	6,859

Declared to take place from and after 23rd October, 1836.

COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

Bala Union:			
1 Llanycil	2,359	919	4
2 Llandderfel	956	429	2
3 Llanfawr	1,749	887	3
4 Llangower	412	178	1
5 Llannwchyllyn	1,178	478	2
Totals	6,654	2,891	12

Declared to take place from and after 10th January, 1837.

Corwen Union:			
County of Merioneth:			
1 Corwen	1,980	799	3
Carried forward	1,980	799	3

Brought forward	1,980	799
2 Bettws-Gwerfil-Goch	273	110
3 Gwyddelwern	1,577	547
4 Llandrillo	806	406
5 Llangar	229	126
6 Llansaintffraid Glyn dydwy	60	7
Counties of Denbigh and Merioneth:		
7 Llanfihangel glyn y Myfyr	452	190
County of Denbigh:		
8 Cerrig y Druidion	1,006	419
9 Llangwm	1,011	372
Carried forward	7,394	2,976

Parishes United. (Merioneth.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward			
10 Bryn Eglwys . .	450	298	1
11 Llandisilio . .	842	402	2
12 Glyn Traian, in the Parish of Llangollen . . .	868	317	2
13 Llanarmon dyffryn Ceiriog . . .	307	119	1
14 Llansaintffraid glyn Ceiriog . . .	543	167	1
Totals . .	10,404	4,279	23

Declared to take place from and after 7th January, 1837.

DOLGELLY UNION:			
County of Merioneth:			
1 Dolgelly . . .	4,087	1,383	4
2 Llanegryn . . .	764	511	1
3 Llanfaereth . .	948	462	1
4 Llangelynin . .	1,047	544	2
5 Llanymouddy . .	703	250	1
6 Llanaber . . .	1,448	543	2
7 Llanddwywe is graig	307	143	1
8 Llanddwywe uwch graig	96	40	1
9 Llaneltyd . . .	416	186	1
10 Llanenddwyn . .	798	167	1
11 Llanfihangel y Pennant	394	307	1
12 Talyllyn . . .	767	506	1
Carried forward	11,775	5,042	17

Parishes United. (Merioneth.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians,
		£.	
Brought forward	11,775	5,042	17
Counties of Merioneth and Montgomery:			
13 Mallwyd . . .	1,137	599	2
Totals . .	12,912	5,641	19

Declared to take place from and after 12th January, 1837.

FESTINIOG UNION:			
In the County of Merioneth:			
1 Festiniog . . .	1,648	378	3
2 Llanbedr . . .	403	89	1
3 Llandanwg . .	658	152	1
4 Llandecwyn . .	462	150	1
5 Llanfair . . .	385	232	1
6 Llanfihangel-y-Traethan . . .	1,026	299	2
7 Llanfrothen . .	657	254	1
8 Maentwrog . . .	745	263	1
9 Trawsfynydd . .	1,450	703	3
In the County of Carnarvon:			
10 Beddgelert . . .	1,002	426	2
11 Dolbenmaen . .	355	101	1
12 Llanfihangel-y-Pennant . . .	563	302	1
13 Penmorfa . . .	982	442	1
14 Trefblys . . .	78	25	1
15 Ynyscynhaiarn .	1,075	392	2
Totals . .	11,489	4,208	22

Declared to take place from and after 8th May, 1837.

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

LLANFYLLIN UNION:			
County of Montgomery:			
1 Llanfyllin . . .	1,836	582	2
2 Hirnant . . .	290	115	1
3 Llanfihangel . .	906	419	1
4 Llangynog . . .	499	176	1
5 Llanwyddyn with Cowny . . .	668	161	1
6 Myfod	1,861	896	2
7 Pennant . . .	789	449	1
8 Llandisilio . . .	632	356	1
Brought forward	7,481	3,154	10
9 Llandrinio . . .	863	411	1
10 Llansaintffraed, in the Hundred of Deythur . . .	557	320	1
11 Garthbeibio . .	342	100	1
12 Llanerfyl . . .	949	433	1
13 Llanfair Careinion .	2,687	1,320	3
14 Llangadfan . .	1,067	327	1
15 Llangyniew . .	675	260	1
16 Llanfechan . . .	671	346	1
Carried forward	15,292	6,671	20

Parishes United. (Montgomery.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	15,292	6,671	20
17 Llansaintffraed, in the Hundred of Pool	808	426	1
18 Llanrhaidr yn Mochant	..	430	1
County of Denbigh:			
19 Llanrhaidr yn Mochant	2,344	574	1
20 Llanarmon mynidd Mawr	164	89	1
21 Llangedwyn	323	137	1
22 Llancadwallader	205	96	1
23 Carreghova	361	74	1
Totals	19,537	8,497	27

Declared to take place from and after 15th February, 1837.

MACHYNLLETH UNION:

County of Montgomery:			
1 Machynlleth	1,657	501	2
2 Isygarreg } Machynlleth P.	392	248	1
3 Uchygarreg } Machynlleth P.	332	255	1
4 Cemmes	917	480	1
5 Darowen	961	485	1
6 Llanbrynmair	2,040	1,161	2
7 Llanwrin	802	484	1
8 Penegos	826	472	1
County of Merioneth:			
9 Pennal	778	386	1
10 Towyn	2,694	1,478	3
Carried forward	11,399	5,950	14

Parishes United. (Montgomery.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	11,399	5,950	14
County of Cardigan:			
Parish of Llanfihangel Geneur Glynn:			
11 Scybor y coed	701	327	1
Totals	12,100	6,277	15

Declared to take place from and after 16th January, 1837.

NEWTOWN & LLANIDLOES UNION:

1 Newtown	4,550	1,316	3
2 Haberhavesp	535	374	1
3 Bettws	890	516	1
4 Llanllugan	361	195	1
5 Llanlluchairn	2,005	647	1
6 Llanwyddelan	530	356	1
7 Manafon	775	425	1
8 Tregynon	740	332	1
9 Llanidloes	4,189	2,208	3
10 Carno	1,010	652	1
11 Llandinam	1,815	1,544	1
12 Llangirrig	1,847	1,303	1
13 Llanwnog	1,355	1,041	1
14 Penstrowed	123	62	1
15 Tref Eglwys	1,820	1,580	1
16 Kerry	2,199	1,500	1
17 Moughtrey	544	247	1
Totals	25,288	14,298	21

Declared to take place from and after 13th February, 1837.

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

HAVERFORDWEST UNION:

1 St. Martin } Town & County of the Town of Haverfordwest.	1,244	482	1
2 St. Mary } Town & County of the Town of Haverfordwest.	1,744	529	2
3 St. Thomas (including the Hamlet of St. Thomas) } Town & County of the Town of Haverfordwest.	1,036	268	1
4 Pendergast	1,105	236	1
5 Rudbaxton	521	355	1
6 West Robeston	112	103	1
7 Haycastle	367	47	1
8 Castle Bythe	284	53	1
Carried forward	6,413	2,073	9

Brought forward	6,413	2,073	9
9 Maenor Owen	220	103	1
10 West Walton	411	79	1
11 Llanychare	176	42	1
12 Morvil	201	59	1
13 Puncheston	326	49	1
14 Little New Castle	330	83	1
15 St. Dogwell	514	96	1
16 Llanfair naut y Goff	234	124	1
17 Letterstone	493	111	1
18 St. Lawrence	211	48	1
19 St. Edrens	113	33	1
20 Llanrythan	141	50	1
Carried forward	9,683	2,850	21

Parishes United. (Pembroke.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	9,683	2,850	21
21 Llawrian	715	276	1
22 Mathry	860	475	1
23 Jordanston	157	79	1
24 Llanstinian	168	52	1
25 Granston	195	71	1
26 St. Nicholas	315	79	1
27 Llanunda	1,046	353	1
28 Fishguard	1,990	526	2
29 Llanhowel	186	72	1
30 St. Davids	2,388	1,057	2
31 St. Elvis	44	3	1
32 Whitchurch	377	392	1
33 Llandeloy	217	66	1
34 Brawdy	758	247	1
35 Rock	791	187	1
36 Treffarn	112	35	1
37 Cainrose	1,259	504	1
38 Dale	355	136	1
39 Marloes	427	147	1
40 St. Brides	132	97	1
41 Talbeuny	222	67	1
42 St. Ishmael	527	332	1
43 Herbanston	221	149	1
44 Hasguard	106	76	1
45 Walwen's Castle	311	173	1
46 East Walton	229	109	1
47 Harroldston	155	64	1
48 Nolton	208	54	1
49 Lambston	286	64	1
50 Hubberston	1,013	247	1
51 Steynton	2,984	623	2
52 Johnston	194	51	1
53 Llangum	697	185	1
54 Freystrop	636	160	1
55 Harroldston, St. Issells	304	59	1
56 Spittal	452	115	1
57 Ambleston	574	165	1
58 Weston	745	277	1
59 Usmaston	525	192	1
60 Boulston	302	57	1
61 Henrysmoat	282	107	1
62 Llanllawer	123	47	1
63 Pontran	61	44	1
Totals	33,432	11,221	67

Declared to take place from and after 6th January, 1837.

Parishes United. (Pembroke.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
NARBERTH UNION: *County of Pembroke:*			
1 North Narberth	1,852	555	2
2 South Narberth	737	122	1
		£.	
Brought forward	2,589	677	3
3 Mounton	41	2	1
4 Llandysilio (part of)	397	115	1
5 Llanvalteg (part of)	53	22	1
6 Llanhaden	657	161	1
7 Martletwy	725	144	1
8 Ludchurch	228	27	1
9 Llandilo	117	15	1
10 Maenclochog	427	56	1
11 Monachlogdo	447	56	1
12 Llangolman	311	73	1
13 Newmoat	331	122	1
14 Llanycefn	437	85	1
15 Clarbeston	218	60	1
16 Bletherstone	300	130	1
17 Slebech	353	146	1
18 Robeston Watham	421	84	1
19 Newton	42	48	1
20 Mynwer	161	35	1
21 Coadcanlap	169	31	1
22 Yerbeston	155	64	1
23 Reynelton	109	14	1
24 Loveston	180	40	1
25 Jeffreyston	610	252	1
26 Eastwilliamston	470	53	1
27 St. Issells	1,266	279	1
28 Begelley	526	77	1
29 Amroth	636	210	1
30 Crunwear	274	50	1
31 Llanddewi Velfrey	671	273	1
32 Llampeter Velfrey	984	337	1
33 Llys y fran	202	99	1
34 Crinow	274	5	1
County of Caermarthen:			
35 Llanvalteg (part of)	281	69	1
36 Llandysilio (part of)	628	182	1
37 Egremont	139	37	1
38 Castle-dyran	85	17	1
39 Llanboidy	1,820	643	2
40 Cyffie	544	143	1
41 Eglwsys-limmin	373	182	1
42 Marros	202	19	1
43 Pendine	183	19	1
44 Henllan Amgoed	154	97	1
In the Counties of Pembroke and Caermarthen:			
45 Llangan	733	163	1
46 Cily Maenlwyd	607	125	1
Totals	20,530	5,538	48

Declared to take place from and after 6th January, 1837.

Parishes United. (Pembroke.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
PEMBROKE UNION:			
1 St. Mary, Pembroke	4,228	1,115	4
2 St. Michael, Pembroke	1,115	458	2
3 Carew	1,020	412	2
4 Lamphey	436	141	1
5 Gumfreston	103	87	1
6 Stackpole	348	101	1
7 Pwlcrochan	174	151	1
8 Llanstadwell	733	254	1
9 Burton	694	166	1
10 Rosemarket	456	80	1
11 Bosheston	222	66	1
12 Nash	133	35	1
13 Upton	6	17	1
14 Lawrenny	422	146	1
15 St. Mary, Tenby (Out Liberty)	186	41	1
16 St. Mary, Tenby (In Liberty)	1,942	290	2
Carried forward	12,218	3,560	22
Brought forward	12,218	3,560	22
17 Mouncton	1,128	466	1
18 Redburth	134	5	1
19 St. Florance	350	170	1
20 Penally	333	116	1
21 Castle Martin	487	381	1
22 Hodgeston	72	41	1
23 St. Petrox	77	47	1
24 Angle	458	270	1
25 Cosheston	678	102	1
26 Rosecrowther	231	171	1
27 Manorbier	582	254	1
28 St. Twinell	274	132	1
29 Warren	169	127	1
Totals	17,191	5,842	35

Declared to take place from and after 6th January, 1837.

COUNTY OF RADNOR.

KNIGHTON UNION:			
County of Radnor:			
1 Knighton	1,259	366	2
2 Bleddfa	233	136	1
3 Heyhop	187	76	1
4 Llannano	343	128	1
5 Llanbadarn Fynydd	518	225	1
6 Llanbister	1,027	571	2
7 Llandewi Ystradenny	653	311	1
8 Llanfihangel Beguildy	1,043	452	2
9 Llanfihangel Rhydithon	350	180	1
10 Llangynllo	498	311	1
11 Stanage	155	75	1
County of Hereford:			
12 Adforton, Stanway, Paytoe, and Grange	218	136	1
13 Walford, Letton, & Newton	212	123	1
14 Bampton Bryan	249	141	1
15 Buckton and Coxwall	120	67	1
Carried forward	7,065	3,298	18
Brought forward	7,065	3,298	18
County of Salop:			
16 Bedstowe	159	38	1
17 Bettws y Crwyn	389	198	1
18 Bucknell	393	136	1
19 Llanvair Waterdine	566	241	1
20 Stowe	147	92	1
Totals	8,719	4,003	23

Declared to take place from and after 9th November, 1836.

PRESTEIGNE UNION:			
County of Radnor:			
1 Presteigne	1,513	516	2
2 Discoyd	116	10	1
3 Cascob (part of)	included in Presteigne.	50	1
4 Whitton	131	112	1
5 Norton	297	98	1
6 Pilleth	75	54	1
County of Hereford:			
7 Coombe	101	87	1
8 Litton and part of Cascob	92	53	1
Carried forward	2,325	980	9

Parishes United. (Radnor.)	Population in 1831,	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
		£.	
Brought forward	2,325	980	9
9 Rod, Nash, & Little Bampton . . .	157	90	1
10 Stapelton and Frog Street	156	94	1
11 Willey	147	47	1
12 Byton	155	82	1
13 Lingen	298	108	1
14 Knill	94	18	1
15 Upper Kinsham .	38	94	1
16 Lower Kinsham .	71	23	1
Totals . .	3,441	1,536	17

Declared to take place from and after 8th November, 1836.

Parishes United. (Radnor.)	Population in 1831.	Expended on Poor. Average for the Years 1834-35-36.	Number of elected Guardians.
RHAYADER UNION:		£.	
County of Radnor:			
1 Rhayader Gwy .	669	179	2
2 Abbey cwm Hir or Gollan and Cefn Pawl	481	215	1
3 Llanbadarn fawr .	491	229	1
4 Llanfihangel Helygen or Fach . .	101	19	1
5 Llansaintffraed Cwm toyddur. .	873	375	2
6 Llanyre	675	258	2
7 Nantmel . . .	1,294	696	3
8 St. Harmons . .	828	324	2
9 Cefnllys . . .	..	228	1
County of Brecknock:			
10 Llanwrthwl . .	558	316	1
Totals . .	5,970	2,839	16

Declared to take place from and after 10th October, 1836.

A TABLE showing the rate per Head of Expenditure with reference to the Population in 1831, in each County in England and Wales, for the Years ended 25th March, 1834 and 1837, respectively, in which the Counties are ranked according to their largeness of Expenditure, for the Relief of the Poor, in order to show the pressure of Pauperism upon the Population, before the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, as compared with the Year ended 25th March, 1837.

ENGLAND.

Year ended 25th March, 1834.		Population in 1831.	Year ended 25th March, 1837.	
Counties.	Rate per Head of Expenditure.		Counties.	Rate per Head of Expenditure.
	s. *d.*			*s.* *d.*
Sussex	18 1	272,340	Essex	9 4
Buckingham	16 11	146,529	Suffolk	9 3
Suffolk	16 7	296,317	Norfolk	9 1
Bedford	16 4	95,483	Cambridge	8 9
Oxford	15 10	152,156	Oxford	8 9
Norfolk	15 9	390,054	Wilts	8 9
Northampton	15 8	179,336	Buckingham	8 8
Essex	15 1	317,507	Sussex	8 7
Wilts	14 6	240,156	Northampton	8 3
Kent	14 3	479,155	Huntingdon	8 1
Berks	13 9	145,389	Bedford	8 0
Huntingdon	13 6	53,192	Berks	7 9
Cambridge	13 5	143,955	Kent	7 9
Southampton	12 11	314,280	Dorset	7 4
Hertford	12 0	143,341	Hereford	7 1
Surrey	10 9	486,334	Lincoln	7 0
Dorset	10 7	159,252	Hertford	6 11
Leicester	10 3	197,003	Devon	6 7
Hereford	10 2	111,211	York, East Riding	6 6
Lincoln	10 2	317,465	Rutland	6 5
Warwick	9 5	336,610	Surrey	6 3
Rutland	9 4	19,385	Somerset	6 2
York, East Riding	8 11	204,253	Southampton	6 2
Somerset	8 9	404,200	Warwick	5 11
Middlesex	8 7	1,358,330	Westmorland	5 10
Devon	8 6	494,478	York, North Riding	5 10
Gloucester	8 4	387,019	Leicester	5 7
Westmorland	8 1	55,041	Gloucester	5 5
York, North Riding	7 11	190,756	Middlesex	5 4
Worcester	7 9	211,365	Northumberland	5 4
Salop	7 5	222,938	Worcester	5 2
Northumberland	6 6	222,912	Salop	5 1
Durham	6 3	253,910	Durham	4 9
Cornwall	6 2	300,938	Cornwall	4 8
Derby	6 2	237,170	Nottingham	4 2
Nottingham	5 10	225,327	Chester	4 1
Stafford	5 10	410,512	Derby	4 1
Monmouth	5 8	98,130	Stafford	4 1
Chester	5 6	334,391	Monmouth	4 0
York, West Riding	5 2	976,350	Cumberland	3 10
Cumberland	5 1	169,681	York, West Riding	3 8
Lancaster	3 9	1,336,854	Lancaster	2 9
Total of England	9 3	13,091,005	Total of England	5 10

Table—continued.

WALES.

Year ended 25th March, 1834.		Population in 1831.	Year ended 25th March, 1837.	
Counties.	Rate per Head of Expenditure.		Counties.	Rate per Head of Expenditure.
	s. d.			*s. d.*
Radnor	10 7	24,651	Montgomery . . .	8 7
Montgomery . . .	10 3	66,482	Radnor	8 1
Merioneth . . .	8 6	35,315	Merioneth . . .	7 7
Brecon	7 11	47,763	Denbigh	6 9
Denbigh	7 11	83,629	Brecon	6 6
Carmarthen . . .	6 8	100,740	Anglesey	5 10
Flint	6 6	60,012	Carmarthen . . .	5 10
Anglesey	6 5	48,325	Carnarvon . . .	5 8
Glamorgan . . .	6 4	126,612	Pembroke	5 4
Pembroke	6 3	81,425	Cardigan	5 2
Carnarvon . . .	6 1	66,448	Flint	5 1
Cardigan	5 9	64,780	Glamorgan . . .	4 9
Total of Wales . .	7 2	806,182	Total of Wales . .	6 0
Total of England and Wales	9 1	13,897,187	Total of England and Wales	5 10

A TABLE showing the amount of Money expended for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor, during the Years ended Easter, 1803, and 25th March, 1818 and 1837; specifying the Amount, Rate per Cent., and Rate per Head, of Decrease in 1837, as compared with the Years 1803 and 1818 respectively—the former being the Year in which the smallest, and the latter the largest, sums of Money was expended for the Relief of the Poor for which authentic Parliamentary Returns have been received.

Population in 1801.	Expended for Relief, &c. of the Poor during the Year ended Easter, 1803.	Population in 1821.	Expended for Relief, &c. of the Poor during the Year ended 25th Mar. 1818.	Population in 1831.	Expended for Relief, &c. of the Poor during the Year ended 25th Mar. 1837.	‡‡
	£.		£.		£.	‡‡
8,872,980	4,077,891	11,978,875	7,870,801	13,897,187	4,044,741	

‡‡	‡‡								
Amount of Decrease in the Year ended 25th March, 1837, compared with 1803.	Amount of Decrease in the Year ended 25th March, 1837, compared with 1818.	Decrease per Cent. in 1837, compared with 1803.	Decrease per Cent. in 1837, compared with 1818.	Expenditure per Head in 1803, with reference to Pop. 1801.	Expenditure per Head in 1818, with reference to Pop. 1821.	Expenditure per Head in 1837, with reference to Pop. 1831.	Decrease per Head in 1837, compared with 1803.	Decrease per Head in 1837, compared with 1818.
£.	£.			*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
33,150	3,826,060	1	49	9 2	13 2	5 10	3 4	7 4

SUPPLEMENT.

[*Note.*—WHILST the foregoing edition of the Report was in the press, the Commissioners issued the following Instructional Letter. It is considered that its insertion in this volume may throw additional light on the subject of the Circular Letter contained in App. A. (No. 2), and may render more complete the explanations which it is the object of the Board to make known, as to the provisions of the Parochial Assessments Act.]

To the Guardians of Unions and Parishes, and to the Churchwardens and Overseers of Parishes and Townships.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House,
September 19, 1837.

Gentlemen,

THE Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales have, within the last few weeks, received various letters of inquiry from parish officers and others, seeking further information with reference to the proceedings under the Parochial Assessments Act.

The Commissioners, thinking it probable that similar doubts and difficulties have occurred to many other parish officers, and possibly to boards of guardians, have deemed it advisable to circulate the following remarks as supplemental to their Letter of the 22nd of June ult.

1.—The opinion of the Commissioners has frequently been asked as to what course should be adopted in the case of a parish in which there exists an assessment hitherto recognized as fair and satisfactory.

The Commissioners conceive that such an assessment may, without much difficulty, be modified, so as to make it conformable to the principles laid down in the Parochial Assessments Act, in the following manner:—

If the existing assessment purports to be made at one-half or two-thirds, or at any other definite proportion of the supposed annual value, it must be raised up to such supposed annual value by the addition of the necessary proportionate part. Thus, if the assessment be made at one-half the supposed annual value, it must be doubled; if at one-third, it must be trebled; if at two-thirds, an addition must be made to the assessed value of each property of one-half of the sum at which it stands assessed.

Having thus corrected the scale of assessment, if it needs correction, the net annual value of each property as required by the Parochial Assessments Act, will be found by deducting from the supposed annual value derived from the assessment, such sum as the parish officers in their judgment may deem equal to the average expenses of repairs and insurance, and such other annual expenses as are necessary on the part of the landlord to keep the property in its existing condition.

Where the original assessment did not include the value of the tithe, as part of the gross value of the rateable property out of which the tithe issues, the assessment thus corrected will not include it; and therefore no deduction for tithe commutation rent-charge will in such cases be necessary.

The net annual value thus found should be inserted in the Rate Book, in the column headed "Rateable Value."

As regards the "gross estimated Rental" required by the Act, to be entered in the column in the Rate Book prepared and headed for that purpose, the Commissioners have to observe, that where, as above-mentioned, the net annual value can be conveniently deduced from the existing assessment, the gross estimated rental of each property can be readily found by adding to the net annual value the items before mentioned, *i. e.*, the expense of repairs, insurances, and the other expenses adverted to, and also the estimated tenant's rates and taxes payable in respect of the property.

2.—In several parishes in which the existing assessment has appeared to require alteration, a desire has been expressed that the parish officers should, with the aid of a small committee of rate-payers, assess the rateable property in the parish, and the Commissioners have been requested to authorize the payment of small incidental expenses, such as clerkage, stationery, &c., and to enable the parish officers and committee to avail themselves of the occasional aid of a surveyor in points of difficulty. The Commissioners, believing that this mode of proceeding may tend to save expense and prevent litigation, have issued orders authorizing it, and they are prepared to adopt a similar course on similar applications, if the Guardians of the Unions in which the applying parish may be comprised recommend it.

3.—Where parish officers have applied for a new survey and valuation, they have occasionally indicated the name of the surveyor whom the rate-payers wished to be consulted. The selection of this Officer however has been confided by the Legislature to the Guardians of the Unions, doubtless with a view to enable the Guardians to appoint *the same Surveyors* for the different parishes in the Union who may require such assistance, as well for the sake of establishing such an identity of principle of valuation and rating throughout the Unions, as also with the view of obtaining the services of surveyors on cheaper terms.

In furtherance of these objects, and especially in reference to parishes in which it is contemplated to introduce the provisions of the Tithe Commutation Act, the Poor Law Commissioners would recommend that Boards of Guardians should place themselves in communication with the Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales, who, from the experience they have had in the proceedings taken under the Tithe

Commutation Act, will probably be enabled to afford to the Guardians valuable suggestions as to the best mode of obtaining the services of a competent surveyor on reasonable terms.

4.—The progress of the proceedings of the Tithe Commissioners, and the valuations and surveys which have been undertaken, or are likely to be commenced under the provisions of the Tithe Commutation Act, have naturally led to the inquiry whether the survey and map cannot be made to answer both the purposes of that Act, and of the Parochial Assessments Act.

The Poor Law Commissioners are very desirous to effect this object so far as the provisions of the Parochial Assessments Act will permit, and they would therefore recommend to the Guardians that in contracting with any surveyor to make a map of any parish in which the tithes are not already commuted, they should require the map to be made in the form and according to the instructions adopted and circulated by the Tithe Commissioners, so far as those directions are not solely applicable to the special object of the Tithe Commutation Act.

The Commissioners have transmitted copies of these directions to the various Boards of Guardians for England and Wales.

5.—In some cases in which the Commissioners have issued orders for a new valuation, a question has arisen as to the mode in which any rate should be made which may be necessary previous to the completion of the valuation, and the Commissioners have been requested to suspend the peremptory operation of the Act. The Commissioners, however, having no power to direct any partial suspension of the Act, have recommended that where it is probable that the valuation will be complete within a few months after the 29th September, a rate should be made immediately previous to the 29th September, in the manner and form in which it may hitherto have been made, and the rate be of sufficient amount to cover the expenses of the parish till the completion of the valuation. In such cases the rate might be collected in one or more portions, and at intervals of time corresponding with the usual periods for making the rates.

It should be observed that outgoing and incoming tenants would be rendered liable (under the 17 Geo. 2, c. 38, sec. 12) only to such portions of such provisional rates as are proportionate to the continuance of their respective occupations.

In case, however, it should become necessary after the twenty-ninth of September to make a rate, previously to the completion of the new Survey and Valuation, the Churchwardens and Overseers should correct the existing Assessment to the best of their ability, so as to render it conformable with the principles of the Parochial Assessments Act. This existing Assessment, so corrected, being adopted as provisional and intermediate only, would probably not be the occasion of dispute and litigation, more especially if the parish officers were to call a Vestry Meeting and obtain their concurrence thereto, or the assistance of a Committee of rate-payers, and of the surveyor employed in the Survey and Valuation in progress, in correcting it.

6.—The foregoing observations apply to those points of a general nature arising out of the Parochial Assessments Act, which have been recently brought under the attention of the Commissioners.

The following special questions have been likewise pressed upon their notice,—

1st.—Whether, in estimating the net annual value, the Land Tax, or Sewers' Rate, or other Landlords' Rates and Taxes, are to be deducted.
2nd.—As to the relative proportion in which Lands and Tithes are to be rated.
3rd.—As to the mode of rating Public-houses and Shops.

1st.—With regard to the Land Tax, Sewers' Rate, and other Landlords' Rates and Taxes, it will be perceived by a reference to the first Section of the Parochial Assessments Act, that it is only Tenants' Rates and Taxes which are expressly authorized to be deducted, and that the only Landlords' Charges authorized to be deducted are the Repairs, Insurance, and other expenses, which may be necessary to maintain the property in a state to command the estimated Rent.

The Commissioners think that the express mention of these Taxes and Charges operates to prevent the deduction of any other Landlords' Rates or Taxes.

2nd.—As respects the relative proportion in which Lands and Tithes are to be rated, it is to be observed that this question has, previously to the Parochial Assessments Act, been frequently the subject of legal controversy, and it is understood that the proviso at the end of the 1st Section of the Parochial Assessments Act is intended to preserve to the Tithe Owner the benefit of the decision in the case of the King *v.* Joddrell, (1 B. & A. 403.)

That case decides that any profit accruing to the Occupiers of Land after payment of rent and necessary outgoings beyond that which would repay the expense of cultivating lands, and which would compensate for the farmer's trouble and labour, and superintendence, ought to be included in the Assessment; and that when (as might be done before the passing of the Assessments Act) a profit so accruing to the Occupier was omitted in the rate, a proportionate remission should be made to the Tithe Owner in rating the Tithes.

The Parochial Assessments Act, however, which prescribes the *Rent* which might reasonably be expected to be obtained, to be the criterion for estimating rateable hereditaments generally, appears generally to exclude, in the making of the *estimate*, the consideration of such an Occupier's profit as is referred to in the case.

But if after the estimate is made of rateable hereditaments, (including the tithe according to the Parochial Assessments Act) there should appear to be a profit accruing to the Occupier, of the kind described in the case, as that profit will not be rated under the Parochial Assessments Act, the Tithe Owner would appear to be entitled to a deduction proportionate to that profit.

3rd.—In reference to the rating of Public Houses, the Commissioners have to suggest that difficulties would be avoided by a close attention and a strict adherence to the directions of the Act; that they should be assessed upon an estimate of the rent at which such houses might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, making the prescribed allowances and deductions.

It is true that the annual value of a Public House, so estimated, would be greater than the annual value of another house of equal magnitude and cost of building, but it appears to be fully established

by law that the additional value accidentally accruing to the house is a proper subject of rating. Upon this point the case of the King *v.* the Liverpool Exchange Proprietors, (3 Nea and Man, 550; and 1 Ad. and E. 465), seems to be conclusive. It is there observed that "the "principle is established, that the advantages attendant upon a build- "ing, in respect either of its situation or of the mode of its occupation, "are to be taken into the account in estimating its rateable annual "value, whenever these advantages would enable the owner of the "building to let it at a higher rent than it would otherwise fetch."— Care, however, must be taken in rating a Public House not to include the profits of the trade, nor the value of the goodwill of the trade, in the value of the Public House; and in order to avoid this error, it will be proper for the valuers to treat the goodwill as the personal property exclusively of the occupier.

The preceding observations, on the Rating of Public Houses, are applicable to the Rating of Shops, and all property deriving an increased value from its special use.

Signed, by Order of the Board,

GEORGE COODE,

Assistant Secretary.

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